The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. | FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

...IVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE ...Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ...y excepted. §Daily.

...o, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. ...epot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. ...t Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, ...Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

...for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at ... and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 ... Sunday excepted.

...o, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. ...rner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket ...56 Clark-st., Sherman House, ...Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and ...only. §Sundays only.

...Michigan Central Railroad. ...oot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second... ...ket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of ...h, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

...ore & Michigan Southern Railway. ...ces at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La ...enty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket ...office under Sherman House, and ticket ...the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

Chicago & Alton. ...epot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-... ...ween Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and ...third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South ...Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

...g, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. (Pan-Handle Route.) ...rner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. ...Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 ..., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Baltimore & Ohio. Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-...st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer ... Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition ...g).

*Sundays excepted. B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and ...ine running its entire trains through from ...o New York without change. ...and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between ...and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and ...

...g, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. ...ner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, ...-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, ...Depot.

...e, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route." Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. ...ffices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

...lanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), ...of the time-table.

...drich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

...e, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., ...Sunday excepted, at ... 8 p. m.
...Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, ...nesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.
...r, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, ...scanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a. m.
...ce and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE

...NARD LINE,

Established 1840.

...d four sailings a week. No overcrowded ...no live stock carried. This line has never ...enger, is the oldest line in existence, and ...nest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and ...orts of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for ...wards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent. ...HITING, Manager Western Department, ...pn-st., Chicago.

...RTH GERMAN LLOYD

STEAMSHIP LINE.

...N NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN. ...amers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. ...OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, ...nd Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced ...amers sail from Pier between Second and ..., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. ...AUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., ...gents for Chicago.

...OR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

...YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

...A, Oct. 28, 6 a m | FURNESSIA, Nov. 11, 5 a m
...A, Nov. 4, noon | BOLIVIA, Nov. 18, 11 a m

...to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. ...bin, $40; Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $20 ...of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to ...DERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

...Lucas' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

...y the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and ...ure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. ...a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) ...eges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of ...Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a ...fact that for many years he has confined himself to the ...atment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him ...YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffer... ...effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal ...Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual ...ost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted ...fusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despond... ...s on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of ...of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as ...and sent by express, if full description of case is given. ...all interviews in all cases preferred. Call or address ... Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. ...3-cent stamps for circular.

...DR. KEAN, ...73 South Clark-st., Chicago ...personally or by mail, free of charge, on all ...ervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is ...hysician in the city who warrants cures or ...ours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Triplicate Invoice OF

'Gloves!'

OF

"Guaranteed Quality!"

"Surprisingly Cheap!"

5³, 6, 6¹, 6², 6³, 7, 7¹, 7²,

1,000 Dozen!

In the above sizes of

"4-Button"

French Suede

(Undressed)

Kid Gloves!

In Dark and Tan Assortments,

At 50 cts.!

Per pair.

Worth $1.25.

Also

250 Dozen!

Sizes 5² to 8,

French

Kid Gloves!

"3-Button Lengths,"

In all the leading shades, including Blacks,

At $1.00!

General Retail Price, $1.90.

Orders by Post Promptly Filled.

State and Madison-sts.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion, or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Disease, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from Indiscretion, Incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose.

Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk. MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY, 218 State-st., Chicago.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 56 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.

2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List

---

CUTLERY Of the highest grade, Pocket and Table. Razors, Scissors, Tailor Shears, &c. Rogers' "A 1" and Triple-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

QUININE PILLS. Pure Quinine and Full weight—all sizes—by dozen or hundred—made and coated by ourselves. By mail if desired. **BUCK & RAYNER.**

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

OFFER

TODAY

LADIES'

7-Hook "Foster Patent"

FLEECE-LINED GLOVES

At 35 cts.

In Terra Cotta, Navy, and Wine Colors.

100 DOZ.

LADIES' CASTOR

"MOUSQUETAIRES,"

Embroidered Backs,

At $1.15.

We have also opened

"A SPECIALTY,"

GENTS' GLOVES!

2-button Dogskin	-	75 cts.
2 " "	-	$1.00
2 " "	-	$1.25
2 " Castor	-	$1.00
2 " " Emb'd backs,		$1.25

Every Pair Warranted!!

AND

Fitted to the Hand!

Orders by Mail Receive Immediate Attention!

MANDEL BROS.

121 & 123 State-st.

Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

ALL WANTING

Axminster, Wilton, Moquette, Brussels, or Ingrain **CARPETS!**

And being SURE of finding the

LARGEST STOCK and LOWEST PRICES,

Should MAKE IT A POINT to visit

CHICAGO CARPET CO.,

Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

ART EXHIBITION!

High Class Oil Paintings from the Belgian, Dutch, and French Schools.

THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION

ON FREE EXHIBITION IN

O'Brien's Art Galleries

208 WABASH-AV.

To be sold AT AUCTION Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 1, 2, and 3, afternoons and evenings.

CHELTENHAM BEACH HOTEL.

New Summer Resort of the South-Shore Improvement Company of Chicago. Deeds will be delivered for lots in Westfall Subdivision to subscribers to stock when 100 more names are subscribed. Subscription book at office of B. A. Ulrich, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 7; $500 for 5 shares and 50 feet, and $1,000 for 10 shares and 100 feet. Geo. Chandler, of Goudy & Chandler, will give opinion of title. The new railroad is almost finished to property. 25 per cent of all money paid for lots will be used towards building hotel. Subscribers for lots can appoint their Trustee to hold the 40 acres reserved for hotel. For particulars see B. A. ULRICH, Secretary, Room 7, 110 Dearborn.

Receiver's Sale.

Having received a bid of fifty dollars for a conveyance of the title of The Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and of the undersigned as its Receiver, in and to the twenty-two lots known as Lots Six to Eleven and Lots Twenty-eight to Forty-three, all inclusive, in Block Twelve in Walker's Douglas Park addition in the southeast quarter of Section Twenty-four in Township Thirty-nine north in Range Thirteen, east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

Public notice is hereby given that unless exceptions to the consummation of the sale on said bid are filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, in case No. 2,073, being the case of R. J. Colburn et al. against said bank, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, and the taking of an order of said court staying the consummation of said sale, said title of said bank and said Receiver in and to said lots will be sold and conveyed upon said bid and for said fifty dollars. Bids for said title are hereby solicited, the same to be filed with the undersigned on or before the seventh day of November, A. D. 1882, at his office, at No. 154 Lake street, in the City of Chicago.

Chicago, October 26, 1882.

SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver.

HOLDEN & FARSON, Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT CURRENT RATES.

FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

60° Sulphuric Acid

At 65 cents per Hundred Pounds.

La Salle, Ill. Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co.

WILDE'S

CLOTHING HOUSE!

3 GARMENTS IN ONE,

WONDERFUL INVENTION,

SUIT, CAPE OVERCOAT, and ULSTER.

Handsome Kilt Suits, $4 and $5. Rich and Elegant Kilt Suits, $8 and $10.

English Club Suits for young men made and trimmed in a faultless manner, only at Wilde's.

Overcoats and Ulsterettes that even the high-priced Tailors admit are the best they ever saw offered at retail. We didn't expect they would admit that, for $10 or $15 is worth saving, when you get a garment equal in all respects. That is why so many go to

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

HAVE REDUCED

TO

ONE-HALF

Original Price

A LOT OF

"Fancy Ribbons"

PLUSH AND OTTOMAN COMBINATIONS,

Very Attractive,

AND A

Great Bargain.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S

Schools for Dancing.

South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
West Side—506 Madison-st.
Classes for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen. Write for catalogue. Residence, 128 24th-st.

MRS. S. C. GALLAHER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 137 East Fifty-seventh-st., New York. Separate classes in French and English for boys.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

BOARD and TUITION $150 to $200 a year. Address MILITARY ACADEMY, Haddonfield, N. J.

FIGS New Figs, New Nuts, New French Fruits Glacé, Jordan Almonds, &c. November 1 opening of our Department of Fine Confectionery. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark-st. Branch—66 Madison-st.

THE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S

NECKWEAR

NOW SHOWN BY

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Merits an inspection from all desiring choicest styles at reasonable prices.

Several hundred styles in almost every conceivable combination of colors to select from.

Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handk'fs, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs,

In sizes, qualities, styles, and at prices to suit all.

Inspection Invited!

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Our large and complete assortment of SIDEBOARDS, EXTENSION TABLES, and DINING CHAIRS (leather and cane), in all the various woods to match, cannot fail to interest you. It costs nothing to compare STYLES and PRICES.

Hildreth & Co.,

221 and 223 State-st.

To the Ladies.

The production of SELECT STYLES of over-garments for LADIES from woolen fabrics is a want long felt in Chicago and vicinity. It being directly within our province to supply this want, we have decided to make it a SPECIAL BRANCH of our business. We have a large variety of NEW and STYLISH modes, together with a specially choice assortment of select fabrics, from which to produce garments for Ladies and Misses unequaled for grace and comfort to the wearer, such as are not obtainable in the West. Inspection invited.

EDWARD ELY & CO., TAILORS, 161 AND 163 WABASH-AV.

$60,000 Cash.

A gentleman from New York, for years the financial and credit man in one of the largest importing and manufacturing concerns in its line in the United States, desires a partnership with same position in an established and profitable business, manufacturing or wholesale preferred, and will contribute above amount. State nature and some particulars of business in replying. The above is bona fide and best Chicago references will be furnished. Communication will be treated with strict confidence, or if preferred will give the name of my attorney. Address S 82, Tribune office.

An Investment Security!

THE UNITED STATES CATTLE-RAISING COMPANY owning, all paid for, and clear, the famous BELL RANCH, SAN MIGUEL CO., NEW MEXICO, established twelve years ago, comprising nearly 700,000 ACRES of well-watered grazing-lands in one body, with 20,000 HEAD BROOD CATTLE (progeny original herd of 1,400 head), offers 5,000 SHARES OF TREASURY STOCK at par ($100), the proceeds to purchase additional Stock Cattle, the object being to found the greatest cattle-raising enterprise in the world.

25 PER CENTUM PER ANNUM is a safe estimate on the present basis.

Quarterly statements made to all Shareholders of record from the New York Office.

Subscriptions received in sums of $100 and upwards. No commissions nor discount allowed.

For plans of operations and other particulars send for Circular. C. FULTON, Secretary, Room 22, 29 Wall-st., New York City.

Boston Steamers.

TO WEST HARTLEPOOL, ENG.

Steamship HORSLEY .... Nov. 1

LONDON.

Steamship GOLDEN HORN .... Nov. 25

For rates of freight or passage apply to J. B. BRIGHAM & CO., Agents, 38 Central-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PATENT.

Partly introduced. Owner will negotiate with any reliable parties who may call on him between 3 and 7 o'clock this afternoon at Room 268½ Palmer House.

POSITION WANTED.

Competent office man, with $2,000, would like position in some stock company, or would invest same in some good business and give services for reasonable compensation. Address S 61, Tribune office.

RELIABILITY!

The very best possible test of the reliability of any article is its popularity. It is an old and trite saying that "a burnt child dreads the fire," and nowhere is this maxim more appropriate than in the case of persons suffering from some malady which many preparations have failed to relieve. No one continues to take a medicine which does him no good, and certainly no one would testify to the beneficial qualities of a remedy which had not benefited him. It is an easy matter to claim numerous virtues for an article, but unless those claims are backed up by authentic testimony, they "go," as the French say, "without saying."

Brown's Iron Bitters, manufactured by the Brown Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Md., is an article for which the manufacturers claim many virtues, and they have thoroughly substantiated their claims by giving below numerous testimonials to its worth from some of our own citizens, who have been benefited by its use.

Hans Hermanson, 163 Indiana-st., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for neuralgia, and it has effected a perfect cure."

Dr. M. T. Gamble, Farmington, says: "No proprietary medicine that I handle gives as much satisfaction as Brown's Iron Bitters."

Messrs. Hartz & Bahnsen, druggists, Rock Island, say: "Brown's Iron Bitters is one of the most staple medicines in the market."

James T. Jones, druggist, Chester, writes: "Brown's Iron Bitters give entire satisfaction."

J. Nippner, 738 Twenty-first-st., says: "I have never found anything to equal Brown's Iron Bitters in curing heartburn."

G. T. Marks, Chicago, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and find it to be the best blood purifier I ever used."

Robert Hodson, Oquawka, Henderson County, says: "I am selling Brown's Iron Bitters and it gives satisfaction."

Dr. Frank A. Sabin, who practices medicine in Troy, Madison County, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters invariably gives satisfaction."

Brewer Bros., Monmouth, say: "We can always say a good word for Brown's Iron Bitters."

Frank Greve, 1015 Kinnard-st., says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters to be the best medicine I ever used."

T. R. Weaver, Mattoon, says: "I have had large sales of Brown's Iron Bitters; have never sold an article that gave such general satisfaction."

Dr. T. A. Smurr, Ottawa, says: "I find Brown's Iron Bitters gives general satisfaction, and my sales are daily increasing."

J. T. Hueford, Sheldon, says: "I am selling Brown's Iron Bitters, and it gives universal satisfaction."

John C. Focte, druggist, South Side, Belvidere, Boone County, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is thought well of by parties using it."

J. S. Christy, Sumner, Lawrence County writes: "Brown's Iron Bitters is giving great satisfaction."

William Davis, of Clay City, says: "I have never found the equal of Brown's Iron Bitters as a remedy for dyspepsia."

James McDaniels, No. 723 West Twenty-second-st., says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters and find it the best blood purifier."

Mrs. Ann Bean, Atlanta, says: "We have sold Brown's Iron Bitters and it gives good satisfaction."

Robert Harris, 721 W. 21st st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best tonic I ever used."

Gove & Woodruff, Farmington, say: "We sell a good deal of Brown's Iron Bitters and it gives general satisfaction."

Brown's Iron Bitters is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fever, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, malaria, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. A tablespoonful after meals will remove all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, liver complaint, etc. Get the genuine, for sale by all druggists at $1 a bottle.

WASHINGTON.

Corkhill's Turn to Laugh Has Now Come in the Star-Route Cases.

It Is a Question Whether or Not the Special Counsel Will Be Paid.

Pope, the First Brigadier, and Mackenzie, the Fifteenth Colonel, Promoted.

Proclamation Appointing Nov. 30 for Thanksgiving, and Scheduling Our Blessings.

Chicago Items—Judiciary Square—Ordnance—Gold Certificates, with Printed Signatures.

STAR ROUTES.

SOMETHING OF MORE THAN USUAL INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—There is a new complication in the star-route matter. The special counsel employed by the Government—Bliss, Merrick, Ker, and Wells—have not received their compensation, although very liberal allowances have been made by the Department of Justice. George Bliss, for instance, before the star-route trial had ended, had been allowed $24,000 for his summer's work, but the Treasury Department does not pay out money simply on the order of the Attorney-General. The accounts have to be passed by the First Controller of the Treasury, who now is Judge Lawrence, and from his decision there is practically no appeal. These accounts are now

ALL HUNG UP IN JUDGE LAWRENCE'S OFFICE,

owing to the law-point that has been raised that it is doubtful whether the Attorney-General had any right to employ these special counsel in a district where there is a District-Attorney, without more specific authority than the existing law gives. The point is made that the Attorney-General had no right to remove the District-Attorney from the charge of these cases, and could only employ for him such additional assistance as was absolutely necessary, but that he in no event could entirely remove the District-Attorney from the case and place the prosecution in charge of

OFFICERS OF HIS OWN CREATION;

that if the District-Attorney was not competent, or could not be trusted, it was the duty of the Attorney-General to see to it that the President provided a man who was competent and who could be trusted, and that it was not within the Attorney-General's province to appoint men as special counsel to an office of the grade which generally can only be created by law, the incumbents of which must be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Lawyers who have examined these points say that there is a good deal in them, and that it will remain to be seen whether Judge Lawrence has the grit to follow the strict letter of the law.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SENDS OUT TONIGHT

its report on the star-route cases. The bulky document of 30,000 words has been reduced to 5,000. It is for the public to decide whether the statement relieves the department from the charges of the defense. It is perhaps enough to say that the special counsel of the Government are not satisfied with it.

FALL'S BOND.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Frank H. Fall, charged with attempting to corrupt a star-route juror, surrendered himself today. Special Counsel Wells, representing the Government, and Riddle and Davis, counsel for Fall, met in the Police Court this afternoon to arrange the amount of bail. Wells demanded a bond amounting to $5,000, which the defendant refused to furnish, and decided to appeal to Judge Snell to have the amount reduced. Payne's case will come up for hearing Tuesday. No day is set for a hearing in Fall's case.

PART OF WELLS' REPORT, OF WHICH SO MUCH WAS EXPECTED.

The Department of Justice today made public the first part of the report of Special Counsel H. H. Wells, appointed to aid in the trial of certain criminal offenses alleged to have been committed in the progress of the recent trial of the star-route cases, so called. Wells says: "The affidavits show, if they are to be believed, that the members of the jury were offered bribes in money for their votes, which they listened to and considered with the persons thus attempting to debauch them, and these solicitations, it is alleged, proceeded as well from agents of the Government as from agents of persons on trial, but I assume it can make no difference whose agents made the disgraceful proposals, and that condign punishment should fall upon all guilty parties. The case of the juror, Edwin A. Doniphan, is first considered. It appears that before the jury was sworn one Frederick E. Shaw, a member of the regular panel, said to Doniphan that he would like to get 'on this case,' and, having been peremptorily challenged by Merrick for the United States, he abused Merrick. From the affidavit of

JAMES LEONARD

it appears that immediately after Shaw had testified in his voir dire that he was an impartial juror and had been rejected, he said, 'Oh, well, damn it, they will never convict them, anyhow. If I was on there, I would hang out until hell froze over before they should be convicted.' At another time, later, he said he 'would do anything in the world to save Dorsey.' Shaw said to Doniphan: 'Look here, I have got a damned good thing for you, and will make a little myself, too. I have got money in my pocket to give you if you will favor S. W. Dorsey. I have $200 or $300 I can give you now, and will make it thousands within ten days.' Shaw added: 'We would make a good thing of it'; that Dorsey was a powerful man, and that as soon as the trial was over and Dorsey got clear, Brewster would be 'h'isted.' Shaw, it seems, did later actually offer money to Doniphan. The prosecution of Shaw is recommended.

JUROR WILLIAM K. BROWN

makes affidavit that he was approached on the part of the Government and offered $2,500. 'The man,' says Brown, 'was a member of my lodge. I believe he did not know what he was doing. His name was Arthur Payne (colored). He brought me an agreement. He must have thought I was a damned fool.' I said, 'who sent you to me? I would like to see the man. He said his name was Fall. As soon as he said that I was confident they did not intend to give me any money, but to just see what I would say. I drove him away. He said he wanted to convict Brady and Dorsey, any of them. It was my opinion he was putting up a job on me.' When Brown read the agreement he was to sign he said to Payne: 'I am going according to the evidence. Fall is a damned rascal, and you can both go to hell.'"

WELLS SAYS IT IS APPARENT

from the whole history of the alleged attempt upon Brown's virtue that it was not done with the knowledge, in the behalf, or in the interest of the prosecution; that its guilty authors were neither agents, nor acted with the knowledge or approval of any officer of the Department of Justice. It was a deliberate and carefully prepared conspiracy against the administration of justice.

The prosecution of Fall, Payne, and Thomas A. Foote, and others not named is recommended for attempting to corrupt Brown. The original of the affidavits published by Col. Ingersoll are asked to insure successful prosecution.

POPE AND MACKENZIE.

THE FIRST TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL—THE SECOND TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Promotions in the army consequent upon the retirement of Maj.-Gen Irvin McDowell were announced by the President today as follows: Brig.-Gen. John Pope to be Major-General, and Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, Fourth Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General. Both promotions take effect from today.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The following thanksgiving proclamation has been issued:

By the President of the United States of America—a proclamation:

In conformity with a custom the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving. The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied: For the peace and amity which subsist between this Republic and all nations of the world; freedom from internal discord and violence; for increasing friendship between different sections of a land of liberty, justice, and constitutional government; for the devotion of the people to our free institutions and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the Republic, while extending its privileges to the fellow-men who come to us; for improved means of internal communication and increased facilities of intercourse with other nations; for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries, a liberal return for the mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandmen; for the preservation of the National faith and credit; for a wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon the conscience of a restraining and transforming religion; and for the joys of home. For these, and for many other blessings, we should give thanks.

Wherefore I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labors, and meeting in accordance with their several forms of worship, draw near to the Throne of Almighty God, offering to Him praise and gratitude for the manifold good which He has vouchsafed to us, and praying that His blessings and mercies may continue.

And I do further recommend that the day thus appointed may be made a special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and be glad in this season of National thanksgiving.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of October in the year of our Lord 1882 and of the Independence of the United States the 107th.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

CHICAGO ITEMS.

THE GARFIELD FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The railroads have agreed to give reduced rates to the commanderies of Knights Templar from Chicago who desire to visit Washington during the Garfield Memorial Fair.

PUBLIC-PRINTER ROUNDS,

who has just returned from Chicago, is of opinion that Davis will be elected by a reduced majority, notwithstanding the great opposition to him.

SMITH & CRUMP,

of Chicago, were today awarded by the Architect's office the contract of plastering the custom-house at Albany.

ASSISTANT-TREASURER BEVERIDGE

has applied to the Treasury for $3,000,000 in gold certificates.

D. K. TRIPP.

The President has appointed D. K. Tripp, of Chicago, one of the Commissioners to examine the 250 miles of the road constructed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company in the Indian Territory and Arizona.

THE REPORT OF THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE

Commissioners has not yet been received in Washington. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury said today that he did not think it had yet been mailed from Chicago, if it has been completed; that at the request of Mr. Folger the report will probably not be given out at present. He stated that he desires to see the reports of the commissions which are investigating the various custom-houses before any of them are made public, and as he probably wishes to examine these reports judicially, there is little probability that he will have the desire or opportunity to do so before Nov. 7.

JUDICIARY SQUARE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Secretary Lincoln left with the President for New York. Before leaving he stated that the reason why he with others approved of the Judiciary Square as the site for the new Pension Office was that it offered more advantages than any other available site; that the objections to cutting up the park were merely sentimental; that there would be an abundance of park; and, as to the suggestion that the selection of the site would checkmate the plan of erecting the Congressional Library on that square, Mr. Lincoln denied that Congress had expressed any direct intention of using the square for that purpose, and in any event did not think it was necessary to consider what Congress might possibly some time do. Mr. Lincoln, however, restored Gen. Sturgis to the command of the Soldiers' Home after he had removed him, on the ground, in the main, that it was an open question in Congress whether he should not be retained, and the location of the Congressional Library would seem to be a parallel case.

ORDNANCE

REPORT OF CHIEF BENET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, in a report for the year ended June 30, 1882, gives the fiscal resources of the year, $2,733,624; expenditures, $1,669,276. A chapter is devoted to the subject of the armament of fortifications, in which Gen. Benét says: "With a very pressing need for seacoast armament constantly before us, it should seem expedient to take every advantage of our own resources to help provide for our wants. It will doubtless be practicable for us to produce rifled guns of a moderate power even from cast-iron, provided the cast-iron be suitably strengthened with steel hoops, or, better, with hoops on the exterior and steel tubes on the interior." Gen. Benét also says it is believed that, with proper encouragement, field guns can be made here without the necessity of going abroad for the steel. Recommendation is made that the immediate publication of the results of tests of iron and steel and other materials for industrial purposes be authorized by Congress. In the chapter on

THE MILITIA,

the Chief of Ordnance says: "Our standing army is a small one. For the defense of the country our main dependence is on our militia. The militia should, therefore, be kept in the best condition possible for actual service. Volunteer organizations in every State and Territory should be encouraged, and every effort made to promote their efficiency in drill and discipline, and make them skillful in the use of their arms. It is the best way and the only way to render them a sure and safe reliance on the breaking out of a war, and before a little campaigning has inured them to hard service and disciplined them into old soldiers."

NOTES.

FORGING MADE EASY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Forged drafts and bank-checks are becoming very frequent, and it is discovered that in nearly every case the internal revenue stamp is imprinted first on a blank sheet, and the name of the bank printed afterwards. The revenue stamp is genuine, and it is this which tends to mislead. Inquiry as to how a genuine stamp could be obtained by forgers reveals the fact that the company in New York which has the contract from the Government for printing these stamps is in the habit of printing them on either blank or printed sheets,

according to the order of those who pay for the work. In this way forgers can obtain a supply of stamped blanks upon which the name of any firm or bank can be afterwards printed. This practice is open to serious objection, and it seems very strange that it should be allowed.

IS A FROG A FISH?

The Treasury Department is gravely considering the question whether frogs are to come in duty free under the Treaty of Washington. The demand for frogs as an article of food in cities has increased so largely of late that the domestic supply has been found insufficient. A brisk trade in these amphibious animals has sprung up with Canada, and large numbers are being shipped across the borders to American dealers. The action of certain Customs Collectors, however, threatens to put an end to this traffic if their rulings are sustained by the Treasury Department. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington fish caught in Canadian waters have been admitted to the United States free of duty. Canadian dealers insist that frogs are fish, and therefore exempt. The American customs officers object to this classification, and hold that fish were never known to have feet, while the subject of dispute has four. To this the Canadians reply if frogs are not fish they certainly are not animals nor birds, and cannot be subjected to classification for duty. The matter has been referred to the Treasury Department for a decision.

SILVER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The Treasury Department today purchased 255,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Mints.

HOMESTEADS ON LAPSED GRANTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has made a decision in the case of Wenzell vs. the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, construing the third section of the act of April 21, 1876, which declares valid homestead and preëmption entries within the limits of expired railroad grants that may have been made at a time subsequent to the expiration of the grants. The Secretary holds that the language used in the act—"at a time subsequent to the expiration of such grant"—refers to the dates named in the various granting acts to the railroads as the dates at which the roads should be completed, and not to the time when, by legislative or judicial action, the forfeiture might be declared. He also holds that settlement and filing constitutes an entry within the meaning of the act of 1877 as well as under the general practice of the Land Department. As Wenzell made his settlement and filing in accordance with the Preëmption law, his entry is held to come within the confirmatory provisions of the statutes.

DR. GEORGE M. BEARD, OF NEW YORK,

one of the signers of the petition for a stay of proceedings in Guiteau's case, which was presented to the President in June last shortly before the prisoner was hanged, has written a letter to Attorney-General Brewster, in which he says, the Attorney-General's "opinion in reply to the petition for a stay of proceedings contains two very important misstatements of facts."

IN THE JEANNETTE BOARD OF INQUIRY

yesterday, Lieut. Danenhower told the story of the wanderings and perils and sufferings of the men in the journey from Bennett Island, Aug. 6, till Sept. 12, when the party left Semeonovski Island in their boats for the voyage across the open water, as it was believed but little ice would be encountered. The story has, in effect, been told before in the reports of Danenhower and Melville, and the diary of De Long.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed George E. Waring, of Newport, R. I., a member of the National Board of Health, vice Charles F. Folsom, of Massachusetts, resigned. He also appointed William S. Smith of New York, Edward Kinsley of Massachusetts, and Dwight K. Tripp of Rhode Island, a commission to examine and report upon 250 miles of road constructed by the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company in the Indian Territory and Arizona.

END OF AN OLD SQUABBLE.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is directed to prepare plates for printing the gold certificates of denominations of $20, $50, and $100 which will bear the engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register of the United States, and be issued from the Treasury in the same manner as legal-tender notes.

THE CHINESE.

The Treasury Department decides that Chinese laborers residing in the United States at the date of the confirmation of the treaty of 1880 have a right to return at pleasure, and if they left the country before the passage of the act of 1882 they cannot be required to produce the certificate prescribed by that statute.

THE RIFLE.

Second Day's Shoot in the Army Contest at Leavenworth, Kas.—Scores of the Contestants.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 26.—The second day's shoot of the army rifle contest took place today, and witnessed fine shooting, although the average was not as high as yesterday. Considerable difficulty was experienced from the haziness of the weather, but there was no wind. While the average was not as high as yesterday, Sergt. Clark made a total of ninety-one on the day's shoot—the same as Sergt. Barrett yesterday. The Division of the Atlantic is ahead of the Pacific on the two days' shoot twelve points, while the Division of the Missouri drops away back. Gens. Sherman and Sheridan and Senator John A. Logan were present today. Following is the score at 200 yards:

Sergt. Clark, Pacific, 22; Sergt. Barrett, Atlantic, 29; Sergt. James, Missouri, 28; Sergt. Daly, Atlantic, 28; Private Harrington, Pacific, 30; Lieut. Homer, Atlantic, 27; Sergt. Stanton, 26; Sergt. Shipp, Missouri, 26; Private Weagroff, Missouri, 26; Private O'Keefe, Pacific, 25; Sergt. Bently, Missouri, 28; Lieut. Merriam, Missouri, 28.

The following is the score at 300 yards:

Clark, 31; Barrett, 26; James, 27; Daly, 27; Harrington, 26; Homer, 28; Stanton, 30; Shipp, 24; Weagroff, 27; O'Keefe, 29; Bently, 27; Merriam, 25.

At 600 yards:

Clark, 28; Barrett, 28; James, 22; Daley, 25; Harrington, 25; Homer, 29; Stanton, 23; Shipp, 23; Weagroff, 13; O'Keefe, 17; Bently, 10; Merriam, 26.

Aggregate on the two days' shoot:

Clark, 176; Barrett, 174; James, 163; Daly, 163; Harrington, 163; Homer, 161; Stanton, 157; Shipp, 152; Weagroff, 152; O'Keefe, 149; Bently, 149; Merriam, 148.

Following is the order of marksmen on the two days' shoot:

Clark, Barrett, James, Daly, Harrington, Homer, Stanton, Shipp, Weagroff, O'Keefe, Bently, Merriam.

The prizes will be awarded tomorrow afternoon, after the close of the shoot. The whole garrison will be drawn up in full dress, and Gen. Sherman will award the medals.

FIRE RECORD.

An Extensive Blaze at Atlanta, Ill.—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 26.—At 1:30 this afternoon the fire department of Bloomington was telegraphed that the City of Atlanta, twenty miles southwest, was in flames. The Chicago & Alton offered a special train, and in fifty-five minutes Bloomington engines were playing on the flames. Turner, Tuttle & Co.'s fine three-story brick flouring mill was the scene of the fire. The flames were discovered in the top story, and the mill, with a large quantity of flour and grain, was destroyed. Only portions of the main walls remain standing. From this building the fire spread, despite all efforts, to the three-story wooden structure known as the Armington elevator. This became a speedy wreck, with about 6,000 bushels of grain it contained. A number of other buildings caught fire, but the engines and bucket-brigade stopped the spread of the fire. Cinders and brands were carried by the winds in every direction. The loss on the mill is about $25,000; insurance, $6,000. Loss on elevator, $10,000; insurance, $7,000. It is thought the fire was occasioned by friction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 26.—A barn, together with the entire contents, belonging to A. J. Taylor, in the southwestern part of this county, was this morning destroyed by fire. About 700 bushels of wheat and all of his farming implements were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $1,500, insured for $1,000.

SALEM, Ore., Oct. 26.—Reed's opera-house and hotel, the largest building in town, are burning, and will probably be a total loss.

Wills, Metham & Co., Altamont, Ill., say: "We have never sold a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters that has not given perfect satisfaction."

POLITICAL.

Representative McKinley Attributes His Defeat to Angry Workingmen.

Register Bruce Confident the Mississippians Will Permit a Fair Vote.

Tilden Opening His Bar'l for the Benefit of the New Hampshire Democrats.

An Immense Meeting of Republican Independents at Pittsburg—Updegraff's Illness.

Van Wyck—The President—Wisconsin—Indiana—Speeches in Illinois—Fifth Illinois.

POLITICAL POINTS

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Mr. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, returned today from his campaign in Mississippi, where he has made twenty speeches. He brings a very cheerful account of the prospects of Republican success. He is very confident that the Republicans and Independents will carry three districts in Mississippi, and thinks it not unlikely that they may elect four Representatives. He expects to see Chalmers elected over Manning, the Democratic candidate, and Carter, the negro straightout, who, it is alleged, is running really in Manning's interest. He also expects that Hill will be elected in the Jackson district and Jefferds in another district where the Independents are strong. He says that the canvass is conducted with

MUCH GOOD FEELING,

and that the Independent movement is so strong as to make it quite sure that the colored men will not be maltreated at the polls, and quite probable that their votes will be fairly counted. The negroes, he says, express much interest in the canvass, and the Bourbons are very much alarmed at the progress of the Independent movement. Mr. Bruce spoke in the district adjacent to that in Louisiana in which McMillan is making a canvass, and he states that, in his judgment, McMillan will be successful,

SECRETARY FOLGER

returned to Washington today and was at his desk, but inasmuch as Judge French continued to act as Secretary the inference is that Folger will soon return to New York to take the active part in the campaign which is expected of him. Judge Folger today was not disposed to talk on the political situation, but he did venture to say that he had heard that persons who are in a position to know were confidently of the opinion that he (Folger) would carry Buffalo and the home county of his Democratic opponent, Cleveland.

THE PRESIDENT

left this afternoon for New York, not to return until after the election. Prior to his departure there was what is called an authoritative statement that he goes to pack the books and papers in his house, which he has rented, and that his visit has nothing to do with the election. A doubting Thomas suggests that his departure at this time, in view of the speedy approach of election-day, and of the peculiar combinations which are being formed in New York City, from which the Republicans have a hope that they may be successful in their State ticket, is certainly a curious "unpremeditated coincidence."

REPRESENTATIVE M'KINLEY, OF OHIO,

has arrived here on his way to make speeches in the campaign in Massachusetts. He admits that there was a political reaction in Ohio, but he says: "I should have won by good 1,500 majority in spite of all the 'waves' spoken about had it not been for the lock-out of the workingmen and the bad feeling which it left in two places between the employers and the men. In one county I lost 600 votes solid on this account.

THE MEN HAD BEEN LOCKED OUT

since June 1, and had been compelled to return to their work without any increase of pay, after having lost a whole summer. They were very angry at their employers, and it happened to be my misfortune that these employers desired my reëlection, and, to spite the latter, not because of any opposition to the Republican candidate, these workmen, who heretofore supported me, voted solidly against me. I am going now to make some speeches in Massachusetts, and shall begin in Lowell next Saturday." Mr. McKinley's speeches will probably be devoted to tariff questions.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TILDEN AT WORK WITH HIS BAR'L.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—Republicans in every section of the State are at last awakening to the fact that the election this year is more than unusually important. In addition to the State officers and Congressmen, a Legislature is to be chosen that will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Rollins, and perhaps Senator Blair's successor also, for the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has given its opinion that the present Legislature should elect Senator Rollins' successor, and that the Legislature to be chosen in November should elect Senator Blair's. As the present Legislature has not elected a Senator to succeed Senator Rollins, it is very easy to understand that, if the Democrats could capture the Legislature to be elected this fall, they would not only elect a Senator to succeed Mr. Rollins, whose term expires next March, but also one to succeed Mr. Blair, whose term expires two years later.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM,

as laid out by the managers, a correspondent says, is to crowd out of sight all issues except the election of Governor, to take advantage of some slight dissensions in the Republican ranks over the selection of this candidate, to pose before the people as more anxious for pure elections than for Democratic success, and to quietly buy up the Legislature. No money is to be expended in purchasing votes for the Democratic candidate for Governor, nor are any but a few of the trusted and tried apostles to know that the party has a deposit in any bank for other than legitimate expenses. But when the last few days are come a large sum is to be placed in the close towns to be used in purchasing the election of enough additional members of the Legislature to throw the control of that body into the hands of the Democrats. And in this part of our election the National Democracy has a significant interest.

TAMMANY AND TILDEN

have opened their hearts and purses to the suffering cries of their brethren of the Granite State, because there is an opportunity for the Democrats to gain two United States Senators if they carry the Legislature. Ex-Senator Wadleigh, who is airing his personal grievances at the expense of his party fealty, has not met with a very flattering reception in stumping the State against the Republicans, who are now hard at work on a most thorough canvass, with strong hopes of a brilliant victory.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A MEETING OF INDEPENDENTS AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Independents had a great meeting here tonight. The speakers were Senator Mitchell, the Hon. Charles Wolf, and Gen. McCartney. The Coliseum, an immense building, was packed from door to platform with an audience which included many of the principal business men of the city. The speakers gave a good account of the Independent campaign throughout the State, and asserted that Stewart would poll almost as many votes as Beaver. While this would insure the election of Pattison, it would also insure the downfall of bossism in Pennsylvania. The Republican party could then reorganize and go forward upon a new career.

THE MEETING WAS A SUCCESS

in every respect. Interviews and correspondence indicate that the campaign is waxing hot in all parts of the State. The Cameronians are working like beavers to divert the labor and Irish votes from Pattison to make up for the defection of the Independents, and claim they are meeting with good success, still they are by no means sanguine that they will pull through. From a disinterested standpoint it looks as if Pattison's election was already assured.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL.

MEDIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—The Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District nominated Edward Clyde for Congress.

OHIO.

CONDITION OF MR. UPDEGRAFF, OF THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

WHEELING, W. V., Oct. 26.—The report sent out today that Congressman Updegraff was in a dying condition is untrue. Parties who have just arrived from his bedside state that at 6 o'clock this evening he was resting easy, and expressed a hope that he would recover. His disease is chronic inflammation of the bladder. He can be said to be very seriously ill, yet there is hope that he will recover.

ARTHUR NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEFEAT.

Cincinnati Commercial (Rep.).

It is a very dull performance on the part of those who wish to find fault with the Administration to claim that President Arthur's misdoings in Ohio caused the defeat of two weeks ago.

There have been very few complaints in this State about the President. His appointments have been good, and no features of his policy have excited extraordinary disapprobation.

A very large majority of the Republicans would rather have seen Garfield's Cabinet retained, but it had the elements of dissolution in itself.

The firm prosecution of the star-route rascals has had a wholesome and reassuring influence; and the veto of the River and Harbor bill was recognized as a step in the right direction.

As for Stalwartism, there was not enough of it in Ohio to amount to a disturbing force either way. A very short special train would have carried the whole lot of third-termers.

The crookedness of the Republican party on the liquor question was the sole cause of the disaster on the 10th of this month.

Take the last spring election in Cincinnati in testimony. The Republicans were sure, as the case stood, of from 4,000 to 5,000 majority on the city ticket.

Everybody knew that Capt. Ross was the best man for the Board of Public Works who could be selected.

Suddenly the news came that

SAINT SMITH'S SUNDAY BILL

had been passed. The German Republicans resented it as an act of partisan bad faith and an attempt to discipline and degrade them.

The immediate consequence was the defeat of Capt. Ross by 8,000 majority. Nothing was considered but the liquor legislation and the St. Smith threat.

Other cities showed similar results. But there were eleven Republican candidates for Congress in the Legislature, and a good many others with the opinion fixed in their minds that they should lose no time in getting before the people.

The members who were advertising for political promotion were in favor of all that was sensational, and it occurred to their feeble understanding that the time had come for something wonderful to happen.

The State was fooled away, and the course of the Administration had nothing more to do with it than the long-tailed comet that rises so early in the morning had to do with the crops.

NEBRASKA.

VAN WYCK'S WAR ON VALENTINE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 25.—The late Republican State Convention was the most harmonious one we ever had, and the defeated candidates for the nomination are all working for the nominees on the State ticket. Senator Van Wyck is acting "curiously." In the Third Congressional District he is opposing Valentine (he pledged himself not to do so), and in the Second he is supporting Laird. Turner calls himself the regular Republican nominee against Valentine. Turner was nominated (?) by seven delegates who wouldn't come in to the Republican Convention at all and twenty-three contestants (bolters.) Valentine was nominated by 138 delegates (lawfully chosen) unanimously. The Republican (State) platform indorses his nomination, but Van Wyck opposes him in the face of his pledges not to do so. Valentine's opponents are now slandering him. The indications are that he will be triumphantly reëlected and vindicated by his constituents. There is no doubt as to the election of Weaver in the First and Laird in the Second. Laird has some opposition but it doesn't amount to anything. The successor of Senator Saunders will probably be an Omaha man. The Senator has made many friends by his manly course in the Valentine campaign who want to see him his own successor. He is winning the golden opinions of all.

WISCONSIN.

A CAREFUL AND COMPACT STATEMENT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 26.—All of the Congressional nominations have been made in this State, except in the Milwaukee district, where the Greenbackers and Prohibitionists have thus far failed to name their men, and in the Eau Claire district, where the Greenbackers have not yet nominated. In the First District Williams, Republican, is being pushed by Winans, Democrat and Independent, while Blackman, Prohibitionist, is making a vigorous campaign; but the activity displayed by the Independents and Prohibitionists is arousing the Republicans, and the result very likely will show a largely-increased vote over the last year, and the election of Williams may reasonably be expected by a majority of from 3,000 to 5,000. In the First District, as now formed, the Republican Congressional majority was 6,158, and for Gov. Rusk last year 2,458, a light vote being polled.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT,

as now formed, the Democratic majority in 1880 was 2,697, and last year 2,611. Sumner, Democrat, is sure of election, though he has nothing but his straight party strength to depend on. Chapin, Prohibitionist, will draw wholly from the Republican ranks, and still further reduce Rowell's vote.

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT

(which, as now formed, gave a Republican majority in 1880 of 2,631, and in 1881 of 1,923) the Republican complication continues, although Postmaster Payne and Editor Rublee, of Milwaukee, have been in the city all day conferring with Gov. Rusk and others in an apparently vain attempt to patch up a peace between Keyes and Hazelton. The Prohibitionists are making a lively campaign, and their candidate, Hastings, will poll an increased vote over that on Governor last fall. The Democrats are not very active, and but for there being two Republican candidates they would have no hope whatever. As it is, Jones and his party advisers feel absolutely sure of success.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

as now formed, gave a Democratic majority in 1880 of 106, but in 1881 a Republican majority of 409. The complication growing out of the Trades-Assembly element renders the result in the Milwaukee district a matter of some doubt; still, the great superiority of Winkler, the Republican candidate, over the Democratic nominee, Deuster, gives the Republicans strong reasons to look for success. Gen. Winkler is a very able and popular man, and appears to be gaining strength daily. The district is naturally good fighting ground.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT,

as now formed, gave in 1880 on Congressman a Democratic majority of 2,857, and on Governor last year 3,265. This district is so thoroughly Democratic that there can be no reasonable doubt of the election of Rankin. The Republicans, however, have in the field a most excellent man in the person of Maj. Howland, and are making a gallant fight. In

THE SIXTH DISTRICT,

as now formed, the Republican majority in 1880 was 3,846, and last year 1,527. The contest in the Oshkosh district is a warm one, and the result may be close, and perhaps a little doubtful. The fight is a triangular one between the Republicans, Democrats, and Prohibitionists. Guenther, the Republican candidate, is a German, very popular with the people, and, having made a good record in Congress during his first term, the chances are that he will be reëlected by a reduced majority.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT,

as at present constituted, gave a Republican majority of 6,215 in 1880, and last year 4,137. The contest is somewhat animated, but there seems to be no reasonable doubt of the election of Butt, Republican, by about the usual majority. The Prohibitionists are canvassing the district actively, against Butt especially, though the latter gentleman is known to be as strong a temperance man as the Prohibitionist, Parker. The Democratic candidate, Woodward, has hardly been heard from in the campaign.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT,

as now formed, gave in 1880 a Republican majority of 12,409, and last year of 5,487. The Republican candidate, Price, has been indorsed by the Prohibitionists, who are perhaps more numerous in his district than in any other in the State. Bailey, the Democratic and Anti-Monopoly candidate, is hurting his own cause by making too many ill-tempered speeches, and Price's majority will be very heavy. The territory now embraced in

THE NINTH DISTRICT

gave a Republican majority two years ago of 2,851, and last year 1,835. The contest in the district is sharp—Park, Democrat, and Woodmansee, Prohibitionist, being very aggressive—but it is naturally Republican by a respectable majority, and Stephenson, Republican, being a very popular lumberman, his election is beyond question. It may be set down as reasonably certain that the Republicans will elect in the First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Districts, with some hope for the Fourth and Third.

FOR CONGRESS, THE HON. ISAAC STEPHENSON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—As a former citizen of Wisconsin, I wish to say a word through the medium of your widely-circulated paper in behalf of an excellent candidate for Congress in that State. The Ninth Congressional District of Wisconsin represents more natural material wealth than any other district in the State. Its vast forests of pine and other timber, its undeveloped wealth of minerals, have been scarcely touched; its development, though rapid and substantial, and though still in its infancy, shows but a glimpse of what is yet to come—what, by sufficient encouragement, protection, and fostering industry, this region is capable of producing and adding to the population and wealth of the State. No other district in the State, and perhaps in the United States, has interests more in common with the Republican party and the principles it proclaims than the Ninth. Its greatness, productiveness, and capabilities depend more upon its policies and aims than any other, from the simple fact that labor, the basis of its substantial growth and development, must be the decisive and important factor. The Republican candidate, the Hon. Isaac Stephenson, of Marinette, is a representative laborer or workingman. His education is practical and thorough as regards the chief industries of his district. From boyhood up to manhood he has spent the best years of his life in productive labor. He commenced at the lowest round of the ladder, and in all the various capacities of the lumberman, from the chopper, sawyer, swamper, ox-teamster, driver, foreman, jobber, to the proprietor, in each it may be said to his entire credit he has not been unmindful of the rights of others. Since he has attained affluence, he has been a large employer of labor, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to see that as the representative of a large lumber institution, a large force of men must be constantly employed in the woods, mills, and lumber yards. The interests of both must be alike—mutual and common. It requires no demonstration to prove that prosperous labor is most desirable, and whatever conduces to maintain and uphold this state of affairs is not only just but is essential, not only to the employer but to the employed. His policy is heartily in accord with this idea: that which promotes the independence, happiness, and material improvement of the workingman should be encouraged and protected, and that which exalts the laborer will mutually benefit all. His life is characteristic of this. Not only in his own county and town and within the boundaries of Northeastern Wisconsin, but also in the southwestern portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, he stands in the front rank as the promoter and fosterer of all industries, improvements, and advantages which have obtained a foothold in this section, and likewise whatever has had a tendency to add to the wealth, progress, and advancement of Northern Wisconsin finds in him a stanch and earnest friend.

It is probable that as his opportunities enlarge he will not be less mindful of any part of his district, nor of any interest therein contained whereby it can be materially benefited. He does not forget his early labors or associations. His companions of earlier years he holds in the closest remembrance. The reminiscences of his early life are frequently commented upon, and as evidence of his attachment and proof of his sincerity that he does not look in contempt on the efforts of his early years, of those associated then with him, it is with the strongest pride that he retains and carefully keeps the broad-ax which he used in making square timber. It bears the inscription:

ISAAC STEPHENSON.

This handle was made in 1848 by the above and has been in constant use more or less ever since that date.

Marinette, April 2, 1877.

This is the kind of a man the laboring and workingmen of the district are asked to support in the coming election. Not ashamed of his early labors, but with proper pride he refers to it as a part of his history. He remains the same plain and unpretending man today that he was when laboring in the pineries—approachable by all alike, genial with those with whom he is associated, frank, honest, capable, and a sterling man.

EX-BADGER.

INDIANA.

GOV. PORTER AT VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 26.—Gov. A. G. Porter delivered a masterly speech at the court-house this afternoon, ably reviewing the political issues of the day from a Republican standpoint. Gov. Porter's arguments were logical and convincing. He left a good impression behind him. The court-room was crowded. The Republicans are stirred up, and will turn out en masse on election-day.

SHACKELFORD AT KOKOMO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 26.—Gen. James Shackelford delivered a logical and interesting speech to a large Republican audience at the court-house tonight. Much enthusiasm and earnestness was manifested. Howard County can be counted on for her annual Republican majority in November.

JIM WOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 26.—Jim Woods, better known as "the Irish Miner," addressed a large gathering of Republicans and laboring men this afternoon, his arguments showing that it was the workingmen's interest to vote with the Republican party.

GENIAL JIM RICE.

Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—Genial Jim Rice, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, was in town a few hours today. Col. Ed. Wolfe, his competitor, is the champion story-teller of the State, but in Rice he has a foeman worthy of his steel. Perhaps never before in the political history of the State have the people been regaled with so many good stories as doing this campaign. But my friend Rice has an eye to business, and I asked him a few questions. He was the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee for three campaigns, and knows as many people as any man in the State.

"Is Hendricks as potent in Indiana with his party as he was in 1880?"

"GOV. HENDRICKS

will never be a political power in Indiana again. I think he feels so himself; but, if he does not, an effort to have the party push him to the front will show him that he has lost his grip. Other men have come up in the party who want recognition, and they have force enough to successfully demand it. Hendricks has been as much of a party boss as Morton was, and often quite as arbitrary in his methods. But he passed the pole in 1868, and will never get back to it again. Though he does not deserve it, he is regarded generally throughout the country as a straddler, and in these aggressive days that kind of a reputation will destroy any man. Hendricks was always positive on any public question when he discussed it, but the trouble with him was that he was too long in reaching a conclusion. This does not suit the active mind of today.

VOORHEES

can go wrong twice with the crowd and get around right again while Hendricks is getting once to that point. Voorhees will go half way wrong with the public that he may lead them back when they have reflected. Hendricks waits until they come around right and then tells them he has been there all the time, or if he does not wait he at least don't contradict the current. Hendricks showed for what he was worth while Governor. I don't think he made a single mistake while in the office, and he showed as much nerve as any man ever did. Those were riotous days, and yet he never hesitated about laying the strong hand of the State on lawbreakers, whether high or low. But he is, with the other old politicians, a reminiscence rather than a fact."

"SENATOR M'DONALD;

how about him? Is he played out, too?"

"No, he did not mature until he was 60. For twenty years he trotted along after the procession with the rest of the boys, and but little notice was taken of him. But in 1874 he took charge of the campaign, and gave Morton the only defeat he ever had. Morton underestimated his opponent, and McDonald overestimated Morton, for he often told me that Morton was a giant among men. If McDonald succeeds in this campaign his name will be associated with victory in each campaign where he has been in command, and he will be the power for the next ten years in this State."

BEN HARRISON.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Oct. 25.—United States Senator Ben Harrison, of this State, addressed the largest political meeting of the present canvass here this afternoon. His speech was well received, and did a great deal toward enthusing those Republicans who heard him and urging them forward in the fight. The local political fight continues to rage with unabated fury, and the canvass in this county will be the warmest ever known. The Republicans feel confident, however, of being able to elect their full ticket by the usual majority.

ILLINOIS.

KUEFFNER'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—The campaign in the Eighteenth Congressional District is drawing to a close, and as the day of election draws nigh the outlook for the success of the Republican ticket grows brighter. Careful estimates place Gen. Kueffner's majority in the district at not less than 800, and the more sanguine figure out 1,200.

The General has been making a splendid and thorough canvass, visiting every nook and corner of the district, and the result is, that when the people have come to know him personally they have found in him much to admire and nothing to condemn. His manliness throughout, and his careful avoidance in his speeches of all language that could in any way be regarded as abusive of his opponent, have won him many friends.

There is no denying that at the opening of the campaign the prospect was anything but cheering. What with Prohibition Republicans kicking over the traces and demanding a candidate of their own, and the Democrats trying to avoid the real issue and raise false ones in its stead the outlook was indeed gloomy, and even the old wheel-horses of the party began to feel alarmed. But now everything is changed. The rank and file of the party is standing shoulder to shoulder, a solid wall, and all for Kueffner.

That this change has been brought about is due probably more to the conduct of the Democratic leaders than anything else. With their characteristic want of principle, they have descended to

THE LOWEST LEVEL,

and have been guilty of some of the smallest electioneering tricks which only the mind of a Democrat could conceive. Notwithstanding Col. Morrison, their candidate, made the tariff question the only issue between himself and Gen. Kueffner, they, the leaders, have tried to set it aside and interject others into the campaign, prominent among which was the prohibition question. But Gen. Kueffner would not let them evade the issue, and in all his speeches throughout the district has kept the tariff question prominently before the public, discussing it in all its bearings, showing how the Democratic doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only" would injure the manufacturing interests of the district and place the mechanics, miners, and workingmen generally upon the same plane with the overworked and ill-paid laborers of Europe.

This question of the tariff is one in which the people of this district, owing to its large manufacturing and mining interests, are deeply interested, and they are not willing to vote for a man who, in his speeches both in and out of Congress—not many out—has declared in favor of a policy that would break down those interests. The fact of the matter is, Gen. Kueffner has driven their party here to the wall on this most vital issue, and they know it. The majority of the workingmen, farmers, and people generally in this district is unfriendly to free-trade notions, and the Democrats have discovered it, and they have attempted to

BEAT A HASTY RETREAT

behind the so-called temperance issue, while they enter a general disclaimer denying the fact that the tariff is an issue. But they have been hedged in on this question by their candidate, Col. Morrison, who, long before he was nominated, had the district flooded with anti-protection speeches made by himself and others in Congress. His celebrated speech on the tariff made in Congress last May, in which he held up the free-trade practices of England for favorable consideration, was scattered broadcast throughout the district, a copy passing into the hands of almost every man, woman, and boy within its confines. He couldn't dodge the issue, and Gen. Kueffner has been holding him right to it with good effect.

There is another phase in the situation here, and one in which the Democrats have shown up in a very bad light. When Gen. Kueffner was first nominated, the systematic efforts of the Democratic press and leaders were directed to prove that by reason of his foreign birth he was less capable of serving the interests of the people of the district—mostly Germans—than the native, Morrison. It was a silly piece of business, and was quite as stupid and inexcusable as their denial that Col. Morrison's views made it necessary for them to defend free trade. As an aid to carry out this

DESPICABLE TRICK,

the columns of a special organ of the beer brewers, the *Sentinel*, published at the National Capital, were called into requisition, and from time to time editorials reflecting upon Gen. Kueffner, on account of his nationality, appeared in its columns. These writings, it has been discovered, emanated from this city, and were the conception of the mind of an ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois, himself a German. But instead of having the desired effect, they only served to disgust the people and make them more determined than ever not to have anything to do with a party that descend to the use of such means to defeat an honorable man.

That Gen. Kueffner will be elected to succeed Col. Morrison there can hardly be any question, as at this time everything points to this most desirable consummation.

The same can be said of the legislative ticket in this county. Capt. Halbert, the Republican candidate for State Senator is making an energetic canvass, with excellent prospects of being elected. St. Clair will also elect two Representatives, Messrs. Joseph B. Messick and Joseph Veile, the latter a member of the last House. The Democrats and Prohibitionists are fighting to see who shall elect the minority candidate.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 26.—Gov. Cullom addressed the Republicans of Rock Island this evening on the questions of the hour at Turner-Hall. The audience was large, and measured by the capacity of the house. The Governor spoke for an hour and a half, dwelling particularly upon the financial question, the tariff, and the work accomplished by the Republican party. The Hon. W. H. Gest followed in a speech of about twenty minutes' duration.

TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL AND EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 26.—As election-day draws nearer the local political pot boils the harder. No man in the county pretends to more than guess at the result, but both parties claim their ability to carry the county. Heretofore La Salle County has given a Republican majority of about 600, but the defections caused by the prohibition craze will detract perhaps 300 or 400 votes—they themselves claim about 1,000. The Democrats are very sanguine of electing the State Senator—James W. Duncan, a popular young attorney, and one who will poll a fair proportion of the German vote. The Republicans, on the other hand, will not concede Mr. Duncan's election, but believe that Mr. Hart can be elected if the whole vote of the party should be brought out. The vote on Representatives will also be close, owing to the causes heretofore referred to. On the county ticket there will be considerable independent voting, the several candidates making a personal canvass and appealing to their friends irrespective of party, and not without effect.

The German voters of both parties have to some extent united upon a compromise ticket which represents their ideas, but who are the candidates thus selected are not known as yet to the public. However, this independent movement among the Germans applies almost wholly to the older class. The native-born or young men speaking the German tongue adhere to the old party and do not favor the secession movement of their fathers.

Altogether, the outlook for La Salle County is not wholly discouraging for the Republican ticket, although its success is only assured by hard and constant work up to the day of election.

At last both the Democrats and Prohibitionists of the Eighth Congressional District have found candidates who are willing to see their names in print and sacrifice themselves for the cause of the party in this district. When Judge Cody, of Naperville, "respectfully declined," the Bourbons were afraid they would be obliged to drop down to Lew Steward, whom the Greenbackers are running. But if there is any one the Democrats detest it is the same Lew Steward, whom they once thought to elect Governor but didn't. After much canvassing around, they finally induced a young Democratic lawyer of Joliet, named P. C. Haley, to accept the doubtful honor of entering the field against the Hon. William Cullen, of this city. He addressed a Democratic meeting at Turner-Hall in this city last evening, but failed to impress any one with his eloquence or special fitness for the position of Congressman. The Prohibitionists of the district, too, have selected a man who promises to "stick." He also is from Joliet—Otis Hardy, a prominent member, it is said, of the Methodist Church, and a man of considerable wealth. The leaders of the party in this county seem to have a special grudge against Mr. Cullen, and claim that Mr. Hardy will, from his alleged great popularity, be able to so lessen the Republican vote in Will County as to give Mr. Haley a majority, and also draw enough from it in LaSalle County. This is a party of "great expectations," and is apparently determined to defeat the Republicans all along the line if possible. They take no notice of the fact that the Democratic papers and party leaders openly oppose the principles they profess so much to love; they ignore the fact that Republicanism means progress and equal rights to all. It matters little what they think or do. Their vote will be insignificantly small when the votes are counted on the night of Nov. 7. Mr. Cullen will be returned to Congress by a handsome vote, Democrats, Greenbackers, and Prohibitionists to the contrary notwithstanding.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth District was held in this city today. There was a good attendance, all the counties in the district being represented. On the first formal ballot the nomination was given to William Price, of Lake County. A Central Committee was appointed for the ensuing year, as follows: A. H. Barry, Kane; George Van Valkenberg, McHenry; W. D. Swail, Boone; C. O. Boynton, De Kalb; J. C. Cushman, Lake. After the convention had adjourned the Kane Central Committee got together and put in nomination the following county ticket: For Probate Judge, Samuel Alschuler, Aurora; for Sheriff, Frank B. Hunt, St. Charles; Clerk, H. P. Wolaver, Dundee; Treasurer, John S. Lee, Plato; Superintendent of Schools, Robert S. Egan; Coroner, Dr. Pitts, Batavia.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Hon. R. R. Hitt, Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixth District, addressed an enthusiastic gathering at the Rifles' armory tonight. He reviewed briefly the present real positions of parties, showing that, though the Democrats now profess much of Republican doctrine, the difference is as wide as ever in purpose. Of civil-service reform there is beginning to be ground for hope, but its real friends are among the Republicans. The need for it is urgent. As to the system of appointments and removals, the business and credit of the country had been wisely and carefully managed by Republican rule, and the country was prosperous. The large surplus now coming into the Treasury is unnecessary, and taxes should be reduced. The internal-revenue taxes should all, or nearly all, be repealed, except on liquors and tobacco, which, as luxuries, ought to be taxed. The Democrats had voted in caucus and on the floor last June to retain them, and, if they succeeded, it would throw the

TAXES UPON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE,

and spare luxuries which were baneful. The tariff will be modified and lowered. The Tariff Commissioners will soon report. Whatever may be our opinion of the bill, the value of the information they have gathered is great. How shall the tariff be framed? It should be high enough to protect and foster struggling American industries, but should not be so high as to give American manufacturers a monopoly. The foreigner should not be excluded entirely. The abundance of capital and enterprise soon brings prices to a fair profit by competition. The Democratic rule is to levy the lowest rate that will bring the largest revenue—that is, just low enough to enable the foreigner to undersell and bankrupt the American manufacturer, and then, all of the articles being imported, there will be the largest revenue.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF

has tended to develop a hundred manufacturing towns, diversify industry, improve immensely the home market, and make the Nation prosperous. With the changes of years it is now full of inequalities and anomalies among the 2,000 articles taxed, and ought to be readjusted and in many instances lowered, care being taken not to derange business. The General Government ought to begin legislation to prevent abuses in the railroad traffic. Congress has the power to regulate interstate commerce. A wise and just general law to regulate this vast property and traffic would be in the interest of all. All measures of reform found their home among Republicans, a party of youth and advancement. Stability in our business affairs is of the greatest importance, and we do not want rash changes. His address was well received.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ill., Oct. 26.—The celebrated two-horse rider, the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, addressed a good audience in Murphy Hall this evening after being advertised for over two weeks, and a great many came to the city to witness the ruins of our disastrous fire in the afternoon, and for curiosity to hear what he had to say. Over one-half of the audience was Republican. The gentleman made our colored voters mad by stating that he was in favor of the Constitution as it was handed down to us by our forefathers. We will give our gallant Capt. Rowell a good majority, that will bury the straddler forever.

ELSEWHERE.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 26.—The Hon. T. W. Ferry, United States Senator, addressed an immense Republican meeting at the opera-house this evening. The Senator was late in arriving, the train on the Wabash being somewhat behind time. In the interval some crisp speeches were made by Dr. C. Rynd, W. Merritt, B. Turner, and others. When the distinguished speaker finally made his appearance he was received with enthusiastic applause, and, being duly introduced, occupied the attention of the audience for some two hours with an eloquent exposition of the attitude of the two parties on issues past and present, and a glowing eulogium of the achievements of the Republican party. His remarks in reference to the policy of protection and in explanation of the river and harbor legislation were especially apt and convincing. The meeting was a marked success.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The Republicans of the Fourth District nominated Charles T. Gallagher for Congress. The Democrats of the Third Congressional District nominated Horatio E. Swazey in place of Francis J. Peters, declined.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth District nominated Gen. James R. O'Beirne.

The Third Congressional District Democrats nominated Col. William Hester.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 26.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District nominated Nicholas Hathaway.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 26.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District reassembled in convention yesterday at Calmar to fill a vacancy on the ticket for Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hiram Heagland. No one could be induced to accept the empty honor, and at last a resolution was adopted that no nomination should be made.

GATH'S GOSSIP.

THE FALLING-OUT OF THE STALWARTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The present campaign is bringing out a great deal of half-known information about the past relations of the Stalwart leaders to each other. There is not much honor in this school, and they like to get aside with a scribe and let out their envies and confidences. I had a talk with certain of these present and past officeholders today which contained a good deal of matter that is new to myself, and I think it will prove so to your readers. I will throw it into the form of a conversation.

"Are you acquainted with the circumstances by which Conkling & Co. made war on President Hayes?"

"Well, they undertook to cozen Hayes on one side and ruin him on the other. The first idea was to be revenged on him for beating Conkling for the Presidency. Morton outwitted Conkling there. He got Conkling to go in for the Electoral Tribunal, with the idea that he was going to be put on it, and then kept him off. Conkling then arranged to sell Hayes out by taking his carpet-baggers over to the Democrats and overturning the result in Louisiana; but he found that Morton had beat him there, too, and was going to be the beneficiary of any attempt to order another election. The carpet-baggers would not stick to Conkling for President of the Senate, but meant to go for Morton. While these dodges were being put up to count out Hayes, Conkling and Cornell were both at work to have Hayes put Tom Platt in the Cabinet in case he should reach the Presidency despite their opposition. Cornell had petitions got up and sent to Washington City by messengers, pressing Platt for the Cabinet place. They meant to cheat Hayes if they could, and if they couldn't do it to buy a spy in his Cabinet—none other than Tom Platt. You see at that time Cornell was the Chairman of the State Committee, and through his efforts to a great extent the State was lost to the Republican party. A special object of the hostility of Conkling and Cornell was Vice-President Wheeler, who had been put on the ticket with Hayes. Failing to get Platt in the Cabinet, Platt and Conkling were mutual spitfires at the Rochester Convention against the Administration. Platt, who had been fawning at Hayes' feet to make him a Cabinet officer, read the speech which Conkling ordered, calling Hayes a hypocrit, a snivel service reformer, etc. Those two fellows—the Bumble Beadle and the Noah Claypole of their time—used a Republican State Convention to spit out their private vengeance against Hayes; and now they are wondering that there is any rupture in the Republican party."

"Now, tell me," said I to the same informant, "how Tom Murphy came to be Grant's Collector of the Port of New York?"

"It was in this way: Grant, through the influence of Elihu Washburne, Fenton, and others, had appointed Moses Grinnell, an old merchant, Collector of the Port. The Weed interest for a while obtained numerous appointments for their political ends from Mr. Grinnell, but Felton interfered, and Grinnell began to threaten to make removals of these same Weed people. The Weed men wanted to get Grinnell out, but, being aware that Horace Porter and Babcock, two of Grant's Secretaries, had got a series of bonded warehouses made under Grinnell's care, and had sent Leet and Stocking, two other military Secretaries, over to New York to run them, they knew that Grinnell could not be put out unless some Collector was chosen whom these young military fellows around Grant would indorse. They found that Porter, Babcock, Grant, and all of them, were visiting and riding with Murphy, who was then a rich man and a genial fellow, though as dumb as a clam for politics. Weed's emissary called for a meeting, at the Astor House, of the Republican ring, and submitted the name of Tom Murphy as the proper person to displace Grinnell."

"Who were at that meeting?"

"There were present Alonzo Cornell, Pierre Van Wyck, the intimate friend then, as now, of Chester A. Arthur; Arthur was there, too, and William A. Darling, Anthony F. Campbell, Sheridan Shook, George Bliss, and Samuel T. Maddux. Those were the principal Federal politicians at that time. Objection was made that Murphy was not capable enough, as a politician, to be Collector of the Port. 'Well,' said the caller of the meeting, 'make up your minds that Porter, Babcock & Co. are not going to have any man made Collector in Grinnell's place who will disturb that bonded warehouse system. They will help Murphy, and slaughter any other man.' So they all gave their consent, and Murphy became Collector of the Port in place of Grinnell."

"What next?"

"Why, as soon as Murphy was appointed Horace Greeley began to print his record and fire hot shot into him. It made Conkling so nervous, who was then at the beginning of his experience in personal patronage, that he let Murphy slide. He did not stand by Murphy worth a cent, but precipitated his flight from the office he was hardly warm in. Gen. Grant, however, said: 'If I turn out Mr. Murphy, he must be consulted about his successor.' When they came to ask Murphy whom he preferred for Collector of the Port, he said Chester A. Arthur. That is how Arthur became Collector of New York."

"What had Arthur been up to that time?"

"He had been counsel for the Tax Commissioners under the Tweed Government. Murphy discovered Arthur, liked him, and really created him. Conkling knew comparatively little about Arthur. But Arthur had no enemies, was well-behaved, and there had been so much fuss about the custom-house that they let him stay in there till Conkling and Cornell, as I have related, tried to have him removed."

"Does Steve French want to become Attorney-General in place of Ben Brewster?"

"No doubt he wants it; but Conkling and Bliss are bitter enemies, and Bliss' prominence about Arthur is one of the causes of Conkling's sulkiness."

"What sort of person is Steve French?"

"French is a bungling bummer. It ought to strike Gen. Arthur that a man who had been a Police Commissioner of New York was the last person to present a forged dispatch to a State Committee. If Police Commissioners assist in that kind of crime, what righteousness is there in punishing regular forgers? Yet Arthur made French Commissioner of Police."

"Do you expect the Democratic ticket to be elected in New York City in November?"

"Yes. It will fully reinstate John Kelly, and he will not have one particle of gratitude to Arthur. Kelly and Arthur used to deal fair with each other till Conkling interposed at the request of Jim Bennett and broke up the deal. Now Conkling is suppressed, and Kelly is going to have his full stature again. So it looks as if Bennett and Conkling, and Arthur, too, were the common victims of breaking up an old judicious trade. The *Herald* has not succeeded in injuring Kelly, while Conkling and Arthur are both under the weather."

"Was there ever a trade before Arthur's time with Tammany Hall?"

"Oh, yes. A man named Hank Smith, who used to be at the herd of the Republican organization, was nothing but a creature of Tweed. Arthur did better than that—he merely divided power in the city with Kelly, but did it as a Republican, and did not sell his party out to Kelly." GATH.

TELEGRAPH VS. TELEPHONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 26.—A few weeks ago the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, upon being refused an instrument by the Midland Telephone Company, sued the latter for a writ of mandamus, and today the case was settled in the Common Pleas Court here by Judge Elliott declaring the prayer of the plaintiff just and lawful. He has ordered defendant to proceed at once and place an instrument in the office without delay or suffer the consequences. This literally is another victory for the Mutual Union over the Western Union Company, as it is conceded by those supposed to know that they were working hard to bring about the refusal of the instrument to the Mutual Union. Their object was to monopolize the business of messages sent to the offices by telephone, which practice is prevailing largely here. At this hour the telephone company has already complied with the order of court, as messages are now being received by aid of the telephone. The Mutual Union is making terrible inroads on the Western Union's business throughout this part of the country. The lawyers in this case are the Hon. J. A. McMahon and Judge Thomas O. Law.

Gove & Woodruff, Farmington, Ill., say: "We sell a great deal of Brown's Iron Bitters, and it gives general satisfaction."

RAILROADS.

Purchase of the Nickel-Plate by Mr. Devereux, of the C., C., C. & I.

General Belief that Vanderbilt Is the Real Party in Interest.

A Profit of About Ten Millions Netted by the Seney Syndicate.

President Cummings Says the Road Has Really Been Bought by the C., C., C. & I.

The Scalpers After the Baltimore & Ohio—New Tariffs on Western Business.

Purchase of a Controlling Interest in the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road by President Devereux, of the C., C., C. & I., Presumably in the Interest of Mr. Vanderbilt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The announcement was made in Wall street this afternoon that a controlling interest in the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, better known as the Nickel-Plate Road, had been sold to J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad. The price paid was 37 for the preferred, of which there is an issue of $22,000,000, and 17 for the common stock of the company, which is represented by an issue of $28,000,000. The negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the road had been pending between Mr. Devereux and Samuel Thomas, Vice-President of the Nickel Plate, ever since W. H. Vanderbilt's return from his Western trip, and were concluded on Tuesday last. As soon as the bargain was consummated Mr. Devereux started for Boston, which city he left for his home in Cleveland yesterday. It is understood

ON THE STREET

that the purchase of the Nickel-Plate Road was made for Mr. Vanderbilt, but nobody could be found this evening who could assert definitly that this was the case. Mr. Thomas, who negotiated the sale in behalf of the company, was at his home in Chicago. Columbus R. Cummings, President of the Nickel-Plate Road, was also at his home in Cleveland, and nobody having authority to speak for the road could be found in the city. At the Windsor the sale was a general subject of conversation among the brokers. Mr. Camman said they had been assured on undoubted authority that the purchase had been consummated. Mr. Devereux's relations to Mr. Vanderbilt taken in connection with the fact that Vanderbilt controls the Lake Shore, which is the road with which the new Nickel-Plate is to compete for business and the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, of which Mr. Devereux is the President, would seem to justify the conclusions of the brokers that

VANDERBILT IS THE ACTUAL PURCHASER

of the new road. The effect of the transfer of the controlling interest in this property would be, it was said, to undoubtedly advance the price of the stock of the new road and Lake Shore, and to depreciate the securities which have been held on the supposition that the Nickel-Plate people would retain the control of the road. As a tender to the Lake Shore Road the Nickel-Plate will be a valuable property, and the management of the two roads can maintain a paying freight tariff on each line. As a competing line to the Lake Shore it would cut into the business of that line, and the inevitable result would have been a war of rates between the two roads, from which the public would have been benefited at the expense of Mr. Vanderbilt. Taking this view of the case, the brokers at the Windsor last night agreed in the conclusion that Mr. Vanderbilt found himself in a position where

HE WAS FORCED TO BUY

up the new road. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad is only just completed. It was constructed by what is known as the Seney syndicate, and gained its name of the "Nickel-Plate" from the repeated assertion of the owners and managers that it was the best-equipped road in the country. It runs between Buffalo and Chicago nearly parallel to the Lake Shore, and threatened, when it fairly began business, to prove a strong competitor to that line. It has long been rumored in Wall street that Vanderbilt was quietly buying the stock of the new road. The securities of the road on the street have apparently been under the special charge of James Keene and his followers, and they have been bulling them systematically and constantly by emphasizing their assertions that

VANDERBILT WANTED THE CONTROL OF THE ROAD,

and was bound to secure it. These assertions were used to bull the stock of the Nickel Plate and depress that of Lake Shore, and every advance of the former stock has been at the expense of the latter. When Jay Gould started on his Western trip last week he took with him A. L. Hopkins, the Vice-President of the Wabash system. Before going he told several of his friends on the street that he had received a pressing invitation to pass over the Nickel Plate either on his outward or his return journey, and give his opinion of the road. It is believed that the wide publication of this fact may have had something to do with hastening the negotiations which ended in the sale of the road nominally to Mr. Devereux.

AT A LATE HOUR LAST NIGHT

holders of stock were allowed to become parties to the sale above set forth. A half of the share capital is 250,000, and, while persons familiar with the details were unwilling to say that more than this amount had actually been sold, they admitted that the sale had changed the control. One stockholder who held about 20,000 shares said he had sought to secure the control in the interest of other persons than the present buyers, but that, having been defeated in his purpose, he assented willingly to the sale. He said that other large stockholders had consented, so that the good-will of the former owners went with their stock. The Directors of the company are elected in classes, so that any active opposition to the sale would prevent any change in the board, at least until the next annual meeting. It is understood that

NO CHANGE WILL BE MADE

until that time, although it is not improbable that some of the present Directors may resign at any time. Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland, one of the buyers with Mr. Devereux, said tonight that the road would probably remain in the hands of the present management until the next meeting, which will take place in January. He declined to give the names of any of the buyers, except himself and Gen. Devereux. At the same time he intimated that the change of ownership had no real bearing on the relations of the road with the existing trunk lines. It was not in the interest of Mr. Vanderbilt or of Mr. Gould particularly. The policy of the new owners would be to maintain harmonious relations with all connecting railroads, both East and West.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD

that Mr. Seney turned into the selling pool about 30,000 shares of stock, some of which he bought in the market during the last two days, and Walston H. Brown & Co. about 20,000 shares. It is generally believed that the Seney pool has made from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 by building and selling the road.

Mr. Russell Sage telegraphed the fact of the sale to Mr. Jay Gould this afternoon. It is reported that the latter made an offer for the control of the road within the last three weeks.

Mr. Vanderbilt said tonight that he had learned first of the sale on his return today from his usual afternoon ride, and that he would say whether he was interested in the road when he had found out for himself. At present, he said he had nothing whatever to say about the matter.

THE NEWS IN CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26.—President Devereux, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, declines to be interviewed in regard to the purchase of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road. Information is obtained, however, which absolutely confirms the reported sale of a majority of the stock at 17 for the common and 37 for the preferred. By the transaction the Seney syndicate nets between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 profits. It can furthermore be stated as an actual fact that Gould was offered the control some time ago and refused it. It is believed that no effort will be made to unite the management of the new road with that of the Lake Shore, but that it will finally be operated under the management of the Bee Line, with J. H. Devereux as President.

Considerable excitement was caused last evening by the receipt of a dispatch from New York that Vanderbilt had purchased a majority of the stock of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel-Plate), thus securing control of it. As will be seen by the following interview with President C. R. Cummings, of the "Nickel-Plate," that gentleman admits that a majority of the stock has been disposed of. But he claims that Vanderbilt is not the purchaser, but thinks it has been bought by parties interested in the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, who wanted to secure a line of their own from Cleveland to Buffalo. This statement by Mr. Cummings makes it certain that Vanderbilt is the real purchaser of the road, as the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis is not controlled by parties hostile to Mr. Vanderbilt, as Mr. Cummings claims, but by Vanderbilt himself, as will be seen from the following list of Directors: J. H. Devereaux, S. Burke, James Barnett, T. P. Handy, Amos Townsend, George H. Russell, B. S. Brown, W. H. Vanderbilt, R. Baltzer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, A. G. Dalman, and J. H. Rutter.

THE TRIBUNE has contended all along that the "Nickel-Plate" was built to sell, and that the constructors were only waiting for a good opportunity to dispose of their interest to the highest bidder. There has been a rivalry between Vanderbilt and Gould for some time past to secure possession of the property, and it has lately been believed, owing to the bitterness Vanderbilt evinced towards the new road, that Gould had the inside track and would secure it. But it seems that Vanderbilt's purse has had more effect than Gould's shrewdness. Vanderbilt could not well afford to let the "Nickel-Plate" fall into Gould's hands, as the latter by combining it with the Wabash could have played havoc with all of Vanderbilt's Western roads, as he would have had not only a competing line with the Lake Shore, but also with the Michigan Central and Canada Southern. As it now is, Vanderbilt has nothing to fear from Gould and is master of the situation east of Chicago. The change in the management of the "Nickel-Plate" insures the permanency of the trunk-line pool, and the public will have to continue to pay exorbitant rates to the East. The new road will no doubt be used by Vanderbilt as a second track for the Lake Shore, as he has no other use for it. It is an expensive second track, but Vanderbilt can afford it, for it enables him to keep up high rates and thus make the public foot the bill in the end.

The reporter found

MR. C. R. CUMMINGS,

President of the "Nickel-Plate," at his residence on Indiana avenue, at a late hour last evening, and asked him if it was true that he and the gentlemen associated with him in the ownership of the road had disposed of their stock to Mr. Vanderbilt, and had realized the snug sum of $10,000,000 by the transaction.

"Ten millions is a good deal of money to make on the sale of a railroad," replied the gentleman.

The scribe granted the correctness of the gentleman's position, but again asked regarding the truth of the report.

"I have heard nothing about Mr. Vanderbilt buying any of the stock of the road, and I pretty certain he has not bought any, nor has any of it been purchased in his interest."

"Has any of the stock been sold?"

"I understand that a large portion of it was sold today."

"To whom?"

"That I do not positively know, but I think to the parties who control the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road."

"Who are the parties?"

"Mostly foreigners. As near as I can understand they have become dissatisfied at the treatment of Mr. Vanderbilt and they have for some time been anxious to secure a line of their own from Buffalo to Cleveland."

"How much of the stock has been sold?"

"That I do not know exactly. The common stock is $28,000,000, and the preferred $22,000,000, but I do not know just how much has been purchased. All I know is that a controlling interest in the road has been sold."

"At what figure?"

"Oh, the public isn't very much interested in that. But you can say that none of it was sold as low as 13, as is stated in the New York dispatch."

"What was the price, please?"

"I don't care to state that."

"What stockholders sold out?"

"I don't know exactly, but they were all Eastern parties. I did not sell any of my stock, and I don't think any other Western holder did."

"How soon will the management of the road be changed?"

"Well, you see we haven't got the road finished yet, and no change will occur in the management before the 1st of January."

"You feel sure that Mr. Vanderbilt is in nowise interested in the purchase of the stock?"

"Quite sure, sir. At least, all the information I have received leads me to think he has none."

"Nor Mr. Gould?"

"Oh, no. As I said, while I cannot state positively, it is my belief that English parties have made the purchase. However, this is only a surmise, and is merely given for what it is worth."

An effort to obtain a direct answer to the inquiry about the price paid was unavailing, and the reporter withdrew.

The Scalpers Getting Even with the Baltimore & Ohio for Being Instrumental in Having the Rates Raised Over the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Erie Route.

The scalpers are trying to play a smart trick on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to punish it for the steps it took to prevent the sale of cut tickets via the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Erie route. After the differential-rate agreement had been adopted it transpired that the scalpers had combined and were sending nearly all the business they could control over the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Erie route at 50 cents less than the regular rate. The Baltimore & Ohio claimed that the roads forming this route must give the scalpers some inducements to enable them to sell tickets at such rate, and consequently preferred charges to Commissioner Fink. At the last meeting of the Joint Executive Committee in New York this matter came up for consideration, and, although the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Erie officials emphatically declared that they were in no wise responsible for the action of the scalpers, and gave them no inducements whatever, yet it was decided to advance the rate by that route from $18.50 to $19, in order to stop the scalpers from cutting the regular rates. It was also agreed at that meeting that whenever it was found that any one line should receive more than its share of the business the rate by such line should be advanced, in order to equalize the business between the various lines. That action stopped the sale of tickets by the scalpers over the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Erie route, but it appears that the scalpers have now combined and are sending their business over the Baltimore & Ohio at a cut of fifty cents. By this the scalpers mean to place the Baltimore & Ohio in the same box as it has placed the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Erie route in. Under the recent agreement, Commissioner Fink, upon finding that the Baltimore & Ohio is getting an undue advantage on account of the scalpers discriminating in its favor, cannot do otherwise than order an advance in the rates over the Baltimore & Ohio route also.

New Rates to Missouri River Points on Business Originating at Seaboard Points.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley has just issued joint circular No. 1 of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk-Line Association, and Colorado Traffic Association, notifying the roads—members of these associations—that from and after Nov. 1 and until otherwise advised on all business (except California) from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, destined to or through St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Council Bluffs, or Omaha, carried via all-rail routes from point of shipment to destination, the following arbitraries to the above-named Missouri River points will apply: From Detroit—First class, $1.06; second, 84 cents; third, 62; fourth, 42; fifth, 38; sugar, sirup, and molasses, car-loads, 38; less than car-loads, 42; tobacco, unmanufactured, 45; machinery or agricultural implements, 42; emigrant movables, $99.20 per car; railroad iron or pig-iron, $6.24 per gross ton.

From Toledo—First-class, $1.01; second, 80 cents: third, 59; fourth, 40; fifth, 36; sugar, sirup, and molasses, car-loads, 36; less than car-loads, 40; tobacco, unmanufactured, 42; machinery and agricultural implements, 40; emigrant movables, $91.20 per car; railroad iron or pig-iron, $5.79 per gross ton.

From Chicago—First class, 84 cents; second, 66; third, 49; fourth, 32; fifth, 28; sugar, sirup, and molasses, car-loads, 28; less than car-loads, 32; tobacco, unmanufactured, 32; machinery and agricultural implements, 32; emigrant movables, $64 per car; railroad iron or pig-iron, $4 per gross ton.

The rates above quoted will alone be recognized by the above associations on business from the following points: From all through-billing points on the Boston & Albany and Hoosac Tunnel lines in Massachusetts; from New York, Albany, and Troy, on the New York Central; from Newark, Paterson, Newburg, Port Jervis, Middletown, Binghamton, Owego, Waverly, Elmira, Corning, and Hornellsville, on the Erie; from points on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia; and from stations on the main line of same road east of Pittsburg; from stations on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio east of Cumberland; from Richmond, Va., and other points on the Chesapeake & Ohio which take Richmond rates. The above rates will in no case apply on shipments for California.

The foregoing rates will govern on business destined to Colorado or any point on the Denver & Rio Grande, whether carried via Council Bluffs, Pacific Junction, or the Southwest. If carried via the routes south of Kansas City the rates from East St. Louis will be: To Emporia Junction, Kas., four cents per 100 pounds above the rate to Kansas City; to Junction City, Kas., five cents above the rates to Kansas City; and to Halstead, Kas., 17 cents on first class, 15 cents on second, 13 cents on third, 10 cents on fourth, and seven cents on fifth above the rates on corresponding classes to Kansas City.

The New Illinois Central Route to Omaha Causes Considerable Trouble to the Iowa Pool Lines.

Although the officials of the Iowa pool lines pretended not to be alarmed or annoyed in the least when THE TRIBUNE first announced the formation of a new route to Omaha by the Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Roads via Sioux City, a week or two ago, yet it transpires that the new route is already giving considerable trouble to the officers of the Iowa pool lines. Since the new route was opened it has been steadily growing in favor with the shippers, and it is now diverting considerable business from the pool, and the prospects are that it will do still better in the future. It was claimed at first that the new route to Omaha, being about 150 miles longer than the regular ones, would not get much of the business, and would, therefore, not be able to do much injury to the old lines. But it seems that shippers do not care whether they send their freight over a short or a long line. As long as the freight is promptly dispatched and delivered they are satisfied, even if the goods are a few hours longer in transit. All they want is to secure better terms or gain an object they have in view. In this instance it is not claimed that the new route is making lower rates than the regular pool lines, but it is able to afford shippers conveniences and grant them favors which the pool lines are forbidden from doing by their pool agreement. The shippers here and at Omaha are opposed to the pool, because they have to submit to its arbitrary rulings. This is particularly the case in regard to the live-stock business. This is being divided at Council Bluffs among the various pool-lines by the agent of the pool at that point, who gives it to whatever road he sees proper, regardless of the wishes of the shippers. Each shipper has his favorit line, and of course he does not like to have his business sent over a road to which he is not friendly. The live-stock shippers therefore readily embrace the opportunity to give their business to a line that is not in the pool. For this reason the Milwaukee & St. Paul before it joined the Iowa pool managed to get the bulk of the live-stock business from Council Bluffs and Omaha. Now the Illinois Central and St. Paul & Omaha route affords shippers another opportunity to send their stuff by a line not in the pool, and they naturally grasp at the opportunity to give the pool lines another blow by giving their business to the new route.

The officers of the Iowa pool lines have become greatly alarmed over this diversion of business, and they find that they will have to take some measures to prevent serious loss. A meeting of representatives of the pool lines was held in this city day before yesterday, and it was alleged that the meeting was for the purpose of regulating some irregularities by the Missouri Pacific. It was claimed that this company had been taking Omaha business via Sedalia and giving it to the Wabash at Hannibal, which was considered contrary to the agreement. This matter, however, it appears now, did not cut much of a figure, because the business so diverted would have to be accounted for to the pool anyway by the Wabash, which is one of the regular pool lines. The principal object for which the meeting was held was to take some action regarding the diversion of business via the Illinois Central route, which is entirely outside of the pool. It was generally admitted that the new route is getting more business than was anticipated and that some measures have to be taken to prevent the business from going that way. It was proposed that the pool lines should meet any rates or special inducements offered by the new route, but no definit action was taken. An effort will probably be made before taking that step to get the new route out of the way by offering it a small percentage of the business.

New West-Bound Tariffs for the Southwestern and Iowa Pools to Go into Effect Nov. 1.

New tariffs on business from Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Peoria, Beardstown, East St. Louis, and St. Louis to Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Soseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, and Kansas City have just been issued by the Southwestern Railway Association and Iowa Trunk Line Association, which will go into effect Nov. 1.

The new rates from Chicago will be as follows: First-class, 90 cents; second, 75; third, 50; fourth, 32; fifth, 28; class A, 37½; class B, 32; classes C and D, 23; salt in barrels or in bulk, 23½; cement and plaster, 22½; coal, 17.27; beer, 25; lime in barrels or in bulk, 25; oak (boards or timber) and yellow pine, 23; railroad iron and pig-iron in car-loads, $4 per gross ton; coal oil in car-loads, $1.55 per barrel.

Rates on common lumber, lath, or shingles in car-lots to Missouri River points, including Council Bluffs and Omaha, will be as follows: From Detroit or Toledo, 23 cents per 100 pounds; Chicago or Milwaukee, 18 cents; Fulton, Lyons, Clinton, Comanche, or Sabula, 13 cents; Moline, Rock Island, or Davenport, 12½ cents; Muskatine, Burlington, Fort Madison, or Montrose, 12 cents; Keokuk, 11½ cents; Quincy, Hannibal, Louisiana, Alton, St. Louis, or East St. Louis, 10½ cents.

Restoration of Freight Rates from Points Between Council Bluffs and the Mississippi River to Chicago.

A meeting of the representatives of the freight departments of the Iowa lines was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel to take some action regarding rates from points between Council Bluffs and the Mississippi River to Chicago. Owing to the fight which has been going on among the Iowa lines during the past summer on rates to and from Des Moines and other Iowa points, nearly all the rates from competing points this side of Council Bluffs became more or less demoralized. As the rates to Des Moines were restored a short time ago it was thought expedient and advisable to restore those from all other points also. The following roads were represented at yesterday's meeting: Wabash; Rock Island; Milwaukee & St. Paul; Northwestern; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; Des Moines & Fort Dodge; and Illinois Central.

It was agreed to restore the rates from all points in Iowa between Council Bluffs and the Mississippi River to the figures prevailing before the war on Des Moines business broke out.

The Louisville & Nashville Charged with Giving Cincinnati Cotton-Men the Go-By.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.—A conference of cotton men was held today to take action for securing lower freight rates on cotton, both to and from Cincinnati. After some discussion the entire subject was referred for early report to the Transportation Committee of the Cotton Exchange. The complaint which is made has been heard before—namely: that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company discriminates against Cincinnati in the matter of rates on cotton. It is even claimed that the discrimination extends much beyond that company's system of roads, and the lines leading East from Cincinnati are willing to follow the dictation of the Louisville & Nashville as to rates they shall charge on cotton in order to get the business for the East coming to Cincinnati over that system. Whether there are good grounds for this charge has never been shown by a public statement of comparative rates. The present agitation is being directed toward the Cincinnati Southern, which, it is claimed by the cotton men, is maintaining a schedule of rates that is calculated to defeat the well-understood purpose for which the road was built—that is, to bring the Louisville & Nashville to terms and give Cincinnati command of the Southern products and Southern markets. It was stated at today's conference that the General Freight Agent of the Southern had notified several members of the Cotton Exchange by letter that he would be present at today's meeting, and would give full consideration to what was said, with the expectation of granting, in a measure at least, what was asked. He failed to put in an appearance, however, and on inquiry it was learned that he was in Atlanta. The subordinates in his department denied that he had promised to attend the meeting, and volunteered the information that the trouble with the cotton men is they are not willing to pay any road a living rate. The truth seems to be that the languishing condition of the cotton business in Cincinnati is due to disastrous speculation in "futures" quite as much as to unfavorable freight rates.

Track-Laying in Louisville During the Night to Forestall Any Captious Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—The ordinance authorizing the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad to lay its tracks across Main street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, was signed last night about 8 o'clock by the Mayor, and a certified copy of the ordinance furnished Gen. Echols, Vice-President of the railroad. About 12 o'clock at night Gen. Echols procured a force of laborers, and from 12:30 this morning to 5:30 o'clock the force, consisting of about 100 men, graded, tied, and railed about 400 feet of their right of way, including 200 to 300 feet of track upon ground of the company on the south side of Main street, and across Main street to the line of their property there. Gen. Echols, the Vice-President of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern Railroad, was seen and talked to by your reporter. Gen. Echols said the object of the company was to forestall any interested or captious opposition to the assertion of the rights conferred by the ordinance, and that the act of laying the track had proved entirely successful, and that the war was now over. The road has continuous land of its own from Twelfth and High streets diagonally through and across Portland avenue, Rowan street, and Main to Cross and Fourteenth—a distance of some 1,200 feet. No objection had been made to the crossing of any of these streets until after the right had been granted to cross all of them, including Main street. As soon as this had been conferred by the council a great outcry was raised by many persons, which threatened to be totally destructive of all rights conferred, and the contemplated resistance has been by this night job most perfectly forestalled.

A Tour of Inspection Over the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Oct. 26.—A party of excursionis, consisting of the officials and leading stockholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Road, passed through here yesterday over the Vandalia Road en route for St. Louis. Your correspondent learned that the excursion was gotten up by the Directors with a view of enabling the stockholders to see how their money had been spent in constructing the road, and also for the purpose of inspecting the property along the line. The party left Boston the 17th via the Hoosac Tunnel route, and have examined carefully all the property of the road, which they found in splendid condition. They left Cincinnati last Tuesday morning on their own road, and traveled at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour to a point near Ramsey, Ill., on the St. Louis Division. The road will be finished to East St. Louis, the western terminus, about the 1st of January next, where the depot will be built. It was reported that the road would make connection with St. Louis by means of the bridge, but it has been since learned that the company never had any such intention. Transfers across the river will be made by the ordinary ferry. It is understood that trains will be put on the road from Charleston to Ramsey, Ill., by the 1st of next month.

The Burlington & Ohio River Road Being Pushed with Vigor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Burlington & Ohio River Railroad paid off all of its estimates and employés today. There are now 1,000 men and 600 teams at work, and the road is being built rapidly. Track-laying will begin at once. Thirty cars of steel rails have arrived. The line from Rood House, on the Chicago & Alton, to Gillespie, Ill., on the Indianapolis & St. Louis, furnishes the shortest line to the seaboard from Kansas City by sixty miles, and is the most important line under construction in Illinois at the present time. A strong syndicate will push the road to completion. Twenty-five miles of grade are completed, and the cars will be running on the road in forty days from Gillespie to Carlinville. The country through which it is being built is the best in the State, and the coal interest alone will give a large business to the new enterprise, and its success is assured. The road will be operated by the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Columbus Railroad Company in connection with the Indianapolis & St. Louis.

Incorporation of the Chicago, Indiana & Ohio River Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—Articles of association of the Chicago, Indiana & Ohio River Railroad Company were filed today. The proposed line commences at Hammond, Lake County, where connection is made with belt lines for Chicago, running southeast through Lake County, crossing Kankakee River four miles east of the State line, thence due south through Newton County, through to Lake Village, Morocco, and Kentland, thence south through Benton and Warren, forming connection in Vermilion and Fountain for the Fountain County coalfields and for Terre Haute and the Ohio River. The first Board of Directors are William Foster, Andrew Hall, William Darroch, James De Wolf, Joseph Law, John Peacock, and Greenbury W. McCray. The parties interested in the project state that they propose to be a part of a Chicago line through a connection with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Road.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Indianapolis to Adjust Rates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of Indianapolis lines was held today, called for the purpose of tareing up the rates, especially theatrical rates, which have been badly slaughtered. The discussion was exceedingly lively and acrimonious, and a bitter feeling was shown to exist between Ford, of the Pennsylvania lines, and Egan, of the Kankakee. Messrs. Smith, of the Bee Line, and Bronson, of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, also had a spat. It was soon seen that no agreement could be reached, and the meeting adjourned after referring the matter in dispute to the Western Passenger Association at its meeting in Louisville Nov. 8. A rate to Chicago was made today for less than $2.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—A statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg and Erie for September, 1882, as compared with the same month in 1881, shows an increase in gross earnings of $682,526; increase in expenses, $411,347; increase in net earnings, $271,249.

New Shops of the Pennsylvania Company at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 26.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company Directors and officers arrived here last evening on a special train from Chicago, and stopped over night. They left this morning for Pittsburg. In an interview with President Roberts he stated that the principal car-building for the entire Pennsylvania Company's lines would be in their shops here. Large shops will be erected in addition to their shops here, and, when completed, will equal those of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona. Work will commence on the new shops at once, grounds having already been secured.

Robert Law's New Connection.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 26.—Robert Law, the well-known railroad manager, has resigned the Superintendency of the Union Pacific system of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana to take the General Superintendency of the system of roads in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri belonging to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. Law is one of the best railroad managers in the West, and the loss will be seriously felt by the Union Pacific.

The Freight Rates on Cotton Reduced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—The general freight agents of all the roads running east from here, excepting one, met this afternoon and agreed to reduce the rate on cotton to New York and New England 10 cents per hundred. It is expected that the road not represented at this meeting will acquiesce, and that the new rate will go into effect at once.

A New Road.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 26.—A preliminary organization was effected here today for the construction of the Binghamton & Williamsport Railroad. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The length of the line will be 100 miles. Surveys will be commenced at once.

Jay Gould and Party.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—Jay Gould and party arrived in this city this morning, and left, after an hour's stay, over the Wabash & New Chicago Short-Line.

Granted the Right of Way.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 26.—The City Council tonight, by a unanimous vote, passed the ordinance giving the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company the right of way through Wilmington.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore Road has notified all the steamship lines having agencies in this city that all the steamship orders issued by the Lake Shore, now in their possession, must be taken up.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway brought here yesterday four car-loads of emigrants. The Michigan Central brought in eight car-loads of European emigrants and the Lake Shore three car-loads.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association will be held at Commissioner Carman's office today for the purpose of agreeing upon changes in the classification.

Mr. Henry Schlacks has been appointed Acting Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Mr. A. W. Sullivan Acting Assistant Superintendent of Machinery, and Mr. William Renshaw Acting Master Mechanic of the Chicago Division.

Commissioner W. H. Dixon has just issued the official report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Chicago Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents held in this city Oct. 20. It contains nothing of interest that has not already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. George H. Daniels, Secretary of the Western Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, gives notice that the next meeting of the association will be held at the Galt House, Louisville, Wednesday, Nov. 8. The subjects for discussion will be: Theatrical rates; extra baggage; the revision of land points; the substitution of some form of "commercial ticket record" for the present 1,000-mile ticket: and other subjects to be presented at the time by the Executive Committee.

There was a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the trunk lines at Commissioner Fink's office last Tuesday. The subject of the low-rate tickets over the Lake Erie & Western and Chicago & Alton Railroads to Kansas City and St. Louis came up, but was finally referred to Commissioner Fink to settle. Commissioner Fink has written to the General Passenger Agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western asking an explanation why so large a number of cut tickets over his road are in the market. The trunk lines threaten that if the Lake Erie & Western does not satisfactorily account for the matter they will divert business from its line.

In speaking of the resignation of S. F. Pierson as Commissioner of the Colorado pool, the Denver *Tribune* says: "Greatly to the surprise of the business community the announcement was made to the public yesterday that Mr. Samuel F. Pierson had resigned his position as Pool Commissioner for the railroads of Colorado. This intelligence was a source of regret equal to the surprise with which it was received. Mr. Pierson came to Colorado three years ago in the capacity of Pool Commissioner at a time when the pooling business of railroads was looked upon with disfavor, because regarded as a means of taking advantage of the shipper. But the practical working of the system has proved so much to the contrary that the merchant is its most steadfast friend." It is stated that Mr. Pierson has been offered a responsible position on an Eastern road, which he will probably accept.

A party of railroad-men visited Pullman yesterday morning, the object being to make a test of the suspension car-truck, a factory for the manufacture of which has recently been established there, and the trucks used in the construction of many cars turned out of the shops at Pullman. The truck differs from the ordinary one in having no centre-plate or swing-beam, but instead has bearers forty-two inches apart laterally, and the car hung on links, having longitudinal and swiveling movements only. The truck-frame is hung on links over the axle-boxes, having a lateral movement only, by means of which, it is claimed, lateral motion is prevented from going up into the truck frame and car body. It is claimed that these trucks do away with a great amount of friction and decrease the flange wear on the wheels, and also saves the rail; also that in going around curves at a high rate of speed all grinding and swaying is avoided. The test was thoroughly made, and the result proved highly satisfactory.

Mr. Russell Elliott has been appointed Auditor of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. Chicago is to be Mr. Elliott's headquarters. Mr. Elliott, who ranks as one of the best Auditors in the country, is one of Indianapolis' oldest railroad men. He began service on the Bee Line in 1863, as a clerk for Lucien Hills, at a salary of $35 per month. The second month he was appointed clerk of the Treasurer, and his pay doubled. A few months later he was appointed Paymaster, salary $167 per month. This promotion he held until 1869, when he was appointed Assistant Treasurer and Paymaster, and January, 1874, he was appointed Auditor of the road, at a handsome advance in salary, he being the choice of both the Pennsylvania and Bee Line people. The new deal with the Indianapolis & St. Louis left Mr. Elliott out in the cold, and since such was known to be the case he has had several good positions offered him. Mr. Elliott will assume the duties of Auditor of the Chicago & Atlantic Nov. 1, and will take several of his old corps of clerks with him.

MINERS ENTOMBED ALIVE.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 26.—This afternoon three brothers, Peter, James, and Henry Sheetz, Timothy Reynolds, and Robert Hanna were entombed at Packer Colliery No. 3, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, by the caving in of a drift. It is not known whether they are dead or alive. Rescuing parties are at work.

THE COMET.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Late advices received at Harvard College Observatory from Dr. B. A. Gould, at Cordova, South America, show that the honor of the discovery of the great comet belongs to him. It was first seen at his observatory more than a day previous to its discovery by Finlay at the Cape of Good Hope, and five days before it was seen by Dr. Cruls at Rio. Late letters from the Cape to a prominent English astronomer show that the comet was observed there upon the day of its perihelion passage clear up to the edge of the sun, where it suddenly disappeared. This observation has no parallel in the history of astronomy, and is evidence of the extraordinary brilliancy of the comet.

Mr. Chandler, of the Harvard Observatory, has just computed a new orbit, which is of much greater accuracy than any heretofore obtained and gives unmistakable evidences of periodicity. By means of this a comparison of the observation of Finlay with the position which the present orbit gives for that date has been made, and the variation between the observed and the computed place is less than the diameter of the nucleus of the comet. From this close agreement it is evident that no sensible perturbations attended the very close approach to the sun.

THEOLOGICAL TRAINING.

Meeting of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance—The Work in Turkey and India.

The third annual convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance was opened yesterday at Farwell Hall. In addition to about 200 delegates from the various local theological seminaries there are in attendance about as many more representing the following seminaries and colleges:

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Oberlin Seminary, Oberlin, O.; Gettysburg Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.; Protestant Episcopal Seminary, near Alexandria, Va.; Heidelburg Seminary, Tiffin, O.; South Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, O.; Hartford Seminary, Hartford, Conn.; United Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny City, Pa.; Theological Department Whittenburg College, Springfield, O.; Auburn Seminary, Auburn, N. Y.; Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.; Rochester Theological Seminary; Rochester, N. Y.; Yale Seminary, New Haven; Andover Seminary, Andover, Mass.; Xenia, Theological Seminary, Xenia, O.; Crozier Seminary, St. Louis; Ann Arbor University; Beloit College, Beloit Wis.; Cumberland University: Theological Seminary, Lebanon, Tenn.; Boston Theological Seminary, Boston, Mass.; Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O.; German Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Ia; Theological Seminary, Newton Centre, Mass.; Union Seminary, New York City; Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa.; Princeton Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; Olivet College, Olivet.

The morning was devoted to an informal reception of the delegates in Lower Farwell Hall. At 2:30 p. m. the convention met in Farwell Hall, and after devotional services, led by the Rev. J. N. Lemont, pastor of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, the afternoon session was opened by

THE REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER,

D. D., who read an address of welcome to the delegates. He said that the homes and churches of Chicago Christians would be opened to them. He contrasted the quiet convention with the wild and stormy march of the False Prophet of the Soudan. Yet both movements were dominated by one great principle, the spread of light. Great, however, was the difference between the crescent borne aloft by bloody hands and the cross sustained by its faithful missionaries. The movements of the False Prophet showed that the spread of Christian teaching in heathen lands were not to be unopposed. Where there was not wars persecutions must be faced, and the herculean task could only be accomplished by the revival of the missionary spirit. Annual gatherings of this character were useful in bringing together men animated by a desire to promote the interests of a common cause. Representatives of various theological seminaries, including all denominations, were thus joined more closely. The tendency of the times was to the reunion of peoples who had been broken into tribes, and of churches which had been divided into sects. He believed that all English-speaking nations would ultimately unite to give an open Bible to the world and to preach the Gospel to all men. It was a hopeful sign that so many young men of more than ordinary attainments were ready to consecrate themselves to the ministry and the cause of Christ. The thought of such a spirit should elevate one's ideas of Christian sacrifice, for the ministry offered them no prizes from a worldly standpoint. In conclusion, the speaker again welcomed the delegates to the hearts and homes of Chicago.

PROF. J. F. SMITH,

a missionary to Turkey, said he had been nineteen years in the mission field, and thanked God that he had been called to the work. Five times every day in Turkey one could hear proclaimed from the minarets the great truth of one God, but followed by the lying declaration that Mohammed is his prophet. There are some small sects there, Nestorians, Armenians, and others, but they mostly read the Scriptures in dead languages which neither priest nor people can understand. In Turkey the position of women is most degraded, and the ignorance of both men and women is deplorable. In one city of 40,000 people the missionaries found but one woman who could read. But through the efforts of Christian missionaries the Bible had been translated into all the languages spoken in Turkey. Nearly 300 schools, with 15,000 pupils, had been established, and in all these schools the Bible was the text-book. If all the results of the mission work in Turkey were gathered along the road from Constantinople to Bagdad, a distance of 1,200 miles, there would be seen every half-mile a Christian family, every three miles a place where men gathered together on the Sabbath for Christian worship, and every twelve miles a Christian church. The Christians there were very careful about whom they admitted to church membership, and the tests they imposed were stricter than those enforced in this country. At Marsavan there is a theological seminary yearly turning out young men earnest in the work of Christianizing their less fortunate fellows. Little schools were opened by poor women who had but a single room for themselves. Yet in a territory as large as Illinois, with a population of 3,000,000, there were but five married missionaries and five female teachers. That was all the American Missionary Society could afford, with the 100,000,000 of heathen looking toward it for the bread of salvation.

THE REV. THOMAS CRAVEN,

missionary to India, said that India had a population of 263,000,000, and a territory about equal to that of the United States east of the Mississippi. Among the great obstacles to the advancement of Christianity in India was the immense amount of literature in existence there. Lucknow had twenty-six pubishing houses sending forth Hindu and Mohammedan books. One of these ran eighty presses, employed 700 hands, and kept $25,000 worth of paper in stock. From this one house 90,000 copies of the Koran and 80,000 copies of the chief Hindu religious book were sent out yearly. Hundreds of newspapers were printed in Northern India, all actively engaged in maintaining the heathen faiths. Tracts were sent out by the million in defense of Krishna. The speaker met a Hindu gentleman who was conversant with English literature as well as with Sanscrit, Persian, and various native dialects, and yet he continued the worship of the gods. Notwithstanding the fact that there were large numbers of intelligent heathen, the masses of the people were densely igorant. There had been many encouraging revivals among the masses in various parts of India. In the northern section there were five times as many accessions to Christianity as there were in 1863. Then there were seventy-nine, while last year 369 Hindus and Mohammedans joined the Christian churches. There was reason to believe that thinking Hindus were beginning to question the doctrine of polytheism, and that the rising generation was becoming inoculated with monotheism. Christians were held in higher estimation now than they were in bygone years. The ignorance of Hindus was dense. Of the 21,000,000 females in the northwestern provinces only 9,760 can read or write, and only 1,200,000 of the 23,000,000 males can do either.

The speaker closed with an appeal for support in the great work in India, and after prayer the convention took a recess.

T. Edwin Brown, D. D., of Providence, R. I., delivered an exhaustive historical discourse before the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance in the First Congregational Church last evening on "The Necessity of Missions to the Life of the Church." Telling the Gospel story, the speaker said, was the essential thing in missions. Christianity had its origin in a mission, for God sent His own Son, who toiled, endured, and was crucified to save man. In the apostolic age all Christians were missionaries, and went abroad preaching the word to all creatures. In 1810 the American Board of Foreign Missions was organized, and two years after the first missionary was sent to Asia. He spoke of the great progress since made by Christianity in all parts of the world, and of the outgrowths of it—the Sunday-schools, asylums, etc., and the development of civilization. It was not true that nations had made the strength of Christianity, for that came from the great Cause Himself. Missions were essential to the highest development of the Christian life, and it was to be hoped that the seminaries would live, thrive, and send forth the spirit necessary to continue the great work.

A SELF-ACCUSED MURDERER.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 26.—Morrison, who was arrested at Atlanta, Ga., for burglary in East Tennessee, and who begged to be brought here to tell what he knew of the Ross murder, was brought here today by Officer Buchanan, of Atlanta. Morrison's story, so far as known, is that after the murder he and his comrade walked down the railroad to Cincinnati, stopping on the way to hide the watch stolen from Ross and the lead with which the murder was committed. They registered here at the Madison House. The register corroborates the latter statement. The whole day has been spent searching for the hidden watch, but without success. A chemist who has examined the pantaloons found in Captain's house says the stains on them were made by blood. He has not found blood on the iron rod found in the barn.

THE ASHLAND FIENDS.

Preparations for the Transfer of Neal and Craft to Cattlettsburg, Ky., for Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 26.—Sheriff J. J. Koune, of Boyd County, arrived here today. He comes to convey the prisoners, Neal and Craft, to Cattlettsburg for trial. It is not expected that they will leave before Monday, by which time complete arrangements can be made to send along a sufficient body of troops to secure them from mob violence. It is understood that a change of trial will be asked, and, though the prisoners themselves do not expect it, should it be granted, Neal and Craft will be returned here for safe keeping. The prisoners stoutly maintain their innocence and the black falsehood of Ellis' confession. They both say that, should they be attacked, all the soldiers need do is to hand each a pistol and they will stand by them as long as anything is left. Craft preserves his cool demeanor, but Neal is more nervous. The latter states that he will not believe that any harm will be offered him till the rope is round his neck. Then he will bid farewell to the world, declaring with his last breath that he is innocent of the crime laid to his charge. A number of recruits have joined the guards for the purpose of going on the Cattlettsburg expedition.

NATIONAL W. N. C. U.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—The second day's session of the W. N. C. U. was a busy one. Reports of departments were full and interesting. Among them was that of Southern work, presented by Miss Sallie F. Chapin; of works among Germans, by Mrs. Skelton, of Ohio. Miss Jennie Smith, Superintendent of Railroad Work, gave an account of her successful labors, reading a letter of greeting and sympathy from the Brotherhood of Engineers, just closing their international convention. Miss Smith paid a high tribute to the President and officers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway for coöperation in her work among employés. The various reports were received with enthusiasm. Interest in the meetings of the convention deepens daily.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 26.—The statue of Morton McMichael in Fairmount Park was unveiled today in the presence of Gov. Hoyt and staff and many people.

William Woods, 147 Green street, Chicago, Ill., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of colic and pains in the bowels."

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
MRS. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

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LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

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SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

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Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold and used throughout the world.

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STOMACH BITTERS

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach. For sale by all druggists and dealers [illegible].

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Union-Square Theatre Company in "The Lights o' London."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Herrmann. Magic, illusion, etc.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. The New York Thalia Theatre Company in "The Merry War."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Robson and Crane in "Forbidden Fruit."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Miss Charlotte Thompson in "Jane Eyre."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. Variety entertainment.

The Dime Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

Farwell Hall.
Madison street, between Clark and La Salle. The Ragan Illustrated Lecture—"From the Pyrenees to Seville."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication at 7:30 p. m. sharp for important work. Master Masons cordially welcome. 76 Monroe-st. JOHN C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED W. PORTER, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather, followed by local rains, and stationary or a slight rise in temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT, the venerable philosopher, lies at the point of death at his home in Concord, Mass. He suffered a second paralytic stroke yesterday, and has since remained unconscious.

THE 30th of November is by proclamation of President Arthur designated as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer. The President directs attention to numerous causes for thankfulness.

TWO IMPORTANT army promotions were made at Washington yesterday, Gen. Pope being raised to the rank of Major-General, while Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie was made a Brigadier-General. These appointments are, of course, subject to confirmation by the Senate, where the nomination of Gen. Pope is certain to meet with very active opposition.

THE agony of Assistant-Treasurer Acton is ended at last. After worrying the poor man for several weeks over the problem of signing personally about 100 times as many gold certificates as he could by any possibility attach his signature to, it has at last been decided to have the certificates printed with engraved signature of the Treasurer and Register.

THE need of increasing the seacoast armament of the United States is set forth in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for the year ended June 30, 1882, and he urges that every advantage be taken of our resources to supply this need. Gen. Benet believes it to be practicable to manufacture in America rifled cannon of moderate power by a combination of castiron and steel, and also to make field-guns here without going abroad for the steel.

THE President has gone to New York to remain until after the election, ostensibly for the purpose of packing up some of his books and papers preparatory to the permanent vacation of his residence in the city, but in reality, it is easily inferred, to give his close personal attention to ways and means of averting the defeat of the Republican ticket. Judge Folger shows no signs of returning to his post at the head of the Treasury Department, and, as only about ten days now intervene before election, it is not probable that he will resign.

CHARGES of embezzlement, perjury, and conspiracy to defraud were lodged yesterday in New York against J. C. Tiffany, late Indian Agent at San Carlos Agency in Arizona, by the Assistant United States District-Attorney under instructions from the Attorney-General in Washington. Tiffany was arrested and held in $6,000 bail, which he furnished, and was released. Tiffany contrived while agent to make himself very odious to the Indians, and was alleged to be responsible for the outbreak leading to the massacre at Cibicu Creek in 1881, and which was suppressed by the vigorous campaign of Gen. Carr.

THE Constitution of Michigan was adopted some years ago, and the salaries of the Judges of that State were arbitrarily fixed at $1,500 a year. They has never been increased. The result is that lawyers competent to serve as Circuit Judges make their stay on the bench as short as possible. During the last nine years there have been twenty-five resignations of Judges, and only four have served a full term; eighteen of the Judges now on the bench have been in commission less than a year. Within the last two years forty-four different Judges have presided in the Circuit Courts of the State. The Judge has no allowance save his salary of $1,500 a year; has no fees and no perquisits. The constant interruption of business by resignations postpones and delays business, and adds to the cost of litigation. There are few lawyers who cannot earn more than the Judge receives, and hence but few remain on the bench, as the incidental expenses of the position render it impossible to live and support a family, and they forthwith resign. The Legislature of the State has twice submitted an amendment increasing the salaries, but on both occasions it has been voted down, the last time for the want of 600 votes. The last Legislature submitted the amendment again, fixing the increased salary at $2,500 a year, and it is earnestly hoped it will this time be ratified. In no State of the country are Judges paid so indifferently. In Illinois the salaries of the Circuit Judges outside of this county are $3,000 each, and of those in this county $7,000 each. Certainly a man competent to serve as a Circuit Judge ought to receive the moderate sum proposed by the Michigan amendment.

THERE is a good deal of uneasiness among the Government's special counsel in the star-route cases, and a corresponding amount of quiet satisfaction and enjoyment in the bosom of District-Attorney Corkhill, at the complication that has arisen over the payment of the fees of the extra lawyers employed by Attorney-General Brewster, who ignored Corkhill as incompetent or untrustworthy. George Bliss alone was allowed $24,000 for his services—at least, he was given an order on the Treasury for that amount by Mr. Brewster; but there is a hitch in the payment of this and other allowances of the special counsel, and the legal authority of the Attorney-General to employ them is seriously disputed. Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, has the accounts under advisement, and there is grave doubt whether he will "o. k." the order of the Attorney-General.

THE extraordinary gall of Harvey T. Weeks, business manager and confidential agent of Mayor Harrison, in issuing a circular calling on everybody to rally to the support of the Democratic county ticket in order to insure an honest County Government will be appreciated by Republicans as a very good joke, though obviously intended to be taken in all seriousness. Remembering the brazen corruption of the McCaffrey-Fitzgerald *regime* in the County Board in the days of Periolat's greatness, when the Democrats had a working ring majority in the board, and taking into account the inevitable condition of things of the machinery of the civil and criminal courts, the selection of jurors, and the administration of the Sheriff's office and of the jail in the hands of Mike McDonald, with five of Mike's County Commissioners to swell the present Democratic element of the board into a majority—with these considerations in view the circular of Harvey Weeks must strike the taxpayers of Cook County as a most extraordinary document to come from a business-man who professes a desire for "honest county government." It serves, however, to show what are the notions of honest government entertained by Harrison and his political aids. Corruption and jobbery in the County Board, which annually handles $1,500,000 of the people's money, and the rights of justice and the safety of the community from the criminal classes in the custody of the recognized political boss of the criminal classes—there's "honest county government" for you with a vengeance! Weeks' circular has overshot the mark. Designed to solicit votes for Mike McDonald's county ticket, it will have the effect of directing attention to the unutterable evils and scandals which would be the inevitable consequence of the success of that ticket.

THE COUNTY JUDGESHIPS.

It is a matter of common notoriety that Mike McDonald is in absolute charge of the Democratic campaign for the election of county officers. It is conceded that McGarigle, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, is Mike McDonald's man, and was put upon the ticket through the efforts of McDonald and his gang of strikers in spite of the protest of the better element of the convention. There is abundant reason to believe that several other candidates on the Democratic ticket are completely under the control of the boss gambler of Chicago, and that McDonald is to be the chief beneficiary of Democratic success. It is not known, however, how far McDonald's success may enable him to encroach upon the business and private affairs of Chicago people. There is ground for apprehension that his influence will not be confined to the care and treatment of the criminal classes in case his ticket shall be elected. He may not be willing to content himself with the manipulation of juries and the providing of straw bail in criminal cases, but may also be inclined to exact from those whom he shall elect certain exceptional considerations in the County and Probate Courts. Here would be an ample and profitable field for the employment of his peculiar talents if he should ever get a foothold.

There is one feature of the County Court business which would prove very attractive to Mike McDonald if he should ever decide to practice before that tribunal either in person or by proxy. The statute provides that "the County Court shall have *exclusive* original jurisdiction in all applications for discharge from arrest or imprisonment" under the Insolvent-Debtors act. When any debtor is brought before the County Court, he is permitted to "schedule out" under the approval of the Judge, or, in other words, to avoid imprisonment by making such a showing of his assets as shall be satisfactory to the Judge. Whenever such a schedule is contested by a creditor who does not believe it to be a full and fair statement of the debtor's affairs, the Judge of the County Court has full discretion to accept a bond for the future appearance of the debtor and verification of his schedule. In case of forfeiture of that bond, the only practical remedy is for the creditor to sue on the bond approved by the court. It will be readily conceived that a man like Mike McDonald could arrange an extensive straw-bond system for the protection of dishonest debtors if he enjoyed the favor of the court, and business-men would find it extremely difficult to collect their debts under such a system.

The Democratic candidate for County Judge is a young Irishman named Prendergast, who has not earned any distinction at the bar by long practice, but is said to have been selected for the place he holds on the ticket because he had the strong and urgent backing of Mike McDonald's gang. The Republican candidate is Mr. Kohlsaat, an American of German parentage, who is known to the entire Chicago bar as a man of unquestionable integrity and a lawyer of good attainments.

The Probate Court, under the law, has original jurisdiction in the settlement of estates, the appointment of guardians and conservators, the sale of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts, and the protection of widows and orphans against the vampires who prey upon new-made graves. The affairs of every man who accumulates a surplus to leave to his family at death must be intrusted to the jurisdiction of this court sooner or later, and every family must look to the Probate Judge as the legal guardian of widowed women and orphaned children. Probate cases, more than any other perhaps, depend for prompt and fair settlement upon the character and efficiency of the presiding Judge. The Republican candidate for this position is Judge Knickerbocker, whose administration of the trusts reposed in him in that capacity has never, so far as we know, elicited any complaint on account of partiality or delay. If the choice were between Judge Knickerbocker and an untried man believed to be equally capable and trustworthy, the former should have the support of all men of property and family; as it is, his competitor, Mr. Baker, is but little known in the community, and on that account cannot have the same claim upon public confidence which Judge Knickerbocker has fairly earned.

The citizens of Chicago cannot afford to ignore the business and domestic importance of the two Judgeships which are to be filled at the approaching election, nor the notorious fact that Mike McDonald is the controlling power back of the Democratic ticket. If McDonald's malign influence is to be extended to these two courts as well as the Sheriff's office and the County Board, in the event he shall be able to claim that he elected the Democratic ticket, the business-men and family-men of this community will have more serious reasons to lament the indifference which alone can bring about that unfortunate result than they now suspect. Without analyzing the personal or professional fitness of the Democratic candidates for County and Probate Judges, the associations which surround them and the conditions in which they seek election at this time are of a kind that should make their defeat certain.

WHAT NEW YORK SPENDS ON RELIGION.

Investigations made by the New York *Times* put the total yearly expenditure of the churches of that city, Catholic and Protestant, at $6,500,000. For the Catholic Church the figures are estimated, but for the other denominations they are taken from the church records. Of the Protestant churches the Episcopal has the largest membership, 25,526, and spends the largest amount both for church purposes, $600,000, and for benevolence, $1,150,407. The Presbyterians come next, with a membership of 21,590, church expenditures of $359,994, and benevolent contributions of $545,000. The Methodists rank third. Their congregations number 13,359; they spend $200,000 on their church organizations, but are credited with the disbursement of only $42,555 for benevolence. The Baptists, with a smaller membership, 12,725, and church expenditures of but $131,906, give away $200,663 a year.

In per capita expenditure the Jews are highest. Their average is $137. The Lutherans spend but $13 each, the Methodists, $18; the Episcopalians, $45; the Dutch Reformed, $33; the Presbyterians, $34; the Baptists, $25; the Congregationalists, $39. In these figures is included the outlay for benevolence as well as running expenses.

The Protestant churches cost $2,093,735 a year for their maintenance, and their charitable contributions are $1,381,041. The total expenses of the seventy-five Catholic churches are $1,125,000, and their benevolent contributions are estimated at as much more—$1,125,000. A sum of $775,224 is allowed for the church-building account of all denominations. This makes up the grand total of $6,500,000. The Protestant membership is 101,441. That of the Catholic is not given.

Next to the Episcopal Church, the richest religious body in New York is a division of the Reformed Dutch, known as the "Collegiate Church." It received gifts of land that have come to be worth many millions of dollars. But this church, according to the *Times*, notwithstanding enormous wealth and the best of social influences, is steadily running down. Its membership is now but 1,950, and is decreasing at a rate that in a quarter of a century will bring the millions now tied up in the church back to the State, under forfeiture, because there will be no one to represent the corporation. The Lutheran Church of New York had a narrow escape from great wealth. It was in an early day, 1708, offered fifty acres of what is now in the heart of the wholesale district. This they refused, their historian says, because they were persuaded by the Episcopalians that it would overtask their resources to put a fence about the land. After the Lutherans had declined the grant, the Episcopalians, who had a lot of rails on hand, applied for the land and got it. So say the Lutherans.

The statistics collected by the *Times* are new and are interesting. It is worth while to notice that New York spends but a quarter as much for its churches as for its government. This costs it $30,000,000 a year, as against $6,500,000 for its churches. Another comparison that cannot be blinked is that the metropolis spends more than three times as much for its grog as for its religion. The annual outlay in New York for liquor is put by good authorities at $20,000,000. A community that spends $30,000,000 a year on such a government as New York has and $20,000,000 for rum, does not do its whole duty when it spends but $6,500,000 a year on its churches and church charities. New York is a wickeder city than we had supposed it to be.

"KICK ME!"

One person has been made supremely happy by the London *Standard's* sarcastic leader on Mayor Harrison, and that person is Harrison himself. English papers seldom please so much as one American when they undertake an American editorial, and the London *Standard* has been unusually successful. Its leader-writer no doubt thought he was penning something very crushing, but he does not know our Carter's toughness of cuticle. Carter has had his skin disciplined by scores of newspaper castigations, and the *Standard's* touch will simply excite a gentle and agreeable sense of titillation.

The Mayor will cut the paragraph out, paste it in his hat, hang his hat firmly on his bump of approbativeness, put his bump of approbativeness on horseback, and dash about the city as the important being whom the *Standard* attacked in an article that was cabled across the ocean. It will take a special steamer to hold the marked copies he will send for to be distributed among his constituents.

His political future is now assured in his own estimation. He will expect every Irishman to vote for him, because he has been attacked by one of their natural enemies. He will canvass the German vote with additional confidence, if his confidence can be increased, because the *Standard* declares that he is muddled. Could anything be more opportune? He can claim to be solid with the anti-Prohibitionists forever if his reputation for being "muddled" has got as far as London. And then the hint of gallantry in the guarded remark about his picking up the wrong end of any tangled skein. What perfumed visions it suggests of our gay and gallant Carter haunting the boudoirs of beauty and holding skeins of silk for fairy fingers to roll while houri eyes beam on their cavalier.

This is really the most delightful thing that ever happened to our Mayor. With all the malice that a British paper must feel in hunting one who has dared to sympathize with the Land League, the only charge the *Standard* can make up against our Carter is that he cannot write history. This is a dreadful accusation, and it must be true if the *Standard* says so. Fortunately, the Mayor's friends have a sturdy loyalty which will not be shaken even by this revelation. Perhaps those for whose good opinions he cares most—Michael McDonald, Esq., James H. Hildreth, Esq., and the Hon. Frank Lawler—may waver a moment. They admitted Mayor Harrison to the inner recesses of their charmed literary circle because he assured them on his word of honor that he did not compose his own messages, and that, if he had a mind to, he could write any of them up in a style that would make Motley, or Bancroft, or Sparks, or any first-class historian blush.

If the Mayor sees that they are disaffected by the disclosures of the *Standard* we can suggest his defense to him. Let him point out that if he cannot write history he can make it. They cannot help seeing that. He is making it very fast, such as it is.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The average outstanding circulation of the Bank of England is about £27,500,000, which represents about $137,500,000. In addition the bank-note circulation of England, Ireland, and Scotland is about $50,000,000, making a total paper currency for Great Britain of about $187,000,000. That of the United States is $346,000,000 in legal tenders, and $356,000,000 in National-bank notes, and some $75,000,000 in silver certificates, making altogether a paper circulation of over $775,000,000, or nearly five times as much as is the total paper circulation of Great Britain.

The Director of the Mint has made the estimate that on the 1st of July last there was in this country an actual circulating medium of gold, silver, bullion, and paper in all their forms of $1,020,377,577, of which $74,500,000 in coin was added during the last year, and of this coin $28,000,000 was gold and $45,500,000 was silver. But the total circulation of the country—that hoarded as well as in circulation—was $1,544,000,000.

The vast amount of gold—which exceeds $500,000,000—is largely in the hands of the people, and not in use; but the recent orders that it be received by the Treasury in exchange for Treasury certificates will have the effect of adding these certificates to the currency of the country. What, then, is the necessity for the National-bank circulation? The whole of that currency may be retired and still leave in the form of greenbacks and coin certificates three times as much paper currency in the United States as there is in Great Britain. This currency of the United States is not depreciated paper of fluctuating value. It is the equivalent of coin and current with it for all purposes. Why should the Government now create an additional debt for the purpose of enabling the banks to issue a useless currency at a profit? There is no necessity for any such currency, and as it ceases to be profitable the the banks should be permitted to withdraw it, and in their business employ the National currency.

It is not likely that the country will ever consent to the purchase of the 4 per cent bonds at the premium they now command. The country will never consent to buy up one class of bonds by paying for them another class in the proportion of $117 of new bonds for every $100 of old. Particularly will the country protest against such a measure when the avowed purpose is to furnish the banks with cheap bonds to deposit as security for a bank-note circulation that is now utterly useless. The country has not forgotten the persistent efforts of these National banks to depreciate the value of the constitutional silver currency in order to make room for their own hybrid bank-notes.

A CASE OF RECIPROCAL DISGUST.

Mayor Harrison has succeeded in disgusting the audiences he has addressed in the interest of Mike McDonald's Democratic ticket during the last few days to such an extent that the German newspaper which supports that ticket demanded his withdrawal from the campaign, and the Bridgeport boys hooted at him in contempt. And now Mayor Harrison is disgusted with his audiences. He expected to capture the Germans with the promise of a debauch and to secure the sympathy of the Irish by a mixture of profane and erotic language, and he was disappointed in both. His indorsement of Mike McDonald has not been received with the enthusiasm he counted upon by any class of voters. Hence the Mayor is gloomy. To a reporter who asked him where he intended to speak next week he replied that he didn't know, that he didn't think he would speak at all, and that he was seriously contemplating a retirement to private life. This denotes that Harrison is in a cave of gloom. Nothing short of the deepest despondency—utter despair—could induce him to refer in the most remote and obscure manner to a possible retirement from politics. What can it be? What has come over the spirit of his dream? How is that the man who only a few weeks ago bearded the British lion in his lair, drank his own health at a Dublin banquet, and was ushered back to his home in the blaze of rockets and the thunder of artillery (at Mike McDonald's expense), is now overcome by dejection? It can't be remorse, for Mr. Harrison's late speeches have shown that he is more impervious than ever to the accepted ideas of propriety. It can't be lack of confidence in his own ability, for his overweening vanity is proof against weakness of that kind. It can't be public criticism, for the skin of a rhinoceros is not thicker than his. It must be the apprehension of approaching defeat in the county and State election. The success of Mike McDonald this year is of great importance to Mr. Harrison. McDonald's defeat this fall foreshadows his own next spring, and will not leave him the ghost of a chance to carry the Illinois Legislature and reach out to the United State Senate. Harrison has made McDonald's cause his own. He has apologized publicly for the boss gambler, and approved specifically of his management of the Democratic campaign. McDonald and Harrison stand or fall together, and Harrison evidently fears that they are going to be "downed." The Germans repudiate the depraved theories of local government which Harrison has put before them. The Irish hoot at him. The Americans are astounded at the estimate he places upon public intelligence. And Harrison seems to comprehend at last that he has carried his demagogical practices too far, and alienated a large part of the people whom he hoped to conciliate. This alone will account for his disgust and his despondency. But he may rest assured that the people, if not so despondent, are just as much disgusted as he is.

WITHIN the past ten days the price of butter has advanced three to six cents. The advance is principally confined to choice grades, and is wholly the result of an active demand from the local manufacturers of bogus butter. In the compound which they impose upon consumers under the name of butter the finest-flavored goods are used, otherwise the buttery flavor which is depended upon to disguise the presence of the 66⅔ per cent of lard, of which their product is composed, would be wanting, and the stuff would be unsalable except to axle-grease manufacturers and cheap boarding-houses. In view of the fact that the season has been more than ordinarily favorable for a large product of butter, and that our exports from May 1 to date are nearly 7,000,000 pounds less than for the corresponding period last year, it is evident that present prices are abnormally high. The Chicago market being two to three cents above the New York quotation, there is no shipping demand, and, as the extravagant prices have seriously curtailed consumption, it may well be doubted that present prices can long be sustained. That the seaboard markets have not responded to the advance here will be seen from the following, taken from the New York *Bulletin* of Oct. 25:

> In view of the very high prices reported from the West, there is naturally an effort to secure a corresponding advance here, but it does not work well, and the market is somewhat feverish and uncertain in consequence. Buyers confine themselves as closely to the imperative necessities of the hour as possible, and it is noticed that a great many content themselves with a little lower grade of quality than usual in order to keep within a line of cost to which their customers will submit. The "boom" on creameries at the West is generally understood to find its main stimulus from a Chicago demand when the goods are wanted to work up with 50 per cent of lard, to make a grade salable at about 32 and 33 cents, and while this must of course make strictly fancy butter scarce, our trade here find it as yet impossible to take advantage of the influence. We cannot hear of anything in the way of either State or Western commanding above 37 cents, except in a small jobbing way on special selections.

A HINT TO BEEF-SHIPPERS.

The facts made public by THE TRIBUNE with regard to the trade in diseased cattle at the Stock-Yards are commented upon by the Eastern press. The New York *Sun* declares that no beef trade can be in a wholesome condition when such disclosures can be made about it. It calls for the most vigorous supervision of the sanitary condition of Western beef. No arguments are needed here to convince the public that inspection is necessary. There should be a State inspector at the Stock-Yards to intercept all diseased, disabled, or worn-out cattle that come there, and see that they are sent to the rendering houses, and not to the markets and corned-beef factories.

But there is a class that have a more definit and concentrated interest in the reform than the public. The business of the men who are shipping Chicago dressed beef to the Eastern markets will surely suffer if this abuse is not checked. If the Eastern consumer gets the notion into his head that he may be buying bacteria instead of beef his appetite will begin to flag. It will be money in the pockets of the Stock-Yards men to see to it that the next Legislature sets in operation the most thorough kind of meat inspection.

It should be made so stringent as to advertise the soundness of Chicago beef to every newspaper in the country by reports of wholesale confiscation of unsound meat. Chicago will then be protected as well as the rest of the country, and will no longer have to rely upon the scandalously insufficient system of city inspection.

CIVIL VS. COLLEGE LAWS.

A student at Bowdoin College has struck a blow at hazing which promises to be the beginning of the end of this brutal practice. The victim in this case had been visited by seven of his fellow-students, who treated him to the customary indignities which characterize the conduct of bullies of this sort, who feel themselves at liberty to attack and annoy the unfortunate and unprotected freshman, and shelter themselves behind collegiate privileges and traditions, which hitherto have been deemed sufficiently strong to furnish them with immunity. The victim of this attack did not regard it from this point of view at all, but believed there was a power behind college traditions strong enough to protect him in the future and to recompense him for the indignity which had been put upon him. That power was the civil law, and to it he appealed in a suit for damages.

He accordingly went before a jury, recited his wrongs, introduced his testimony, and clearly convinced them that he had been injured by a gang of cowardly and brutal assailants, and they awarded him $2,700 in damages. The penalty was none too large and will not appear so to any except possibly to the students, who will look upon it as a pretty round bill for "making a night of it," as *Cato Dove* would say, in assaults upon freshmen. It is safe to say, however, that they will be satisfied with the verdict to the extent that they will abandon hazing in the future.

It is somewhat remarkable that so simple a remedy has not been discovered long ago, or why it should not have been assumed that a student in college has not just as much right to claim protection at the hands of the law against assaults upon his person and property as any citizen outside of college walls has, or why a law broken in college should not be vindicated just as speedily and completely as a law broken out of college. There is hope now that the finishing blow has been dealt at the practice. Hitherto college authorities have sought to reach it by discipline, but have failed, for one reason perhaps that they have never sought to discipline it very thoroughly, inasmuch as they were once students themselves, and hazed and were hazed in their younger days. As a case in point, one of the most distinguished Presidents of a leading Eastern college was interviewed by a freshman who bitterly complained that as he was passing along the walk some one had emptied a pail of slops upon him. The President affected to think it was very wrong, and if he knew who did it would certainly discipline the offender, but at the same time notified the freshman that it was an immemorial custom and that he could get even and take a revenge in kind upon the first person who passed under his window. It was a fitting reply to such advice that the freshman obeyed him literally, and as the President was the first person that caught his eye as he watched for his victim the President was drenched with the avenging bucket of slops. The error in dealing with this brutal and disgusting practice hitherto has consisted in dealing with students as a privileged class and assuming that the Alma Mater was not only a person to be treated with the ordinary courtesy due to the sex, but a mistress who ruled over her little and turbulent world by a code of her own, which was a justification unto itself. It has been assumed that she was competent to punish all transgressors within her walls, and that this guaranteed them from any of the penalties which are visited upon outside transgressors. The young man in Bowdoin College has had the good sense and courage to explode this tradition in a very satisfactory manner, and now that the ice has been broken we may expect to see fractures in every direction until there is a hole big enough to bury the hideous and brutal custom out of sight forever. College discipline hitherto has not been successful in transforming a natural rowdy into the semblance of a gentleman, but the law of the land has redeeming grace in this direction, and now that it has proved its efficacy in one cure will, it is to be hoped, come into general request.

THE story of Vanderbilt's purchase of the Nickel-Plate Railroad is told in the following dispatch:

> *To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.*
> NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Vanderbilt has bought the control of the Nickel-Plated Road, paying 17 for common, 37 for preferred. The builders have done a smart thing. It is reported their profits amount to $10,000,000, which will give them funds to parallel again. Will this purchase quiet the anti-monopoly feeling?
> RUFUS HATCH.

The operators of the Nickel-Plate scheme have made a grand thing. They issued and sold bonds to an amount equal to $40,000 per mile, and paid for their road at less than half that sum. Their entire capital stock was therefore clear profit, in addition to their profit on the bonds. They can now parallel their road again. The particulars of this transaction are given in our New York correspondence.

THE campaign in Pennsylvania is the liveliest the State has seen in many years. All the candidates for the Governorship are on the stump. Stewart is denouncing Cameron and the bosses, Beaver is ridiculing the Independents, and Patterson is "pitching into" the Republican party in general. There is only one other thing that can add to the interest of the canvass, and the Philadelphia *Times* calls for that. It wants Don Cameron to take the stump. It says: "The people much want to hear him; they want to see him pose in the rôle of a statesman; they want to question him; they want his admonitions on the safety of free government; and he should respond promptly. Let it only be announced that Cameron will speak in this city on the live issues of the day, and no bands, or clubs, or forced dependents will be necessary to give him the most imposing audience. He would draw better than Blaine, certainly 'for one night only,' and as the value of political orators is measured by their drawing qualities, Cooper and Quay should at once call Cameron to the front as the star of the campaign."

THE New York *Tribune*, in its account of the arrival of Mme. Christine Nilsson, gives the following sketch of her personal appearance:

> Nilsson was dressed in deep mourning for her husband, whose death, under peculiarly sad circumstances, was chronicled not long ago. Her figure when she was last in America was tall and somewhat spare; inclined, perhaps, a little to angularity. Its lines have filled out and become more graceful. The first impression is that of a stout woman; but a few moments' study suffices to show that the fullness of her figure is only in proportion to her size, and the general effect is improving to her appearance. There are more lines in her countenance than there were, and she appears considerably older. Indications of sorrow are visible, however, in the large, open countenance, and to these may be attributed the appearance of advancement in age. The large gray eyes are a trifle smaller than they were. They are further back in her head; the eyelids droop more, and there are dark circles which her admirers will see are new. The expressive nostrils are somewhat thinner and have a pinched appearance, while the lines at the corners of the mouth are drawn down and decidedly marked. Her complexion is paler and looks unhealthy. It is very white, and lacks the rich tone which comes from an active circulation of the blood. She readily answered all questions asked her; but there was a wandering look in her eyes, an expression of absence in her face, that told an eloquent story of suffering and trial.

A GOOD story is told of Modjeska by an English correspondent of a Washington paper. It appears she was recently asked in a fashionable London drawing-room to give a recitation in her native tongue. At first she was unwilling to comply, declaring that the recitation could scarcely be interesting, as nobody in the room was supposed to know Polish. Yielding to the importunities of those around her, she commenced a Polish recitation. As she proceeded her eyes seemed to flash fire, and her audience were almost spellbound by her impassioned delivery. They could, of course, only imagine what she was saying; but they presumed she was uttering the aspirations of her country for freedom, and denouncing the oppressors of Poland. When the recitation was finished the most enthusiastic plaudits rewarded Mme. Modjeska's efforts. It looked rather suspicious, however, to see her husband and two or three Polish friends in fits of laughter, as the company made their way out of the room. It was then explained she had been only reciting the ordinal numbers from 1 to 100.

PAUL LINDAU, the German dramatist and critic, attended some of the experiments with the electric light made in a theatre erected in Munich for the Electrical Exhibition. Both the Siemens and Edison lamps were used. Lindau thinks that the latter are far preferable to the former for theatres, in spite of their inferior illuminating power. They give a mellow, pure, cheerful light, which contrasts favorably with the ghostly-blue light of the Siemens lamps, to which ladies especially will object, as it makes them look "pale and sickly, with deep, dark, shadows about the eyes, nose, and chin." The insurance companies at first demanded the rate of seven in a thousand, but when the agents had seen some of the experiments, they voluntarily came down to two and a half in a thousand. A lamp was wrapped up in the light clothing of a ballet-girl, and then broken. The light was extinguished in a second, and no trace of combustion left. Another lamp was wrapped in guncotton and broken, with the same result.

M. TARNIER, the surgeon of the Maternity Hospital in Paris, struck by the great mortality among infants prematurely born, and those which are very sickly after birth, has conceived the ingenious idea, says the London *Lancet*, of constructing a box which is almost exactly similar to the incubators used for poultry. This box is divided into two compartments—the lower one being used as a reservoir for hot water, while the infant is placed in the upper one, which is well stuffed at the sides and fitted with a sliding glass cover. The temperature is maintained at 86 degrees Fahr.; and M. Tarnier has found that, by keeping infants in the incubator for a period varying from two days to six weeks, their vitality is enormously improved. He has made experiments upon five 6-months children, six 7-months, and thirteen 8-months children, and he has lost only two of them, whereas, according to his statement, three-fourths of them would have died but for this adventitious aid to vitality.

THE Rev. Granville Moody, the "fighting parson," maintains that a prayer he offered up on a certain occasion, while closeted with "Andy" Johnson, was the means by which the tide of war was turned and the Southern Rebellion crushed. Mr. Johnson had sent for him at a critical time in the Tennessee troubles, and asked him what would best be done. "Let us pray," was the response, and the two knelt together, and Mr. Moody prayed long and fervently, working up the spiritual faculties of his companion to a white heat. When at last he said "Amen" Mr. Johnson sprang to his feet and cried with a tremendous oath, "Moody, I think that prayer will pull us through"; and from that time, so claims the "fighting parson," victory perched upon the banners of the Union.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the opening of the Erie Canal, the friends of the free canal amendment made an imposing demonstration. It is rumored that Mr. Cleveland (Democratic candidate for Governor) sent to the Committee of Arrangements the following telegram:

> BUFFALO, Oct. 23.—If a good stout fence is provided I would be willing to appear in the free canal procession sitting astride of it.
> G. CLEVELAND.

W. T. SILK, the English fishculturist, sailed for home on Saturday, with 700 black bass in his possession, with which to stock Whitewater Lake, belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, and the various reservoirs around London. He hopes that black bass will soon be as plentiful in England as English sparrows are in America.

THE Prussian election of last week, in which Bismarck was so seriously defeated, was a defeat also for the Protection party in that Kingdom; nearly all the great commercial and manufacturing districts—Frankfort, Crefeldt, Elberfeld, Bremen, Magdeburg, and the rest—being swept by the Progressists, who are for the most part extreme free-traders.

GARIBALDI'S famous victory in 1860 was commemorated on the 1st of the present month at Naples by a procession of more than 10,000 persons from that city to Santa Maria di Capua Vetere. At Arco Felice wreaths were laid about the monument, and a patriotic speech delivered by Signor Crispi.

A PROVIDENCE woman found that whipping did not subdue her son, and so she made him drink a quart of dishwater. As he was still obdurate, she burned his tongue with a red-hot poker, and he succumbed. He is now in a hospital, and she in jail.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Howard Carroll says he expects to run ahead of his ticket. This is the first intimation that the ticket intends to walk.

"Spinster dinners," a New York paper says, "will be very fashionable during the coming winter." Cold spinster must be good eating.

The Washington dispatches state that "a warrant will probably be sworn out against Dixon for embracery." The name of the girl is not given.

A Cincinnati court has decided that the word "damn" is not profane. The Cincinnati Judge is evidently anxious to bring Mr. Vanderbilt and the public together again.

Emily Faithfull has quit bringing servant-girls to this country. Emily probably met some of her *protegés* after they had been in the country a year or two, and was refused recognition.

An Ohio paper says that "Rutherford Hayes Jr. has a position in the bank at Fremont, of which his father is a Director." Besides being an officer of this bank, Mr. Hayes is also Road Commissioner of Fremont, and Second Vice-President of the Ohio Foreign Missionary Society. At one time he was spoken of for President of the United States.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi has been selected as the best authority to be found to lecture to young physicians on "The Diseases of Children," in the college recently established in New York. It is to be hoped that Mary will not forget the malady known as Howling Themselves Hoarse, with which immature cherubs are frequently afflicted, the attack usually coming on at exactly the hour when reputable people ought to go to bed. A liberal application of "is the ittle tootsy-wootsy sick?" and "does its tummit ache?" is generally resorted to by fond mothers, but there is a growing belief in the minds of many people that we should push forward to an era of large flat-soled slippers of great heat-producing powers when properly applied.

"Wait till I know you much better," she said.
Ah, darling, this life is too brief for long waiting.
Make the most of today, for when it has fled
To the realms of the past there is one less uniting
In which we may drink from the soul-stirring fountain
The deep draughts of joy that to mortals are given.
When once we can reach the delectable mountains,
Let us catch from their summits a foretaste of Heaven.
Make the most of today, let nothing escape thee
That can take from life's sorrows or add to its bliss;
Fill full to the brim! quaff the joys that await thee,
The future we know not; let us make sure of this.
—*From the French of John Kelly.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. Joseph Longworth, who has taken a great interest in the establishment of an art school in Cincinnati, proposes to give the school ground-rents to make up an income of $10,000 a year—equal to a total gift of $300,000—provided the school is placed under the care of the Trustees of the Art Museum.

An extraordinary mode of committing suicide was tried by a woman at Buda-Pesth. She bought sixty leeches, then went to a bathing-house, put the leeches on her body, resumed her clothing, and left. She had gone but a few blocks when she fell down senseless, and was thus found by a policeman, who forwarded her to a hospital.

The wife of Mr. Young, United States Minister to China, is in very poor health. A private letter says she is at Chefoo, a sort of watering-place on the coast, half-way between Shanghai and Tien-Tsen, suffering from inflammation of the lungs and a frightful cough. By advice of physicians Mr. Young will take her back to Japan for the present.

A curious affair happened at Montreal the other day. A man named Poirier is in love with the daughter of Henri Cote, a hackman, but was forbidden the premises by the father. Notwithstanding this, Poirier got into Cote's hack and ordered him in an offensively ostentatious manner to drive to 77 Plessis street. As this was the abode of Cote, and also the abode of his daughter, he naturally refused to drive a man whom he had forbidden his house to his own door. Upon this Poirier had him arrested for refusing a passenger. The case was postponed for a few days.

The following story is related of the historian Freeman when lecturing in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, last year: In one of his lectures, he became very deeply interested in his subject, and as only an hour had been allowed him, he forgot himself and encroached considerably upon the time of the French Professor who was to follow him, and who was walking up and down outside the door in no pleasant mood. Suddenly Mr. Freeman, taking out his watch, said: "Well, gentlemen, as we have left the Russians at the gates of Constantinople, and as the Gaul is at our own doors, I think we had better close."

The Paris *Voltaire* recently gave some particulars of the curious literary partnership of Erckmann-Chatrian which will cause some surprise to their admirers. It has been generally assumed that M. Erckmann, a quiet, good-humored dreamer, contributed the romantic passages; while M. Chatrian, who looks like an old soldier, did the sterner work. But the reverse, according to the *Voltaire*, would be much nearer the truth. The writer, whose intimate acquaintance with M. Erckmann renders him an authority, describes the part which he played in the Revolution of '48, and declares that he was the first to enter Louis Philippe's apartments.

The Rev. J. G. Sydenham, a clergyman of the Church of England, has just been prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for neglecting to supply seven dogs with sufficient food. The dogs were in a state of starvation, and ate ravenously when supplied with food, one dog trying to swallow a biscuit without masticating it. The defense was that their condition was due to mange; but a veterinary surgeon said there was no flesh about their bones, and they were suffering solely from starvation. The magistrates said the charge was a very serious one, and they fined the defendant £5, with the option of one month's imprisonment. The fine was paid.

The report that the Tichborne claimant has written to his wife, who is now an inmate of the South Stoneham Union with three illegitimate children, announcing his intention of suing for a divorce, is said to be without foundation. She has received no communication whatever from her husband; but a sympathizer in Kent offered to adopt her youngest child, while a Yorkshire publican has offered "her ladyship" an immediate engagement as barmaid. The proposed expedition of Messrs. Charles Orton and D. Smith to Australia, for the purpose of identifying the man Creswell, at present confined in the lunatic asylum at Paramatta, as Arthur Orton, is postponed because of a lack of funds.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Prince of Wales killed three splendid stags Oct. 2 at Braemar, in Scotland. The Duke of Cambridge killed four stags. A stag-dance by torchlight took place in the evening in front of the castle, in presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished guests.

Vice-Admiral Orenga, commander of the Italian squadron at the Piræus, has visited the works of the Isthmus of Corinth Canal, which he found advancing very slowly, only 200 workmen being employed. But next spring the steam engines and perforators now in course of construction will come into action, and it is hoped that the canal will be finished by 1887.

If the Indian tea trade has an enemy, a stone ready to his hand may be found in an advertisement in a paper published in the Punjaub. It begins in these terms: "To tea-planters in Dehra Doon, and Kangra Valley. For sale—Soapstone, very useful for coloring green teas"; and proceeds to give the terms per maund at which this very useful article can be delivered at a certain railway-station.

The Russian Royal Commission to abate drunkenness recommends: 1. Liberty to communes to close all drinking shops. 2. Permission to communes to establish communal monopolies for the sale of drink. 3. No public houses to be established above 25 per cent in excess of one per 1,000 of the population. 4. Tea and food to be sold wherever drink is consumed on the premises. 5. Rigorous supervision of public houses.

It seems somewhat hard to mulct a defendant in damages for breach of promise of marriage when in open court he offers to fulfill his contract, but is refused by the plaintiff. Such, however, has been the fate of a London constable, who was ordered to pay a domestic servant £25 damages for breach of promise. "I am willing to marry you now," he declared to the plaintiff, who responded, amid laughter, "But I am not willing to marry you."

The magistrates at Dummferline, Scotland, recently proclaimed that the police should no longer protect the Salvationists; whereupon the mob acted upon the hint, smashed the doors and windows of the headquarters of the army, and afterward took possession of the town, destroying all sorts of movable property. Stones, bricks, boxes, barrels, etc., were freely used, and many people were badly injured. The main streets were blocked, the police being utterly powerless to exercise the least authority, and for hours the greatest disorder prevailed.

English clerks are suffering severely from the competition of Germans. No matter how small a salary the English clerk will work for there may always be found a German who will do the same work for less money. Furthermore, the Germans, as a rule, offer far better value for the money than their English competitors. The German clerk is industrious, and, though a Teutonic teetotaler is an undiscovered animal, he never gets drunk. He is almost invariably a good linguist, while Englishmen of his class seldom speak any but their own language; he is generally reliable and not afraid of work.

FOREIGN.

Surprising Success of the Prussian Tories, Aided by the Jews.

Clericals and Conservatives Will Have a Majority of the Legislators.

The British Parliament Thanks the Army for Its Success in Egypt.

In the Commons Only Seventeen Members Oppose the Vote—The Closure.

The Commune—Patagonian Savages—Carlyle—Turf Scandal—The Hungarian Congress—Egypt.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN ELECTION A GREAT SURPRISE.

BERLIN, Oct. 26—Midnight.—The result of the secondary elections to the Landtag which occurred today resulted as follows: There were elected 417 Prussian Legislators; of these 128 were Conservatives, 56 Free Conservatives, 87 Centre, 65 National Liberals, 19 Secessionists, 36 Progressists, 17 Poles, 2 Danes, and 3 Particularists. Dr. Stern, Democratic Progressist candidate, editor of the Frankfurt *Gazette*, and Herr Flinch, Progressist, a local manufacturer, were returned for Frankfort.

AMONG THE DEPUTIES ELECTED

are Minister Puttkammer and Herren Meyback, Luzius, Kameke, and Botticher.

The elections for the most part passed off quietly. The demonstrations of the anti-Jewish faction at Berlin, which at one time threatened to seriously involve the peace, soon subsided.

THERE IS GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

among the Liberals that the general result in Berlin has not been as they hoped and predicted. All the Progressist candidates in Berlin have defeated the Conservatives by large majorities. The newspapers, which are in sympathy with or are leaders of the Liberal party, have been greatly misled in their estimate. They had expected material gains here and throughout the kingdom.

THE CHIEF CHAMPIONS OF THE PROGRESSIST CAUSE,

Virchow, Lowe, Strassman, Richter, and Hermes, are returned by sweeping majorities. Virchow received 852 votes, while Stocker, the Jew-baiting Court Chaplain, only received 153. In the same district Count Von Moltke received only eleven. This great Progressist triumph is largely due to Jew votes. The Hebrews to a man voted on the Radical side.

FROM THE COUNTRY, HOWEVER,

come returns which tell quite a different tale. The Conservatives will muster in the Landtag a greater force than before, even.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS

and corrected returns show that the Conservatives win eighteen seats in the Landtag and the National Liberals and Progressists lose the same number.

NOT FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

has the Conservative party appeared with such success at the final polls. It is expected that the united Clerico-Conservative party will muster at least 220 votes. Bismarck will not, however, receive much benefit from the change in the political complexion of the legislative body, since the old Conservatives

OBJECT TO SOME PARTS OF HIS POLICY

as strongly and persistently as the Clericals do the other parts. Among the surprises in tonight's returns is the election of the Guelph Senator, Haltenhoff, at Hanover, against the National Liberal candidate. This was a surprise to both sides.

PERSONAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Count of Munster has gone to Hanover.

PARLIAMENT.

THE COMMONS—PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon.

Dilke, the Under Foreign Secretary, said no convention had been concluded with Egypt for charging the cost of the army of occupation on the Egyptians. The Soudan and Upper Egypt were undoubtedly disturbed, but the newspaper reports were exaggerated. Great Britain had not been consulted in regard to the appointment of Baker Pasha, but the Government did not object to his appointment.

GLADSTONE

said the Government now had under consideration the important questions of the freedom of navigation of the Suez Canal in time of war; the best method of securing to the people of Egypt control of matters of legislation and expenditure in their nation, and the extinction of slavery. It was intimated that the House would be informed in due time of the result of the Government's deliberations on these points.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

Gladstone, in moving a vote of thanks to the commanders, officers, and men of the British army in Egypt, said he would not ask the House to commit itself to the Government's policy. Gladstone said the Indian contingent was worthy of the brotherhood into which they had entered. It would be the duty of the Government to propose suitable annuities for Admiral Seymour and Gen. Wolseley, who, he said, had accepted peerages. He spoke for an hour, and concluded with a peroration on the confidence the country might repose in its military forces.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member from Carlisle, opposed any vote of thanks to the officers and men composing the army in Egypt, as he had given notice he would do. He then moved the previous question upon the propositions that the war was an unjustifiable one, and a vote of thanks was an act of homage to a military spirit which brought numberless evils into the world.

A division was called for by motion of Gladstone, and the motion was voted down—354 and 17, the latter comprising four English Radicals and thirteen Irish members.

Malloy, Home-Rule member from Kings County, Ireland, next moved to leave out the words "suppression of military rebellion."

Upon division, the vote on this proposition stood: Against, 230; for, 25—the affirmative being four English Radicals and twenty-one Irish members.

The vote of thanks was then passed.

CLOSURE.

Debate upon precedence for rules of procedure was resumed.

Raikes moved as an amendment that closure be confined to the Speaker and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and that the Casual Chairman be excluded from the exercise of it.

Gladstone accepted this amendment, and the House agreed without division to the proposition.

IN THE LORDS.

The Lords unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the army in Egypt. The House then adjourned till Nov. 10.

BRITISH NEWS.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Prof. Tyndall unveiled a statue to Thomas Carlyle on the Thames embankment at Chelsea today. At the conclusion of a long address Prof. Tyndall expressed the wish that a memorial be raised in the same place to Ralph Waldo Emerson, the loftiest, purest, and most penetrating spirit that ever shone in American literature, and a life-long friend of Carlyle.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in an editorial on the unveiling of the statue of Carlyle says; "Prof. Tyndall closely touched English sentiment when he expressed a wish that the Thames embankment could contain a companion memorial to Emerson. Honor could be paid to no more distinguished American man of letters."

A HORSE-RACING ROBBERY.

A scandal, which is creating a great sensation in sporting circles, has it that Sterling Crawford, second husband of the Dowager Duchess Montrose, has been repeatedly scratching horses on the morning of an important race. The *King* blames the Duchess, as she has complete control of the stud. At Newmarket races today she appeared in the saddling paddock, and was hooted at, jeered, and insulted by the crowd. The *St. James' Gazette*, in mentioning the matter, says: "The upshot of the whole business is not unlikely to be the sale of all of Crawford's horses. It is much to be deplored that Crawford should be subjected to such humiliation at the close of his long and until recently honored connection with the turf."

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE GALE.

During the gale Tuesday a Yarmouth smack was lost and the crew of six drowned. Another smack with a crew of ten is reported lost.

DAVITT AND PARNELL.

Davitt, in speaking at Glasgow last night, denied that there were splits in the Irish national forces. He said there were differences of opinion between Parnell and himself, but not differences of principle.

RACING.

At the Newmarket Houghton meeting the race for the free handicap sweepstake was won by Amalfi, Sachem second, and Geheimniss third.

AUSTRIA.

EASTERN CONQUEST.

PESTH, Oct. 26.—The measures which have been taken in harmony with the system of national defense are already approved by the Delegations. The purpose of these measures is to place the army upon a footing and in a condition to be better prepared for war. The pacification of Bosnia and Herzegovna has not yet been entirely effected.

THE HUNGARIAN DELEGATIONS.

PESTH, Oct. 26.—The Hungarian Delegations met here today. The Emperor, in receiving the members, said moderation in all the Cabinets was a valuable guarantee for a satisfactory and final settlement of the Egyptian question. There was no necessity, he said, for increasing the ordinary army expenditure, but a small sum will be required for the further development, organization, and the placing of the army in a more prepared condition for war.

THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

THE TRIAL OF REBEL LEADERS.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The English counsel refuse to take part in the defense of Touiba Pasha and Mahmoud Baroudi, because, in addition to other charges, incendiarism is one of the matters complained of regarding them, and the evidence seems strong. They will, however, defend Arabi Pasha and other insurgent leaders.

It is declared that there are only 120 prisoners at Cairo, and very few in the interior.

Sir Charles Wilson denies that Ninet, the Swiss, was ill-treated while in prison.

Malet has taken fresh steps to prevent the prisoners from being tortured.

The Prosecution Committee examined Ali Bey Rushdi, who, during the bombardment of Alexandria, commanded the guard at the law courts. He states he was ordered by Suleiman and Daoud Pashas to fire the building, but he followed Arabi to Kafr-el-Dwar without executing the order. He was taken before Arabi, who asked him whether he had obeyed the order. Rushdi replied "Yes" through fear. Arabi exclaimed: "Thank God, we have annihilated the greater part of the Christians and their principal buildings." This evidence is thus far, however, not supported.

Abdellah Pasha, Ali Fehmy Pasha, and Abdul Pasha corroborate the reported ill-treatment of rebel prisoners. Six of them were beaten with slippers and spat upon. Arabi Pasha delivered to Broadley, his counsel, a statement of various indignities inflicted upon him. Broadley has instituted proceedings against the chief actors in these outrages.

It is denied very positively here that the Egyptian Ministry are afraid of revelations which will be made during the development of the defense of Arabi Pasha, and that consequently they intend to drop the trial of that rebel. The importance of the documents in the hands of Arabi's counsel has been greatly exaggerated. According to their version, they say those papers do not in any degree, directly or indirectly, affect any Minister of the Sultan or member of the existing Ministry of Egypt.

The Khedive has, according to a previously announced intention, amnestied 600 officers of Arabi's force. Besides this, he has ordered to be degraded in the ranks about twelve others, and some fifty will be tried for high treason.

Among the documents belonging to Arabi Pasha in possession of the authorities is a letter from the Sultan's religious adviser to Ababi, seriously implicating the Sultan in the course Arabi pursued.

MURDERED BY BEDOUINS.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 26.—Col. Warren, who has been searching for Prof. Palmer and party, who it is feared has been murdered by Bedouins, reports that he had seized a letter at Akba, written by the Governor of Nakhl, proving that the Governor had ordered Palmer's party to be attacked. The letter states that they were killed.

SUEZ, Oct. 26.—Prof. Palmer, during an excursion in the country where Capt. Gill and Lieut. Charrington were last seen, some distance northwest of this place, discovered their bodies in a state of decomposition. The Bedouins in that section are very hostile, and those who are compromised by this last discovery are loudly threatening to begin an attack upon Col. Warren's party, which is searching for the missing.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—It is believed Prof. Palmer and party were led to the edge of a precipice and offered the alternative of throwing themselves over or being shot. It is supposed Prof. Palmer leaped over and Capt. Gill and Lieut. Charrington chose the other alternative, and were put to death.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A telegram has been received from Suez by the British Admiralty, saying that news is brought to that point, through a party searching for the missing British officers, that in Wady Cabaly, a point northeast from Suez, the remnants of their baggage had been found, together with several letters which served fully to identify them. A Bedouin was also captured who had upon his person an English tobacco-pouch. This was immediately recognized as having belonged to Harrington, one of the missing. The native accounted for having it in his possession by saying it was given him by Chief Ali Mushed, who, he said, had murdered Palmer's entire expedition party, and distributed the plundered clothes and other personal effects among the population.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS ON BISMARCK'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The newspapers of Germany comment with approval upon the Blue Book correspondence which was first made public yesterday. They especially express their gratification at Prince Bismarck's refusal to give a mandate in favor of the support of England and France in the Egyptian matter. They regard that refusal as a wise step, notwithstanding the fact that it induced the French Government to abstain from active coöperation with England in its campaign in Egypt. Bismarck's moral support, which he plainly evinced a willingness to afford, was all that could reasonably be demanded by England or by the situation. The papers concur in this view.

MORE OF LAST SUMMER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—In a later batch of correspondence upon the Egyptian question, just presented to Parliament, it appears that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in July, assuring him that Italy entertained hope that England would speedily achieve success in its operations in Egypt, and that this Government had the good wishes of Italy, adding that England might rely on the constant friendship of Italy.

PAOLUCCI.

ROME, Oct. 26.—Paolucci, the naval officer who deserted to join Arabi Pasha, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST HIM.

CAIRO, Oct. 26.—The council of Ministers has decided to instruct the Government of Soudan to hold out at Khartoum until assistance has arrived. It is stated the False Prophet has reached Kordofan. It is decided to enlist as many black troops as possible for service against the False Prophet. Ismail Pasha Eyoub will be placed at the head of these forces, with Stone Pasha second in command.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—*Le Paris* publishes the details of the anarchists' conspiracy. They show that it is composed of a small number of stanch supporters in all the towns and manufacturing villages of France. The members are mostly young men, who distribute the revolutionary papers. Each group has a distinctive name. A letter seized by the authorities recommends that the groups should pretend to be trades-unions. All the groups in a department form a federation, some having a secret symbol, and these federations are a link between the groups and the Central Committee. Several of the persons arrested on Saturday last belong to

THE FEDERATIONS.

The Central Committee is composed of delegates from each of the federations. It meets monthly at Geneva. Letters in Prince Krapotkine's handwriting show him to be a member of the conspiracy. The disturbances in August at Monteeau les Mines were not ordered, as the committee disapproved of them as premature. They were due to the clericalism of the manager of the mine. The dynamite found by the authorities was manufactured at St. Sauveur, in Switzerland. A succession of fires at Amiens produced great uneasiness. The action of the Government in suspending the trials of persons arrested in connection with rioting at Monteeau les Mines is much criticised, but it is taken as a resolution not to allow the miscreants to enjoy immunity.

AT LYONS.

Two Republican newspapers at Lyons have been warned that their offices will be blown up.

LYONS, Oct. 26.—Numerous arrests of Anarchists have been effected. The Bourse is strongly and constantly guarded, in consequence of threats which have reached the ears of the authorities that dynamite would be used to blow it up.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—Gen. Lew Wallace, United States Minister to the Porte, has been invited to a private audience with the Sultan Saturday of this week. After that he will leave for a trip in Palestine and the Holy Land.

THE SULTAN HAS ORDERED

that three commissions be instituted. The first one is to examine the budget of revenue expenditure; the second to take cognizance of the administration of public works, commerce, and agriculture; while the third will have charge of the administration of justice.

EARTHQUAKE.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.—Earthquake shocks were felt yesterday in the northern section of the Balkan Peninsula, and with great severity at Pieboi, in Bosnia.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ATHENS, Oct. 13.—The Turkish Minister yesterday evening informed the Greek Government by a written communication that a Turkish commission had been appointed, and would proceed at once from Constantiple, via Salonica, to the Thessalian frontiers, in order to arrange the details of the evacuation of the disputed places by the Sultan's troops and the final delimitation of the frontier line between the Greek and Turkish territory in those localities. The Athens Government at once dispatched three officers to proceed to the frontier as commissioners on behalf of Greece.

I REGRET TO SAY

that, from a letter I have just received from an eminent diplomatist in Constantinople, there is reason to believe that the Turks are again playing a treacherous game and are determined, if possible, yet to wriggle out of their engagements.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—King George, before leaving Vienna, had more than one interview with Count Kalnoky, and I am informed that among other things they spoke of was the still unsettled frontier dispute between Greece and Turkey. His Majesty, I am assured, was convinced by the arguments of the Austrian Foreign Minister that it was the wisest policy for Greece to accept the proposals made by the Porte with reference to the settlement of the frontier line, as there is no hope of obtaining more favorable terms.

PATAGONIA.

MURDERED BY THE SAVAGES.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 26.—A letter received in this city from Capt. Crapo, of the lost schooner Surprise, of this port, which was wrecked at Basket Island, near Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, gives particulars of the loss, and also says the boat's crew that he left at the island were subsequently massacred by the natives, with the exception of a Portuguese boy. He also says a boat's crew belonging to the British bark Roseneath, which foundered at sea, containing the mate and four men, were also murdered by the natives excepting the mate, who was afterwards rescued by some friendly Indians and sent to Valparaiso, where he has arrived. A third boat's crew had also been massacred by natives at this point.

MASSACRES BY SAVAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Capt. Crapo, of the lost schooner Surprise, has written to friends in New Bedford giving particulars of the loss of the ship at Basket Island, Patagonia, and also giving particulars of massacres of the sailors by the natives. A boat's crew from the English bark Roseneath, under charge of Mate Sampson, were the first victims. Indians in canoes surrounded the men, made a little trade at first, and then killed them all except the mate, whom they kept prisoner. Sampson had been under guard three weeks when he saw a boat's crew that Capt. Crapo had left camped out

SET UPON AND KILLED,

except a Portuguese boy named Antone. Some time after that he saw a third massacre, the victims evidently belonging to a whaling vessel. Some friendly Indians arriving, Sampson made his escape with them, and he was taken to the straits, where a steamer picked him up and carried him to Valparaiso. This happened last May. Capt. Crapo, with one boat's-load of his crew, arrived safely at Punta Arenas last August. He lost six men.

THE ORIENT.

ANAM INVADED.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At Nagasaki the expectation is entertained that difficulty between France and China will result from the entrance into Anam of the troops of both the French Republic and the Chinese Empire. It is regarded as very nearly impossible to prevent a collision between these rival armies.

THANKED.

The King of Corea has publicly thanked Kuang See, Emperor of China, for valuable aid in suppressing the rebellion in Corea and restoring order in his dominion.

PIRATES EXECUTED.

The authorities at Canton have executed twelve pirates who were captured in Chinese waters and promptly condemned to death.

TUNIS.

THE DIVISION OF NORTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The *Times* says the British Government has informed France that it makes no objection to the abolition of capitulations with Tunis and the establishment of French tribunals, in the honorable conduct of which it has full confidence. Great Britain, however, can permit nothing detrimental to her commercial treaty with Tunis. France has given the fullest assurances on this point, and it is perfectly understood by her that whatever arrangements England may make with Egypt the rights of the French citizens shall be respected equally with those of the British.

SERVIA.

CONGRATULATING THE KING.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.—Congratulations to the King upon his escape from injury when fired upon by the woman Markowitch are pouring in from all parts of Servia.

THE POLICE.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.—The police have made a discovery that torpedoes have been placed in the River Danube, and that they were intended to blow up the steamer upon which King Milan was to come to this city from Rustchuk. The discovery causes much excitement, as it indicates a deeper significance to the recent attempt on the King's life than mere personal hate, which the would-be assasin gave as his only motive.

ITALY.

THE HOPES OF THE "INS."

ROME, Oct. 26.—The Government expects that, as a result of the election, there will be returned 400 Ministerial members, 20 Republicans, and 98 Intransigeants and Independents.

MRS. LANGTRY'S BEAUTY.

The Opinions of Many Great Men on This All-Important and All-Pervading Subject.

New York Graphic.

A *Graphic* reporter was sent out this morning to ascertain the opinion of connoisseurs upon the subject of the beauty of the Jersey Lily. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was first found in his study swinging head downwards between parallel-bars, while in his hands he held Canon Farrar's new book, which he was reading as he swung to and fro, apparently at peace with himself and all the rest of the world. He then cordially sat down in a large armchair with a spring-back, deposited the volume on the mantelpiece, and, as he carelessly turned over the leaves with his left foot, said that, though he was never at leisure, yet he was always glad to converse with a newspaper man. The reporter seated himself on a low stool at the great man's other foot and began his innocent prattle.

"Doctor," said he, "I have been sent by the editor to ascertain your opinion as to whether or not Mrs. Langtry is a beauty."

MR. TALMAGE

passed the sole of his left foot wearily across his brow, and replied that he had met Mrs. Langtry in London at a garden party given by the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and at that time the lady was singularly, surpassingly, grandly lovely, both in form and expression. "But, then," he added, throwing a startling smile over towards the back of his neck, "you know that beauty is but a vain and fleeting good. I should delight to see her as *Rosalind*, so as to be able to form an all-round-the-world view of the subject. I intended to be at the wharf to welcome her to my country, but I was overtaken by an extreme degree of lassitude at the close of my pulpit exercises on Sunday night and could not go. The bent bow has to relax itself, as you saw when you entered this chamber."

"If Mrs. Langtry looks as she did at that garden party," he continued, musingly, "she's just about the darlingest, most delicious little duck you ever— Halloo! What was I saying? Young man, listen not to the bright eyes of the charmer. You may say, however, that in my opinion the lady is very fair, yea, thrice fair to look upon."

"Mr. Talmage," said the reporter, rising, "can you lay your foot upon your heart and say that you ever saw a lovelier being?"

"In Oriental climes I may have seen one more fair, but never, never, never," he shouted, "never in this great world of the West or in Europe."

Accompanied by the reporter, the reverend gentleman then slid down the baluster, and politely bowed his guest out at the door.

MR. JOHN KELLY

was found in Barney O'Hagan's Fourth avenue saloon treating the boys. A genial smile stole over his countenance as the reporter made known his business. "Arrah!" said he, as a supernaturally significant wink glimmered in his eye; "is it there ye are, ye rogue? Poke me in the ribs till ye make me laugh, ye spalpeen. What is it ye're after, innyway? Make me sinsible? Is this one of Sam Tilden's deludherin' games, when all is pace an' quiet an' joy an' harmony? Shure didn't Tammany—an' that's mesilf—settle the whole consarnment long ago? Or, mebbe it's honest ye are, an' shure the *Graphic* has always dealt uprightly by me wid its carchoones, an' it's a foine open countenance yez heve, an' I don't think yez ud be desavin' me. Is it Mrs. Langtry ye mane? Troth, then, be hivvens, but she's a foine colleen as iver I laid oyes on. The shparkle av thim sumpchis orbs moight foire the heart of an anthracite. An' thin her compliction, Mother of Moses! Will ye be tellin' me now what they does be afther callin' her the Jersey Lily for, whin it's well known she wasn't born innywhere in Ameriky? Mebbe it's becaze av the blazin' lightnin' av thim glorious orbs that rinds asunder and blasts yer heart, be hivvins. Yez can say that Tammany Hall—an' that's mesilf—calls Mrs. Langtry an incompairable polygon av beauty, and will use all its inflooence to defate the mashinations av her innimies."

MR. HENRY WARD BEECHER,

when called upon, told the reporter that in Mrs. Langtry he saw in all its glorious affluence the twining tendril and the expanding leaf of the beauty and the translucent whiteness of the lily. To him the lady's face was a revelation of a world of light emanating from the passionate and perfect, the beautiful and the true. He had bought tickets for the "Rosalind" night, for he could not, absolutely could not, believe that what he had heard could be true. The universe forbade it.

The editor of the *World* said that the vile and venal *Times*, in its usual slimy and creeping way, had said that Mrs. Langtry was not only freckled, but had a turned-up nose. This was infamous. Mrs. Langtry was a charming creature, and the vile and venal *Times* knew her to be so. Infamous! Infamous! When

MR. CARL SCHURZ

was found he was at the pianoforte playing "Ich weiss nicht was soll es bedeuten" in a masterly manner. On being asked his opinion as to Mrs. Langtry's beauty, he rolled up his eyes and exclaimed softly, as in a dream, "Ach! Himmel!" and then his long white fingers wandered off into the mazes of Schumann's "Traumerei." "Herr Schurz," said the reporter, bent on breaking up the sentimental monotony of the scene. "Was denken Sie von der Schoenheit dieser wunder schoenen Frau?" The only response was a heavy sigh of "Ach! Himmel! Sei still, mein Herz!" and then he sang that touching song of Schiller's, the "Amalia"—

Schoen wie Engel voll Walhallas Wonne,
Schoen vor allen Maedchen in der Welt.

The monotony continued, and not one word could Mr. Schurz say but "Ach! Himmel!" and the like.

J. W. Morrissey, theatrical agent, was disappointed in Mrs. Langtry. He said that she has a fine complexion, it is true, but that her mouth is very large, and that there are many American actresses who are much handsomer.

Rufus Hatch said that if Mrs. Langtry is beautiful there are no beautiful women in America.

Oscar Wilde thought that Mrs. Langtry has a face of ideal beauty. "She is just divine," remarked the esthete, with an upward roll of his ox-like optics.

From all these interviews the *Graphic* reporter gathered, however, that in the opinion of a majority of representative citizens Mrs. Langtry is an incomparably charming creature.

George H. Berger, Carlyle, Ill., says: "I have sold Brown's Iron Bitters to over 125 different persons, all of whom recommend it highly."

NEW YORK.

Blanche Douglass as a Witness in Malley's Blackmail Suit.

Wall Street Brokers Finding Fault with the New Banking Law.

Arrest of Ex-Agent Tiffany Charged with Embezzlement, Perjury, and Conspiracy.

The Walkers Not Equaling the Record—Rowell and Hazael Out of the Match.

Damages Recovered from an Unlucky Dentist—Meeting of the Friends of Free Canals.

BLANCHE DOUGLASS.

ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The examination in the case of Edward Hanley, William Pratt, and John Gouravan, who are charged by Walter Malley with conspiring to blackmail him through letters he had written to Blanche Douglass, was begun this morning in the Essex Market Police Court. There was a large crowd in the lower court-room and in the street in front, who were anxious to see the prominent actors in the famous New Haven tragedy. They were not gratified, for only a few spectators were admitted during the examination. Young Malley seemed uneasy, and held frequent conversations with ex-Judge Blydenburgh. Blanche was calm and collected, and surveyed the others of her sex with superb disdain. Blanche Douglass on the stand gave her name as Anna Zimmerman. Her letters were stolen from her trunk while she was living at 148 Spring street when she was absent from home. Hanley told her that he had taken them, and that

SHE WOULD NEVER GET THEM BACK AGAIN,

for he was going to make some money with them. She identified the letters which had been taken from the prisoners, and said she was very angry with Hanley, and tried to get them away from him.

"How many beer-glasses did you break over his head?" asked the counsel.

"Three, I think," replied the witness, calmly.

She testified that she had not lived with Hanley since she came from New Haven, but that he had visited her at No. 148 Spring street. Hanley discovered her relations with Malley by taking a letter from her dress while she was at dinner one day. It was signed "Wall." She tried to snatch it from him, but he would not give it to her until she told him who "Wall" was. The letter spoke of an inclosure, and so Hanley discovered that

MALLEY WAS SENDING HER MONEY.

Malley had supported her most of the time since her acquittal, having sent her from $20 to $30 a week regularly.

Mr. Price—Now, did you not tell Edward Hanley while you and he were at the St. Felix Hotel that yourself, Walter Malley, and his brother dosed that New Haven girl?

"No, sir; I never said anything to him about it."

"Did you not tell him that you put the stuff into her wine that did it?"

"I never did."

"And didn't you tell him that you took the girl out stupefied, and half walking, and put her into a hack?"

"No, sir."

After the examination of a few other witnesses—one of whom was a Mrs. Snyder, with whom Blanche Douglass boarded about five years ago, and who said she was always quarreling with the other women—the three prisoners were held in default of $500 each for trial.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

THE NEW LAW BOTHERING THE BANKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The subject of most engrossing interest to the brokers and operators in Wall street just now is the operation of the new Banking law, which went into operation in July last, and which prohibits National banks from certifying the checks of any customer to a greater amount than the sum which he actually has on deposit when the check is presented. The business of Wall street, from its very nature, is largely done on credit. The accommodation may not be required for more than half an hour, but without this credit in some form the business of the street is bound to be thrown into confusion. Before the new law was passed the banks made no objection to certifying the checks of their regular customers to any reasonable amount, but since the adoption of the law this specific kind of accommodation has of necessity stopped. In its place

A SYSTEM OF "ACCEPTING"

the checks of customers has come into vogue, which system is simply an evasion of the purpose of the law, the word "accepted" being stamped upon the check instead of "certified," which the law expressly prohibits. But so plain an evasion of the law cannot be permitted to go on forever, and the brokers and the banks have long been expecting an opinion from Attorney-General Brewster, to whom the subject was referred by Controller Knox, declaring the "acceptance" of checks in excess of the amount on balance to the credit of the signer a violation of the new law. It was said in the street today that the Attorney-General had already so decided, and that the announcement of his decision would be officially made in a very short time. The Phenix Bank is first to take action in this matter, and it gave notice to its customers on Tuesday that

IT WOULD ACCEPT NO OVERDRAWN CHECKS

after Jan. 1 next. The other banks will probably soon be forced to do what the Phenix Bank has done. It is this serious disposition which the Stock Exchange is now called upon to grapple, and the only plan which seems thus far to have been suggested is the establishment of a clearing-house for stocks in which brokers may make their clearings at specified times and settle their balances. There is a strong feeling against the clearing-house project among a great many leading brokers, and, of course, on the other hand, it has among its advocates some of the most solid men on the street. Opinion is unanimous on one point, and that is the necessity of making the next Congress understand the absurdity of the new banking law so far as it relates to the certification of checks, and inducing it, if possible, to repeal or modify that portion of it.

LOW-PRICED TICKETS

TO KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—No response to Commissioner Fink's inquiry regarding the issue of the low-priced tickets to Kansas City and St. Louis by the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company has been received yet from the officers of the company. No action will be taken until an explanation is given by that road. The cut rates remain the same, but railroad men think that the "scalpers" have secured their tickets at prices which will enable them to make the fare to Kansas City $25, without losing money. The regular fare is $31.75. It was stated today that an officer of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad had declared: "Well, whatever the Commissioner's office may do about the matter, we are not going to lose any through business by the cut."

EX-AGENT TIFFANY.

HIS ARREST BY UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—J. C. Tiffany, formerly Indian Agent in Arizona Territory, was arrested today on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields. The warrant was based on an affidavit made by Assistant United States District-Attorney Wilson, which charges Tiffany with "embezzlement, perjury, and conspiracy to defraud." The District-Attorney said the amount involved was about $6,000. He took action on a telegram from the Attorney-General in Washington, and had not heard the specific charges. The prisoner was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, where he was held in $6,000, which he gave and was

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.

Mr. Tiffany says he makes a wholesale denial of the charges. He did not know what the charges were specifically; he presumed that they "grew out of the complaints of some disaffected persons in Tucson," who charged that he "treated some Indians with partiality at the expense of other Indians." Tiffany says he resigned his position last July, and has been engaged in the steel business in this city since April last. He said he had heard of the indictments, but did not think they would ever be pressed, as it would not do for him to "tell some things he knew."

THE WALKERS.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Following is the total score of the walking-match:

	Hughes	Hazael	Rowell	Noremac	Hart	Fitzgerald	Herty	Panchot	Vint
Monday, 9 a.m.	...	...	62	57	56	54	54	54	49
11 a.m.	78	79	70	71	68	67	64	65	54
1 p.m.	92	90	81	80	78	78	74	72	65
3 p.m.	104	100	93	89	90	88	85	84	74
11 p.m.	148	135	135	123	131	114	116	120	95
Tuesday, 1 a.m.	150	137	135	126	139	122	120	120	101
9 a.m.	187	171	171	153	168	160	153	147	128
12 m.	200	185	185	169	142	175	167	159	140
3 p.m.	212	200	200	186	194	190	182	168	150
10 p.m.	244	235	239	221	228	222	218	200	179
Wed'd'y, 1 a.m.	252	244	240	224	232	226	219	200	190
9 a.m.	285	284	278	262	269	267	254	218	215
12 m.	301	300	292	277	280	282	270	224	233
3 p.m.	311	311	305	292	287	296	283	239	245
9 p.m.	332	338	335	317	315	325	305	250	270
Th'sday, 1 a.m.	342	343	341	330	325	334	309	...	285
9 a.m.	376	370	367	366	348	374	347	...	309
12 m.	384	383	375	381	361	387	351	...	323
3 p.m.	393	393	377	391	372	400	363	...	336
9 p.m.	405	413	384	416	397	423	391	...	360
Friday, 1 a.m.	420	...	...	422	408	431	402	...	374
3 a.m.	424	...	...	432	413	440	408	...	375

ROWELL'S RETIREMENT.

At 5:23 Rowell retired to his tent, and all sorts of rumors concerning his condition were in circulation. At 7 it was generally known he had given up the race, and at 8 Hamilton Busby, according to instructions, had his name stricken from the dials, and the ex-champion quitted the race with a score of 384 miles and three laps.

Rowell's stop was due to irregular action of the heart. He was found, after his withdrawal, lying on his cot with his feet propped up. He was anxious to continue the race, expressing confidence in his ability to win, but his trainers and backers, recognizing the seriousness of the case, refused to allow him to do so.

WHEN HAZAEL RETIRED

his score was 414 miles and 1 lap. His knees had given out. Hazael and Rowell slept in the tents all night, and will be taken away in the morning. Among the betting men Noremac is the favorit.

A COMPARISON.

Last March a pedestrian contest took place in New York, the score of which furnishes the following figures, from which the staying powers of the competitors may be gaged. The score of the present match is now falling slightly under the best corresponding record then achieved:

	Rowell	Hughes	Fitzgerald	St Ivan	Hazael	Noremac	Panchot	Scott	Hart
Monday 10 a.m	75	66	59	58	67	58	55	52	49
Noon	90	76	69	70	81	65	62	59	59
3 p.m.	107	89	83	85	94	76	73	67	78
Midnight	150⅛	134¼	111	120	135	117⅛	101	86	124⅛
Tuesday 9 a.m	188	176	147	150	173	147	...	..	152
Noon	204	193	164	163	188	157	...	..	164
3 p.m.	218	207	179	178	202	167	...	..	177
Midnight	258½	251	211	215	240¼	200	...	..	217⅛
Wedn'y 10 a.m	298	284	259	246	290	231	...	..	251
3 p.m.	323	300	282	279	312	255	...	..	275
Midnight	353	331½	318	314	342⅞	284⅛	...	..	313
Thurd'y 10 a.m	383	354	356	348	375	321	...	..	345
3 p.m.	392	365	381	371	403	351	...	..	368
Midnight	408⅛	381	413	409	433¼	392⅛	...	..	409¼
Friday 2 a.m.	410⅛	382	424	410	445½	394⅛	...	..	410⅛
10 a.m.	415	412	458	431	480	431	...	..	442
Noon	.....	422	468	433	490	442	...	..	449
3 p.m.	.....	430	479	440	503	456	...	..	460
Midnight	.....	470	513	462	540	496⅛	...	..	488¼
Saturd'y 9 a.m	.....	500	547	489	570	526	...	..	512
Noon	.....	511	552	500	578	534	...	..	522
3 p.m.	.....	523	562	511	584	542	...	..	532
6 p.m.	.....	531	569	521	595	550	...	..	539
End, 9:11 p.m.	.....	535	577	525	600	555	...	..	542

AN UNLUCKY DENTIST.

DAMAGES RECOVERED BY A PATIENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—While attempting recently to extract a tooth from a subject who was under the influence of "laughing gas," a dentist here accidentally allowed his forceps to slip, and part of the tooth rolled down the man's throat. It caused him to cough and vomit at frequent intervals for about a month, and then was suddenly ejected from its lodging-place. The victim became well enough to sue the dentist in the Marine Court. A jury gave him a verdict of $500 damages. The Marine Court, general term, decided today that the question as to whether the dentist was negligent or unskillful was properly left to the jury to decide, and the verdict must be affirmed.

FREE CANALS.

A WELL-ATTENDED MASS-MEETING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The free-canal union mass-meeting this afternoon at Bowling Green was largely attended. Addresses were made by Franklin Edson and others. A procession was formed at the Coal & Iron Exchange of members of different exchanges, and, preceded by a band of music, marched through down-town streets, calling on their way at the Cotton, Produce, and other exchanges, augmenting its numbers. The procession then joined the meeting at Bowling Green, where fully 5,000 people assembled. Resolutions calling for the abolition of canal tolls were unanimously adopted.

ITEMS.

DEATH OF THE HEROIC ENGINEER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—August Sieg died in the St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, tonight. He was the hero of the accident to a crowded passenger tran on the Pennsylvania Road between New York and Newark last Sunday afternoon, when he dashed into the burning cab to stop his engine, details of which were sent THE TRIBUNE.

THE TUNNEL DISASTER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The grand jury, following up their indictments of Rawson and Rood in connection with the collision in the Hudson River Railroad tunnel, made presentment today recommending that no train be allowed to enter the tunnel behind another train until the other has emerged; that the signal trainmen be of good character, sober, intelligent, and not under 21 years of age; that the block system of signals be employed in tunnels, and thorough lighting with electric light. They recommend that the Legislature enact laws that would bring about the changes indicated in their presentment.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

arrived from Washington tonight at 11:50. He was accompanied by Secretaries Lincoln and Frelinghuysen. The latter, with his wife, got off the train at Newark.

DEATH OF MAJ. ARCHIBALD G. CONSTABLE.

Maj. Archibald G. Constable, formerly of the British army, and well known throughout Ohio in connection with the organization of troops at the breaking out of the War, died yesterday at Brooklyn.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—A copy of a resolution passed at the recent labor convention demanding that election-days be declared legal holidays in order that the laboring masses be enabled to use the right of suffrage untrammeled was today sent to Governor Hoyt, signed by 470 labor organizations of Allegheny County. At the same convention a proposition was made for a labor demonstration to take place on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 4. As yet nothing has been done in the matter, but it is strongly urged that a parade be put on foot by the Knights of Labor, and that the Amalgamated Association be requested to coöperate.

BOB FORD ACQUITTED.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Oct. 26.—The jury in the Ford case came into court today and stated that they had reached a verdict, which was then announced—"Not guilty." Ford's friends then crowded around him, offering him their congratulations. The jury had been out forty-one hours, returning at 10 today, and during that time Bob had shown considerable uneasiness. His manner this morning, however, indicated more confidence, and he received the information of his release as though he had anticipated it. Aside from that of his personal friends, there is no enthusiasm expressed over the verdict.

SHOT BY HIS MISTRESS.

Louis Heinz, a Randolph Street Saloon-keeper, Dangerously Wounded by His Mistress, Annie M. Clark—Her Escape and Subsequent Capture—Two Stories of the Trouble.

At 10 o'clock last night Louis Heinz, a saloonkeeper at No. 229 East Randolph street, was shot and dangerously wounded by his former mistress, Annie M. Clark, a woman who has been notorious in the demi-monde for the past ten or fifteen years. People passing the saloon at that hour heard a scuffling inside, loud voices, and then a shot, after which the door opened and a woman came out, hurried around the corner of Franklin street, and was gone. Inside they found Heinz sitting in a chair, very pale, with his hand pressed to his left side, complaining of pain. Some one called the Central patrol, and about the time it arrived Officer Andrew Casey got a "pointer" from some one who knew the woman and started for her rooms at No. 13 South Clark street, where he found her, having arrived just before him. She said that she had

EXPECTED AN OFFICER,

and went with him to the Armory, and was placed in a cell where she was seen a little later by a TRIBUNE reporter. In the cell at her feet lay a white spitz dog, whose head she occasionally patted while talking to the reporter. She admitted the shooting, but claimed that it was accidental.

"You see," she said, "I have known the man for several years, and for three or four years he lived with me. He used to get drunk and come in at unreasonable hours, disturbing me and all my boarders. A few weeks ago I told him he must stay away, that I couldn't have him around any more, and since that he has not been there. Tonight I went to his place to tell him that I wanted one of my stoves that is stored in his place, and when I spoke of it he said: 'Yes, —— you, you can have your stove and your turtle-doves too; and then

HE STRUCK ME.

I backed toward the door and told him not to strike me again or I would shoot him. He continued to advance, and I took a small revolver from my handbag and displayed it just to frighten him. It seems to have been cocked, and the first thing I knew it went off and he said he was shot. That scared me and I went away."

"How did you happen to have the revolver?"

"I have carried one ever since I was garroted in a hallway at No. 413 State street, where I lived six years ago. At that time two men choked me and took a chain from around my neck worth $110. Only a few days ago burglars got into my room and stole $40 or $50. Tonight when I went out I put the revolver in the outside pocket of my handbag and it was there when I went into Heinz's place. I really didn't mean to shoot him, because I didn't think it was cocked, and as I said I only meant to scare him."

She was very nervous, and the paint and powder upon her pallid face was truly ghastly. She has been a familiar character to the police, running houses of ill-fame and assignation-houses for a great many years.

The reporter next called at Heinz's place, and found the proprietor sitting behind the bar talking with his bartender. Dr. F. S. Tabor had just left.

HEINZ SAID

that the woman had come in there and tried to raise a row and that he had tried to put her out. When he pushed her toward the door, he said, she pulled the revolver and shot him. He has been expecting something of this kind, as about two months ago she was in there, kicked up a fuss, and shot at him, the ball burying itself in the wall near the ice-chest. He admitted having lived with her, and said that she had a stove there. He also admitted that she asked him something about it, he couldn't remember what. He denied having struck her, saying that he simply put his hands upon her in endeavoring to force her out of the place. He doesn't look like a particularly bright individual, is about 50 years of age, with typical German features. He lives up over the saloon and has a wife in the old country.

Dr. Tabor, who attended him, says that he told so many different stories of their relative positions when the shot was fired that he could form no accurate opinion as to the direction taken by the bullet. The ball, which is of 22-calibre,

ENTERED ON THE LEFT SIDE

between the false ribs and the hip, taking an apparently downward course toward the back, and is lodged, he thinks, somewhere in the lumbar region among the muscles of the back. He cannot say if the ball pierced the peritoneum, for there is a thick layer of fat at that particular place, and it is possible that the ball is imbedded in that. It is also possible and probable that the bullet entered the abdominal cavity and severed some of the intestines, in which case peritonitis and death will most certainly follow. Tomorrow or the day following would probably develop enough symptoms to enable him to say just of what the wound consists.

JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—A reception was tendered the widow of John Brown at the residence of Dr. Talbot this afternoon, to which were invited a few old anti-slavery people, including Wendell Phillips and the poet Whittier. She will have a reception at the Woman's Club Friday, and Monday evening will meet the colored people. It is proposed to raise a fund, from the income of which Mrs. Brown may receive a pension.

ALCOTT'S CONDITION STILL WORSE.

CONCORD, Mass., Oct. 26.—A. Bronson Alcott had another slight paralytic shock about noon today. He has not seemed to rally.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

Gracie Ludwig, the 3-year-old child who disappeared from her home, No. 652 West Van Buren street, Wednesday afternoon, and furnished a topic for sensation-loving reporters and made no end of trouble for her parents, was picked up that same evening by a teamster on Twelfth street, cared for by him over night, and returned to her parents yesterday none the worse for her twenty-four hours' absence from home.

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wing's remedy, just the thing; no pain; perfectly harmless. Druggists, 92 Lake street.

Egyptian and other styles of furniture at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.

Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in Government stamped bottles, at druggist's and country stores and by T. J. Husband Jr., Philadelphia.

Homeopathic treatment is as applicable to the diseases of all domestic animals as to those of mankind. The largest assortment of veterinary medicine cases and books will be found at Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue.

Wei De Meyer's Cure

absolutely cures snuffles, running nostrils, distressed breathing, pains over the eyes, and all catarrhal symptoms. $1, of all druggists.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

D. Leiewer's fur manufactory, 202 State street, (corner Adams). Repairing very tastefully executed, lower than elsewhere.

Have you tried the Lustro Polish? Ladies will find Lustro Stove Polish the best and most brilliant. Lustro Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, etc., cannot be excelled, and is the standard of the world.

The great distinguishing feature of Redding's Russia Salve is its power to reduce inflammation.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Mayor Harrison on Bourbon Whisky—Toning Down His Speeches.

Harvey Weeks' Circular—An Amazing Exhibition of Democratic Audacity.

Potter Palmer Talked Of for Congress—Finerty Still Making Friends—Headquarter Notes.

What the Gaming Houses Pay that Good Democrat, McDonald, for Protection from Police Raids.

Sundelius Put on the Ticket—The Democrats Trying to Capture an Extra Representative.

Mayor Harrison Talks to the Germans on the Beauties of Bourbon Whisky.

Mayor Harrison was one of the speakers at the Democratic mass-meeting in Turner Hall last evening, but what he said was much less offensive than on previous occasions, he having heeded the admonition of the campaign managers to be careful how he talked to the Germans. And, indeed, his Honor stated that he didn't want to offend them.

The main feature of his oration, as usual, was whisky. According to him the Republican party wanted to say what his hearers should drink. "It says you shall not turn your corn into whisky, or your barley into beer. It is a sin and a curse to do what He who died for us did 1800 years ago—turn water into wine. [Applause.] They are interfering with our every-day life. The Democratic idea is the largest personal liberty to every human being—letting him do whatever he pleases, provided he doesn't interfere with his neighbor. The Democrats say: 'Live in your house; it is your castle, and no man has a right to look behind your door and see what you are doing.' But you must not come outside and make nuisances of yourselves. The Republicans are not satisfied with that. They say, 'We must look in behind the door and see what sort of shirt you wear, what the cut of your coat is, whether your pantaloons are of this or that shape, because you may come outside directly and be a nuisance or hurt somebody. I say wait until the fellow comes out and begins to do the damage, and then lock him up; and as long as he is doing no damage let him alone. This is a free land. [Applause.] If there are any Germans here let me say to you that wherever the Republican party has had the ascendancy it has interfered with private life and private happiness.

"I think the best plan is, since you are going to let men drink, to let them have good stuff. [Applause.] Kentucky, where I was raised, is a great State for making whisky. Up to the time I was 23 years of age I never saw a man who had the delirium tremens. I knew a great many men who drank too much, and a good many of them were not often sober. They were a nuisance, but they were not poisoning themselves, for good old Bourbon don't give one the delirium tremens. A fellow would drink it, go to bed, sweat it out, get up in the morning, do his work, go to drinking again, drink all the evening and sleep well at night, and yet he was a tolerable good sort of a fellow after all. [Applause.] You can go into a brewery and drink, and it will do you no harm unless you make beer-barrels of yourselves. Then it is no good. I don't like to see a fellow drink until he rounds out so." (Increasing the size of his stomach with his hands.)

His Honor did not forget to defend Mike McDonald, saying that he was "a pretty good man," and if Mike ran the City Government the people of Chicago were to be congratulated that he was born and lived among them [applause]; and all the cities in the United States ought to pray for Mike to be sent to them that they might have an honest administration of their affairs.

In conclusion he urged the Germans to come into the Democratic camp. The Democrats had given them the ballot, and they shouldn't throw it away. He knew the Democratic party would become corrupt in time, but the Germans should vote for its candidates just this once, and then, if they found that they were not treated justly, they could return to the Republicans.

Colossal Cheek—A Sample of the Democratic Literary Bureau's Gall.

The Democratic Literary Bureau on Fifth avenue is in working order and devoting itself, among other things, largely to the formidable task of persuading supposed sorehead Republicans that, in order to secure an honest administration of the county, all that is necessary for them to do is to walk up to the polls and vote for McGarigle and the rest of the gamblers' ticket. One of the bureau's productions in this line was addressed to a prominent Republican yesterday, and as the gentleman in question is not a sorehead, and has no idea of becoming one, it not only failed to accomplish its purpose, but fell into the hands of a TRIBUNE reporter. For the sake of opening the public's eyes to the superlative gall of the local Democratic managers in the present campaign, THE TRIBUNE is willing to give the thing more circulation than it could otherwise get. The letter is as follows:

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—DEAR SIR: Your vote at the coming election may decide whether we are to have an honest Government in Cook County for the next four years, an honest Board of County Commissioners, a proper administration of the Sheriff's office, honest juries, humane treatment of our sick in the County Hospital, the correction of abuses which exist in the County Infirmary, honest legislation, and an economical administration of county affairs.

If you sympathize with the Democratic party in its efforts to obtain these results please call and confer with our Campaign Committee at its headquarters and offer such such suggestions as you think proper respecting the conduct of the present campaign. Yours respectfully,

HARVEY T. WEEKS,
In behalf of the Campaign Committee.

Democratic ideas of reform are peculiar. For instance, Mike McDonald, who with his bummers and blacklegs is engineering the present campaign in behalf of honest government, proposes to reform the County Board by electing this fall if he can three scalawags out of the five candidates presented for the suffrages of the people of Cook County. The McDonald idea of reform is to bring back the good old times of 1873-'74-'75, when the Colvin gang ran the city and the McCaffrey crowd followed its own sweet will on the North Side.

As for the Sheriff's office, the proposed reforms in that direction will be brought about by one very simple recipe: The office is to be put under the control of Mike McDonald himself, represented by his shadow in the person of McGarigle. When the reform gets under full headway Mike is to draw all the juries and manage the administration of civil and criminal justice throughout the county. Boss Tweed in his palmiest days never contemplated so serious or so sweeping a reform.

As for the County Hospital and the County Infirmary, there is a somewhat prevalent opinion that both those institutions are sufficiently well managed as it is, and that the proposed Democratic reforms would not add to their usefulness so far as the general public is concerned. Under the present Republican administration a new infirmary has been gotten under way, and will be completed at much less expense under a Republican board than under one in which Mike McDonald might control the expenditure of the public money.

In short, it is simply infinit gall and brass for the Democracy of Cook County, as at present manned and bossed, to prate of honest government. Cook County had a Democratic administration back in 1874-'75, and the first thing the Republicans had to do on coming into power was to scrape off an unsavory lot of barnacles who were put in office merely to support them or reward them for their party loyalty. An army of hungry Democrats is now trying to fasten itself in like manner on the county offices, and has adopted this shallow pretext of an economical administration simply for the purpose of spending every cent that the law allows, and, instead of spending it for honest, legitimate purposes, the gang would simply let the county institutions run down and waste the money on a horde of bummers, strikers, and hangers-on.

The above circular, it will be noticed, is sent out by Mr. Harvey T. Weeks, who is the business and political partner of Mayor Harrison. It would perhaps have been a deal more honest and more proper, under the circumstances, if it had been signed by Mike McDonald, the chief boss of the whole combination.

This circular, it appears, has been sent out by the thousands to people who, for some inscrutable reason, are assumed by Mike and his gang to be disaffected Republicans. From the reception accorded the one which THE TRIBUNE reproduces, the indications are that the average recipient will see through the whole game and decline to be influenced by the specious pretenses of these bogus reformers and real tax-grabbers. The gentleman who received the above read it through, and, after thoroughly digesting it, remarked that he would vote the entire Democratic ticket with just about twenty exceptions, which, inasmuch as there are just about that many names on the ticket, was equivalent to saying that he was not to be taken in by any such specious promises of the Democracy.

First Congressional Democrats—Potter Palmer Urged to Lead the Forlorn Hope.

The Democrats in the First Congressional District, with a degree of perseverance worthy a better cause, are still engaged in hunting for a candidate. Although John R. Hoxie has said over and over again that nothing could induce him to repeat his experience in 1876, several of the workers are still of the opinion that the party might do worse than print his name on the ticket and let it take the chances. Others have expressed a very poor opinion of a man who would decline a Democratic nomination, even though his name be Hoxie, and refuse to listen to the suggestion. Fewer still have a sort of an idea that it wouldn't do any harm, and not much good either, to indorse Anti-Monopoly Grover. The Grover talk, on the whole, is very mild. Two new names were mentioned yesterday—A. F. Seeberger, the hardware man on Lake street, and Henry J. Goodrich, the real-estate dealer. Mr. Seeberger's provoked a shade the most enthusiasm, but in the opinion of some of the "handy lieutenants," he wasn't quite heavy enough. But the name to which the First District Democracy appeared most likely to "catch on" was that of Potter Palmer. Joe Mackin is entitled to the credit of suggesting it, and the tired committee jumped at the suggestion. A delegation waited on Mr. Palmer during the afternoon, but got no satisfactory answer. The renowned hotelkeeper is said to have the matter under advisement, with a possibility—very remote, however—that he may conclude to take pity on the committee and the party in their lonesomeness and allow the use of his name. If he accepts, and his name goes on the ticket, it will simply be an admission by the machine that the principle which Capt. Finerty has upheld during his campaign—that a man may reside in one district and run in another in the same State—is the correct one. At last accounts Mr. Palmer was still living on the North Side, in the Fourth District, and is at present engaged in building a magnificent residence on North avenue, near the lake shore. For the purpose of giving the committee and Mr. Palmer further time, the chances are that the convention which has been recalled to meet today at noon at the Palmer House will adjourn over for three or four days to await developments. While even some of the managers are free to admit that Mr. Palmer has been a little "eccentric" in his politics, and while none of them have any serious idea that he could be elected, there is an apparent disposition on the part of the movers in the scheme to simply run him on the strength of his name, with the sole idea of calling out a larger South Side vote than might otherwise be obtained for the county ticket. The Democracy have more or less method in their madness this time, but it would probably astonish them if they knew the arrangements which are making to bring out the Dunham vote and help swell the majority for the Republican county ticket.

All for Finerty—The Work of Machine-Smashing Goes On.

Another rousing Finerty and Ruger meeting was held last night on the corner of Loomis and West Twelfth streets. It is very fortunate for Mr. Finerty and his friends that the weather has behaved itself so well of late, for the crowds which attend the independent meetings are far too large for the halls to be found in the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, and an adjournment to the open air is always necessary. At the meeting last night fully 1,500 voters were present. Mr. T. C. McDonald presided. He said that Mr. Finerty had come before the people at the request of thousands of voters of the district who were tired of ring rule and rebelled against bossism. Ald. Sheridan was a personal friend of the speaker, who had voted for him on several occasions, but this time Sheridan must give way to a better man. [Cries of "Finerty." "He's our man."]

Mr. John Comiskey was called for and said he was more than pleased to witness such a gathering. It showed that the people were alive to their rights, and, knowing them, dared maintain them.

Mr. Finerty arrived at this moment and was received with loud and continuous cheering. It was announced that he would speak from the sidewalk on Loomis street and in a few moments the space for half a block was packed. The speaker began by saying that while it was always more difficult to talk in the open air than in a hall, yet the grandest popular meetings ever held were open-air meetings. An Irishman called out "Slievnamon" and Mr. Finerty replied "You're right, my boy. I was there." He went on to say that the grandest testimony to the genuineness of this great popular movement was that they had failed all through the campaign to find a hall large enough to hold them. The people came in their numbers to listen to an humble citizen of the Republic, not because of the man, but for the sake of the principle he represented. When he was called to come among them he was warned that their enthusiasm would be of brief existence, but he knew the people better, and knew that they were ripe for a change. The machine managers never if they could help it gave the people a chance to express their preferences. They simply printed the ticket which they had agreed on themselves, and demanded that the people should vote it whether they liked it or not. Everybody knew that the primaries, as at present conducted in Chicago, and particularly in the Second District, did not represent the views of the people at all, but were a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. They were put up for the purpose of enabling a few men to dictate to the people who they should vote for. He hailed this movement against the machine domination with great gratification. It was a sign that they were ready to repudiate the ticket prepared for them by the Clark street men and to maintain their right to call upon any respectable citizen, within or without the district, to represent them for themselves. [Great applause.]

Since he entered upon this campaign he had in no way interfered with either county ticket. As the people's candidate for Congress he did not represent any one race, element, faction, or party, but was the candidate of all the people opposed to being bossed by the machine. That was his platform, which he called upon them to sustain. They had met to reassert the grand principle that the people must be supreme if the Republic was to be maintained. It was established by the blood and suffering of the many, and was their heritage, and not that of the few. He disdained and defied misrepresentation, and come before them as an American citizen simply.

All bona-fide citizens of the United States, whether native or foreign born, were entitled to the protection of this Government in foreign lands so long as they deported themselves in accordance with the laws; and even if they were led by excitement to some breach of a tyrannical law this Government should at least demand for them a speedy trial upon charges lawfully prepared against them. [Great applause.]

Born in Ireland, and not ashamed of that fact either, he was an American citizen above all else, though he could never forget the cradle of his birth. If he went to Congress he would deport himself as an American citizen should do, respecting the laws and institutions of his country, and neither by word nor deed doing aught to compel any man not belonging to his race to say that he was sorry for helping to send him to Congress. [Great applause.] He would make no reply to slanderers. They all knew him, either personally or by reputation. It had been alleged that he was too proud to speak to any man. [A voice—"It's a lie," and applause.] He denied the slander; he was with them and of them. If he could, he would be glad to shake the hands of all of them, for he looked upon them all as friends. It was not necessary for the assertion of a principle to come down to the pettinesses of professional politicians. If they would all do their duty, as he meant to do his, they would on Nov. 7 score the grandest victory for the people over ring rule and the machine ever recorded in the annals of the United States. [Loud and continued applause.]

Justice Woodman said he was glad the time had arrived when ring rule and star-chamber proceedings could no longer be forced on the people of the Second District.

The speaker followed with a high compliment to Mr. W. H. Ruger, who, when the Fifth Senatorial District sent him to the State Senate, would not have to wait at the door. Both these men were independent candidates, and both would unquestionably be elected. He believed the judges of election would see that there was a fair election, and if so there was no doubt of the success of both Mr. Finerty and Mr. Ruger. [Great cheering.]

Mr. John F. Scanlan said the people's movement was gathering like a tidal wave, and would sweep everything before it on Nov. 7.

The assembled multitude gave three rousing cheers for Mr. Finerty and three more for Hank Ruger, and the meeting adjourned. It was far the largest gathering of the kind ever held in that section.

Activity at Republican Headquarters—All Working Harmoniously for Success.

When the Chairman called the Republican Campaign Committee to order at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the Wabash avenue headquarters, between 400 and 500 members were present, and throughout the session unusual interest and enthusiasm were displayed. After the transaction of some routine business, Charles D. Lusk, of the Fourteenth Ward, was chosen assistant to Secretary Hertz, who will soon have more business on his hands than he can attend to. Messrs. Piper, Fitch, Ball, Pratt, and Buschick were appointed a committee to confer with the Executive Committee and act with it in providing halls for meetings and speakers. It was decided that the various ward and commissioner district organizations should elect Chairmen who alone would be permitted to speak in the meetings, and that they be limited to ten minutes each. Accordingly the organizations presented the following-named Chairmen, who were elected:

First Ward, John F. Pratt; Second Ward, G. A. Gibbs; Third Ward, A. H. Wright; Fourth Ward, D. Harry Hammer; Fifth Ward, C. E. Piper; Sixth Ward, John Vanderpool; Seventh Ward, Charles W. Woodman; Ninth Ward, J. M. Getman; Tenth Ward, J. H. Burke; Eleventh Ward, G. W. Stanford; Twelfth Ward, J. S. Phelps; Thirteenth Ward, S. E. Cleveland; Fourteenth Ward, M. M. Gurnhardt; Fifteenth Ward, Conrad Folz; Sixteenth Ward, F. V. Pusehek; Seventeenth Ward, John Murphy; Eighteenth Ward, Charles Hartell; Second District, W. S. Rederberg; Third District, F. J. Fitbert; Fourth District, H. H. Shorenberg; Fifth District, John Bielfeldt; Sixth District, J. Humphrey; Hyde Park, C. F. Lynn; Lake, A. G. Potter; Evanston, J. R. Fitch.

The organizations were then asked to hand in

LISTS OF SUPERVISORS

in the various wards and towns, and the following responses were received:

First Ward—H. C. Ballard, W. T. Turner, Enoch Hawood, John T. Major, and F. A. Brokaskia.

Second Ward—W. C. Phillips, James Lawson, G. R. Rockafeller, R. W. Hobbs, C. H. Kelsey, E. F. Brooks.

Third Ward—Terrence Hart, A. B. Halleck, P. V. Fitzpatrick, W. S. Everett, and J. H. Woodward.

Fourth Ward—M. B. Hull, Amos Grannis, W. A. Fuller, S. H. Sweet, D. C. McKinnon, B. F. McCarthy, George P. Jones, G. W. Couch, and Calvin De Wolf.

Seventh Ward—George Graflous, E. E. Bassenbauch, Max Schuler, Louis Saler, Mike O'Brien, John B. Mears, John M. Holden, John M. Farley, and William J. Frisbie.

Ninth Ward—John Brown, Andrew Reynolds, William Sollett, and L. Porter.

Eleventh Ward—W. A. Colson, Edward Neal, D. J. Wood, H. M. Richmond, N. L. McKinnon, W. S. O'Hara, John Farthing, and John Meyer.

Twelfth Ward—Eugene Valentine, O. B. Knight, Fred Sherman, Charles A. Dibble, Garrett McDonald, Jerome Wittsie, S. R. Chamberlain, J. H. Barrett, and J. A. McCartney.

Fourteenth Ward—Thomas Embrit, Frank Droffen, Alex. Van Horn, Henry Bartell, J. W. Burmeister, Henry Boesenberg, P. C. Neilsen, Apolpne Lampe, F. E. Schoenewald, James Malone, Joseph Tillmeister, Joseph Kowalski, and E. Schoeppe.

Sixteenth Ward—J. R. Huegenin, F. Buschick, J. G. Meyer, J. Lengacher, H. Groff, H. Hess, and T. G. Fitch.

Evanston—J. M. Lyons, J. C. Murphy, and Robert R. Sampson.

The Secretary reported the receipt of lists of committeemen for the Eighth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Wards, and additions to other organizations, which he read. The names are as follows:

Eighth Ward—Dr. C. Hogan, T. F. Rooney, T. T. Manly, P. J. Meaney, A. J. Mix, John Lude, R. Clark, J. Corbett, Henry F. Stephens, W. J. Butler, James F. Cauldeld, C. Brown, A. Grignon, Henry Pilgrim, J. J. Maypole, A. C. Julius, William Cooper, William Baumayer, C. Losman, H. Henning, R. V. Kennedy, William Rost, O. A. Hawes, Samuel Pearson.

Sixteenth Ward—F. V. Buschick, George Knerr Jr., A. H. Collins, E. Rutishouser, A. Arck, H. Kneip, P. Wetterer, G. H. Schlatthouer, H. Groff, C. Dahnke, Henry Berger, A. Schreiner, C. Wohlfeldt, and T. G. Fitch.

Eighteenth Ward—Charles Harpel, Jacob Blattan, John Schuster Jr., Henry W. Leman, A. A. Tholstrom, Louis O'Neil, Watson Griffith, John Haake, Nic Simmons, George Brown, Freeman Connor, C. H. Mulliken, George Weigland, John Batterman, W. R. Manierre, Charles Cloyes, F. W. C. Hayes, and Joseph Carralan.

Added to First Ward—J. Hoasser, S. W. King, Louis Jacobs, and W. H. Piper.

Added to Fourth Ward—J. W. Stewart, P. A. Hull, W. W. Watkins, J. Lane Allen, W. Gorber, J. L. Crawford, C. H. Gaubert, A. Sandberg.

Added to Ninth Ward—Charles K. Herrick, L. W. Stokes, George Berry.

Added to Thirteenth Ward—W. Williams, W. R. Pugh, Frank Greeley, J. R. Buchan, J. M. Wanzer, B. G. Gill, C. W. Blatherwick, W. T. Greeley, Bartholmew Quirk, William Dobson, S. J. Doggett, and Charles Smale.

Added to Fourteenth Ward—E. Peterson, Ole E. Olson, C. C. Dowbernawski.

Added to Fifteenth Ward—Charles J. Sundell, M. Strotz, Dr. Paoli, Prof. Louis Kistler, B. T. Kelley, Justice Hawkinson, A. G. Lundburg, and W. E. Furness.

Added to Lake View—L. L. Mills, T. M. Bradley, L. P. Crawford, William Boldenweck, S. W. Osgood, Oscar Charles, C. L. Waddington, and Robert Parker.

The committee is the largest the party has ever had in the county, and as it is composed of excellent workers splendid results are expected. The attendance of committeemen and others interested in the success of the ticket at headquarters yesterday was larger than on any previous day, and the opinion was expressed by all that the party was never in better working form than at present. During the afternoon a conference was held between the party leaders, which resulted in the entire amicable settlement of all real and imaginary differences, and all hands mutually pledged themselves to cease all bickerings and to go to work unitedly and elect the ticket. All of the prominent members of the party participated in the conference, the result of which was highly satisfactory to all concerned, especially the candidates who were particularly interested in a settlement of what at first seemed to be a serious matter. One of the gentlemen who was in the conference said it was most harmonious, and he had no doubt that the members of the party would henceforth work as one man for success Nov. 7.

Arrangements were yesterday perfected for naturalizing, and an office for that purpose was established near the entrance to the headquarters. From now until election day every effort possible to make new citizens to vote for the ticket will be put forth.

The Gaming-Houses of Chicago Which Pay Mike McDonald, the Democratic Chief, Tribute for His Influence.

The public have come to understand thoroughly that, with McGarigle in the Sheriff's office, Michael Cassius McDonald would be the power behind the throne, to bind and to loose as his own sweet will or his pocket dictated. With McGarigle as Sheriff, Mike would be in a position to have a positive control over the juries of Cook County, which would make him dictator over every thief and murderer in the city. McDonald is a member of the Cook County Committee of the Democratic party in this city, and is well known as a politician. He was one of the foremost supporters of McGarigle in the race for the nomination, and contributed greatly to the latter's success before the convention. This being so well known to the public, Mayor Harrison has felt it incumbent upon him to defend his fellow-Democrat, and this he has done by publicly alluding to him as a "good fellow," and in various other endearing terms, all going to show the esteem in which Mike stands with the leaders of his party. This defense of McDonald by the Mayor of this city has been open and undisguised. Mike's friendship and intimate acquaintance with McGarigle are denied by no one. The close connection between Mike and the administration is a matter of public comment known to every politician and man about town.

This state of affairs being conceded, it only remains to show how McDonald is now using this acquaintance and influence in order to be able to predict with absolute certainty how he would use his new influence should his friend and ally, McGarigle, be elected Sheriff of Cook County. To get a premise for the argument a reporter yesterday devoted some time to finding out Mike's relations to the gamblers. After some trouble the reporter lighted on a sporting-man whose word is to be relied upon, and he, after some urging, gave up all the reporter was after.

"Mike McDonald," said he, "is known among the sporting men as 'Sure Thing Mike,' because he never takes any chances. He never bets on a horse race unless it is a put-up job. His house is never open for professional gamblers. His tables at his own house are for 'suckers' only. The dealers are Billy Tyler, George Noyes, Charley Winship, Clif Donaghue, and Frank Gallin, and they have records all over the country as brace dealers. There are no ropers, because it costs too much to divide, but whenever a 'greeny' with any 'dust' drops into the game the brace is applied every time.

"Mike is interested in the Hankins' place at No. 134 Clark street. They have several dealers from all parts of the country, and they are all 'skin' players. Mike gets 25 per cent of all the profits made in that house for protection through his influence with the police."

"Does he not have a monetary interest in the house?"

"Not a cent. The 'divvy' is for protection alone, and every gambler in the city so understands it.

"Then there is No. 103 Madison street. There are two skin dealers there from Kansas City and one from St. Louis. Mike gets one-third of the profits from that house for protection.

"Mike also gets one-third for his protective influence from No. 91 Clark street, which is kept by John Walpole and a man named Smith. Smith is known as 'Little Smithy,' or still better as 'Put-Back Smity.' This last name comes from the great trick of putting cards back into the box after they are dealt, when of course the case-keeper is 'put on' to the game. That house is protected just like the others.

"Then Mike is also interested in the house on West Madison street, near the corner of Halsted, which is kept by Dyer Smith and Hugh Dunn. He gets one-third there for protection. He was also interested with Pete Maguire on Wabash avenue, near Twenty-second street, but I don't know whether that is still running or not. In all these cases there is sure to be money made, because the places are not straight. In every case money is paid to Mike McDonald, at a regular percentage, to secure his influence with the police."

After some further talk on the same subject the reporter bade his friend adieu, and went away ruminating on the possibilities which might arise should M. C. McDonald be in a position to protect the thieves and sluggers from the Criminal Court as he is now alleged to be to protect the gamblers from the police force of Chicago.

A Wise Move—The Republican Executive Committee Puts Sundelius' Name on the Ticket.

The Republican Executive Committee did one good piece of work yesterday that should redound to its credit, and will certainly be of material assistance in calling out the vote on the 7th of November. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that in the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where the Republicans have an excellent chance of overcoming the small Democratic majority and electing Peter Kiolbassa to the Senate, the convention committed the strange folly of nominating but one candidate for the House—Barney Janssen, a Belgian at that. The folly was all the greater in view of the fact that the Scandinavians form a very large element in the Republican party of the district. The primaries were carried by Janssen and Senator De Lang—the latter a Scandinavian—and the presumption was that the convention would nominate both. After its failure to do so, the Scandinavian voters of the district met and united in a call upon Mr. P. A. Sundelius, who was a candidate at the primaries, to run as an independent Republican candidate. Senator De Lang, with an unselfishness which cannot be too highly commended, gave up the idea of running independent himself and called upon his friends to rally to the support of Mr. Sundelius. The County Convention in making up the ticket unfortunately overlooked the Scandinavians. Some of the leading representatives of that nationality, believing that it should be represented on the ticket, have been urging, with final success, that the Executive Committee could not do a more graceful or judicious thing than place Mr. Sundelius' name on the legislative ticket on an equality with Mr. Janssen's, giving each of them one and one-half votes. At the committee meeting yesterday, a number of prominent Scandinavians from the Seventeenth and other wards presented the matter in detail, and made a plea which finally proved successful. They showed very clearly that such a recognition of the Scandinavians would be in the interest of the whole Republican ticket; that it would increase the vote for the county ticket by calling out the votes of many who would otherwise stay at home; that it was by no means impossible, but quite probable, that both Janssen and Sundelius would be elected; and that finally the vote thus called out would add materially to the support which Mr. Kiolbassa will receive, and place his election almost beyond a peradventure. The case was presented with such earnestness, such fairness, and such evident devotion to the interests of the whole ticket that the committee became convinced of the soundness of the plea, and decided to print both names on the ticket, with one and one-half votes opposit each. Some of the Janssen men may scratch Sundelius and plump for Janssen, and probably will, but with the large vote which the committee's action is certain to call out, there is an excellent chance of electing both and a certainty of piling up votes for the county ticket and for Peter Kiolbassa, whose prospects are brighter now than they ever were before.

The committee has not touched the Fourth and Ninth District troubles yet, but will probably do so tomorrow. The present indications are that before Sunday morning there will be but one set of candidates running in those two troubled districts.

The Democratic Machine Rides Rough-shod Over the "Sovereigns" in the Senatorial Districts.

The Democratic machine, State and local, is quietly mowing down all opposition to its program in the legislative districts. True, the victims may kick, but the machine's decrees are relentless, and will be carried out, no matter how much bad blood may be stirred up in the operation. The necessity of taking more chances in Cook, if the party is ever to get anywhere near controlling the next House, has apparently become all the more evident within the past few days as the unfavorable reports have come in from the legislative districts throughout the State. As a result it has been determined to put up two candidates in the First, Second, and Sixth, and three in the Eleventh. The machine argument is briefly this: "We can elect one man anyway in the First, Second, and Sixth, and two in the Eleventh, and we'll take the chances on an extra one in each. What if we lose? Won't we get out more votes for the county ticket?" The latter, in fact, is even of more importance, so far as the local statesmen are concerned, than the legislative, and each day brings a fresh indication that whatever else may or may not happen, everything will be made to bend to the demands of the McDonald-McGarigle combination. This very consideration, however, is likely to interfere with the machine plans in the First. It was very plainly intimated to Mike McDonald yesterday that if Dave Sullivan had to run with a partner in that district it would cost Seipp, McGarigle, and the rest a heap of good Democratic votes. The threat did not come from Sullivan himself, but from some of the most redoubtable workers in the district, before whom Mike is said to have cowed in meek submission and to have promised that the wheels of the machine should be blocked, so far as that particular district was concerned. In the Second and Eleventh there is likely to be less opposition to the dictates of the machine, and the Republicans there, as elsewhere, are already delighted at the promised draft on the Democratic vote and the certainty that each of the Democratic candidates bent on "getting there" will knife the other fellow.

The machine has encountered its heaviest opposition in the Sixth, where Austin O. Sexton received the unanimous nomination for minority Representative. The managers formally decreed Wednesday that Mr. Sexton was having altogether too easy a time of it, and invited Barney Weber by note to take the track with him. Mr. Weber is in the country at present, and when the local Campaign Committee met yesterday morning no answer had been received. Mr. Sexton was there, however, to plead with the committee for a free field and to show that the district couldn't possibly elect two, while a second man might so endanger his partner's chances through what is known as "plumping" as to leave the partner at home. Frank Hoffman earnestly supported these views, as he did in the late convention, while Gen. Lieb, Joe Mackin, and others insisted that Mr. Sexton ought to sacrifice a sure thing for a possibility, since it was in the alleged interest of the party to do so. Mr. Sexton objected to a sacrifice which might be fatal to him, but the majority of the committee insisted on the point. Mr. Sexton was finally allowed to name his colleague, and picked out Mr. Weber, one of his warmest personal friends, as a partner. The matter was thus disposed of for the present to await Mr. Weber's return and his decision in the matter.

Michaelis on Harrison's Oratory—The Germans Not to Be Caught by Such Stuff.

The following is the way in which Mr. Michaelis, of the *Freie Presse*, expressed his dissatisfaction last Tuesday with some of Mayor Harrison's extraordinary speeches:

Mayor Harrison is a trained talker, and, owing to his popularity and the manner and style of his delivery, is always sure of a well-pleased audience. But perhaps it is not out of place to suggest to him that brevity is the soul of wit, and also to remind him that arguments and phrases which, perhaps, might meet with enthusiastic applause among his Irish allies dyed in the Democratic wool do not leave a favorable impression on an audience like that of yesterday was, chiefly composed of former German Republicans. The German Republicans are ready to go hand in hand with the Democratic party in order to punish the Republican party for its prohibition fanaticism, and will stand with the Democratic party as long as the Republican party makes itself the tool of the Prohibitionists. [Six hundred and twenty-three delegates to the late Republican State Convention voted against the only resolution introduced into that body having any reference to prohibition, and there is no Prohibition candidate on the Republican State, county, Congressional, or Legislative ticket.] But the German Republicans, and, we might add, the Germans in general, are very far from seeing in the Democratic party the Alpha and Omega of their wishes and their aspirations. It can only bring a sneering smile to their lips when they are told that the Democrats, unlike the Republicans, don't want the offices for the sake of the spoils, but "for the people." So far as the spoils are concerned, the Democrats are not a whit better than the Republicans. Mr. Harrison himself seemed to see the absurdity of his assertion, for almost in the same breath in which he gave as the motto of the Democratic party, "Everything through the people, and everything for the people," he told his hearers that the Democrats were very hungry. Hunger excites greed, and if the Democrats were to come into the possession of the Federal offices they would, according to all appearances, be just as eager to fill themselves as the Republicans are. But, as above said, this is not the chief question in the present campaign. It is much more important to the Germans that the Democratic party guarantees them their personal liberty, while the Republican party wants to put them in the prohibition strait-jacket. For this reason the Germans vote for the candidates of the Democratic party, and they do it the more willingly since the Democrats of Cook County have this fall put a very good ticket in the field. Everything which Mr. Harrison said about the excellent qualities of Seipp and McGarigle and the others on the ticket we indorse, but that the Democratic party consists of saints, who are guided in all their dealings only by the purest and holiest motives, is something which the Germans are not yet ready to admit.

This is one of the Mayor's utterances which Mr. Michaelis complains of:

I have just left Miller's Hall, on the North Side, which was packed, and jammed, and crammed with Germans who have always voted the Republican ticket. I never saw a happier-looking set of men. Their faces had but one expression—"Ain't we glad we have got out of the wilderness." I have seen many happy ones on the mourners' bench, who had come up to be prayed for, and knew they were saved, but I never saw a more delighted set of men, who felt that, at last, they were out of the rotten old Republican party and had been taken to the bosom of the Democratic party. They were out of the darkness into the light.

It will be seen by the extracts from Mr. Harrison's Turner-Hall speech, published elsewhere, that he has changed his tune considerably.

County Politics—What a Democrat Says.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The two political parties of Cook County have had their primaries, held their conventions, and nominated their candidates for the various official positions to be filled at the forthcoming election. At the first glance it would appear that the fight is between Republicanism and Democracy, but it is not so. The contest to be fought on next election day is quite the reverse of an engagement between the two parties. It is a contest between that portion of our people who favor the law (and are willing to pay their taxes to support the law in its majesty and justice) and that other portion who wish to defeat the law by evading it. In a word it is an engagement, a sort of hand-to-hand fight between those who are willing to abide by and sustain good government and those who desire to break down good government and all the blessings it brings. Further, it is a grand encounter between the representatives of the gamblers and the representatives of those who are opposed to the iniquitous robberies that that fraternity indulge in nightly. Look and behold! One set of people desire and are willing to live honestly and work honestly for that living, and another set desire to get their living by trickery and dishonesty. One class favors honest toil, another class favors anything else than honest toil, let it be either gambling, prostitution, or the confidence-game. It matters not, dear reader, whether you are a Democrat or a Republican, the question for you to decide is: Which of these two sets do you wish to run our local Government? Your principles, politically, are not at stake in any form whatever.

Let every man—be he Republican or Democrat—look the matter squarely in the face, and then decide which way he will vote—whether for a ticket that has been put forth by the gambling fraternity, or for a ticket put forth by a party that wishes for nothing more or less than a proper administration of the laws as they are, and such modification of them as will secure even-handed justice and protection to all. No honest man can afford to oppose this latter ticket.

As said above, the contest is important indeed, and is not one of party interests at all. Look, reader, at the present condition of affairs here—how things are managed, and what desperate measures are resorted to to defeat the law and not abide by its wholesome administration. Look at the gambling going on, the prostitution, the thievery, the thuggery, and remember, while you do look, that instead of the Democratic Mayor and his Democratic Chief-of-Police—now a candidate for Sheriff—using their lawful power to break up these villainies and rascalities which are so prevalent, and which are a disgrace to the intelligence and progressiveness of great Chicago, these very men stand idly by, and say to the people: "We don't know of any such carryings on." Bosh! They do know, and have sworn to perform their official duties, but do not live up to their oaths. No one pretends that murder, robbery, prostitution, and gambling can be totally suppressed; but every one knows that these crimes can be punished, and thereby lessened, and everybody also knows that there are laws to punish them; but these laws are not enforced, because those who are placed in a position to enforce them decline to do their duty.

There has been enough of this sort of business in Chicago and Cook County during the past three years, and it is about time a change took place.

Every mother, every wife, every father, every husband is deeply interested in the coming election, and the men should not lose sight of their votes nor the ladies their influence. If you want your wives to be elbowed off the streets by scarlet-robed women, husbands of Chicago; fathers, if you want your sons to loiter around and be coaxed into the hell-holes of State and other streets and into the thieving, blackmailing houses of ill-fame on Wabash and other avenues, vote the Democratic ticket; but if you honestly wish that these accursed dens of vice, these infernal earthly pandemoniums, be broken up, vote just the other way. It is a question of law and virtue against no law and vice, and not a question as to political principles. Take your choice. A DEMOCRAT.

Harrison on the Stump.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—What a lovely exhibition for the Prohibitionists does Mayor Harrison make of himself in his speeches. They ought to give him not a half vote, but a full one. "I like my lager," says Mayor Harrison. Yes, and one would suppose from the entire speech that he mixed a large amount of poor whisky with it. "The Democratic party was founded upon the equality of all men," says the Mayor. Evidently Mayor Harrison in his exhileration from being so near to electing Mike McDonald supreme boss of Chicago and Cook County forgot a little of the past history of the Democratic party, and his sympathy with it when it was the ally of traitors "to destroy the best Government the sun ever shone upon," and to establish what?—"human bondage and slavery upon this American continent." The "equality of all men," indeed.

Was there ever more disgusting twaddle compressed into one short speech than in that one reported from Mayor Harrison before his Irish friends in Bridgeport? What a dignified Governor, or better still, President he would make, with Mike McDonald for Secretary of the Treasury! What Bill Tweed longed for so many years, after draining the finances of New York City, seems reserved for Mayor Harrison and his right bower, Mike McDonald. Then, when President, Mr. Harrison could, and doubtless would, have "a little drink," for his Mikey can furnish the material on the shortest notice.

But the Mayor of the great City of Chicago, down in Bridgeport with the "boys," and telling them that when they had elected his ticket "he would feel almost like having a drink with them," must be most satisfactory to the temperance element of Chicago, and surely secure at least their vote in November. To my mind there is something alarming when the Mayor of a great city dare make such a speech to any of its citizens. We have arrived at a point where all thoughtful people should ask themselves, "Whither are we tending?"

I hate bossism in the Republican party, and have felt I hardly knew what to do. But my mind is thoroughly made up now. If the unwise attempt of some at bossing the Republican party has put it in the frying-pan, it would be the hight of nonsense for Republicans to jump into the infinitly worse fire where such spirits rule and boss as Democracy is giving them for their suffrages. It is hoped that Mayor Harrison will continue his speech-making while under the influence of Mike McDonald and lager. They must please wonderfully the Prohibitionists, the Germans, and, indeed, all the decent people of Chicago. E. G. COOK.

For County Clerk, A. J. Galloway.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Some of the ultra ministers of the Gospel having deemed it proper to attack the whole Republican county ticket for reasons foreign to their personal fitness, I herewith send you for publication an indorsement of one of the Republican candidates by the united judiciary of the county, who are supposed to have at least as much knowledge of the necessary qualifications for an officer of courts and civil-service requirements generally as pertains to the reverend gentlemen who have thought proper to state their views from the sacred desk concerning the propriety of rejecting *all* the nominees of the late Republican County Convention. FAIR PLAY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—*The Hon. Mason B. Loomis, Judge of the County Court:* Should there be a vacancy in the office of County Clerk during the coming winter or spring, by reason of the resignation of the present incumbent, we would respectfully recommend to your favorable consideration A. J. Galloway, Esq., at present in charge of the financial department of that office.

Mr. Galloway is a man of large and varied experience, of untiring industry, and is in every way well qualified to discharge the duties of that position. If appointed, he will honestly, efficiently, and economically discharge the duties pertaining to that office, and his appointment would without doubt meet the hearty approval of the people of Cook County.

Kirk Hawes,	R. S. Williamson,
Joseph E. Gary,	George Gardner,
Sidney Smith,	John G. Rogers,
M. F. Tuley,	W. H. Barnum,
John A. Jameson,	Isaac G. Wilson,
Elliott Anthony,	Joseph M. Bailey,
T. A. Moran,	H. W. Blodgett.

Notes.

J. J. Curran says $1,500 will cover all his campaign expenses.

Senator Logan did not arrive in the city last evening as was expected. A telegram was received, stating that he had left Leavenworth in the afternoon and would reach here this morning.

At a meeting of Democratic voters of the Eighth Ward held at McCarthy's Hall James E. Murray was unanimously indorsed for independent candidate for Representative from the Fourth Senatorial District.

The Republican Executive Committee has perfected arrangements for a grand ratification meeting to be held at McCormick Hall next Wednesday evening. A number of able speakers will be present, among whom will be Senator Logan, ex-Gov. Oglesby, and Gol. Cullom.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republicans was held last night at the hall No. 221 West Madison street. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the meeting was pronounced the most enthusiastic ever held in the ward. Speeches were made by the candidates and others.

At the Seventh Ward primary the following ticket favorable to E. E. Wood for Representative was elected by a large majority: C. W. Woodman, Charles M. Oliver, John Ryan, James Duguid, Charles E. Malin, Matt Kehrig, J. C. Cook, S. Reinhardt, James Wilson. The three delegates elected in the Eighth Ward are favorable to Wood.

Saturday evening the Chicago Union Veteran Club will hold a soldiers' mass-meeting, irrespective of party, at Central Music-Hall, to indorse private Seth F. Hanchett, candidate for Sheriff. All old soldiers are requested to assemble at the Pacific Hotel at 7 o'clock and march to the hall in a body, led by the Veteran Band and drum-corps. Among the gentlemen who will address the meeting are Bishop Fallows, Luther Laflin Mills, Emery A. Storrs, R. S. Tuthill, Thomas R. Cratty, Senator John A. Logan, Col. Legrand W. Pecie, Col. Stimming, and Gen. Martin Beem.

The Democratic Campaign Committee has concluded that it would be an excellent idea for the party candidates to make a personal canvass of the county, and in accordance with advice from the committee, McGarigle, Seipp, and Boyden are displaying their oratorical abilities and fine shapes throughout the southern country districts and city wards, while other candidates on the ticket are showing off to the best advantage possible in the north end of the county. It is intended that they shall swing around until the entire county is covered and each voter is given an opportunity to see them.

J. J. Curran writes to say that the statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that he had drawn off the track for Congress in the Second District in favor of Henry F. Sheridan because the Republicans of the Second District refused $1,000 for the Ruger Senatorial fund, in consideration whereof they were to give Curran their indorsement for Congress, is incorrect. Mr. C. says: "Mr. Ruger's friends came to me and asked if I would pay an assessment. I replied that I would if it was not an extortionate one, and providing they would assure me the united support of the Republicans of the district. They could not offer me sufficient guarantees, and I declined to negotiate."

It was stated upon good authority around the hotels and upon the streets yesterday that Mr. Richard Michaelis, of the *Freie Presse*, is rapidly sickening of his brief connection with the Democracy. The closer he has gotten to the Mike McDonald crowd the sicker he has become, and the stench that has invaded his nostrils from the corruption on the inner circle has disgusted him. He can see now the error of his ways, and he knows that there is not a Prohibitionist placed upon the Republican ticket; and that in character it far surpasses that placed in nomination by the Mike McDonald, Carter Harrison, and Joe Mackin combination. It is predicted that Mr. Michaelis will be found voting the Republican ticket on election-day.

FIFTH SENATORIAL.

The Republican primaries for the Fifth Senatorial District were held yesterday evening, and the convention will be held tonight.

In the Sixth Ward there were two primaries held, one at the corner of Blue Island avenue electing the following delegates by a vote of 229 with no opposition: Felix Meyer, John Vanderpoel, C. Gaynor, F. Currie, M. J. Riley. At the primary corner of Lincoln and Hinman streets the following delegates were elected by a vote of 771, 13 votes in opposition: Charles Pfeiffer, N. J. McCarty, George Kroll, John Lillig, W. Sengstock.

Mr. Wood will doubtless be nominated for Representative and the Hon. R. Ruger for Senator.

MRS. LANGTRY'S DRESSES.

What Worth Has Done to Make Beauty More Beautiful.
New York World, Oct. 25.

Mrs. Langtry in coming to this country has a double duty to perform. Her prestige as a woman of society was won before her later successes on the stage, and, although she has come to the United States on a professional errand, something as a woman of fashion will be as certainly demanded of her. That she realizes this and has amiably consented to gratify it is evident from the equipments for social life she has provided herself with in addition to the pleasure which her presence will give. Mrs. Langtry realizes that the apparent curiosity which is felt in everything that relates to her in reality shows the friendly feeling to her in New York, and kindly consented to show to the representative of the *World* some of those triumphs of millinery which will appear only in private life, and which were exhibited to and approved by certain dames of fashion, high authorities in such matters, before she sailed. Rumors of the skill of this lady in the art of dress have appeared among the most interesting items of personal gossip. As a democratic people we have liked to think of Mrs. Langtry's making her own bonnets as we liked to think of the Princess of Wales as a girl doing her own clear-starching. That Mrs. Langtry's bonnets were becoming we are willing to take on trust.

In the busy life she has taken it upon herself to lead, bonnet-making, it may be assured, has been turned over to other hands. But Mrs. Langtry is too much of a woman and an artist to permit her own individuality in dress to be lost through any such reasons. The most significant thing about her toilets is their simplicity. They come from some three or four different hands, but they all bear the same sign-manual.

A carriage-dress by Worth has a petticoat of gray satin merveilleux, with a panel directly in front of gray marabout feathers. Over this is worn a long, tight-fitting coat of gray satin, brocaded in black velvet and bordered with a wide band of gray marabout feathers. Above this is worn a large cape of the same brocade, bordered, as is the coat, with a feather band. This cape is lined with salmon silk striped with delicate pink and green, and is caught in at the waist in the back. With this costume is worn a hat of the gray brocade—for Mrs. Langtry's toilets are all en suite.

A black velvet carriage-dress from Kate Riley, a London garment, has a plain petticoat bordered at the hem with narrow knife-plaitings of satin, over which fall chenille fringe. The coat is a long black velvet coat, lined with gray silk, falling to the hem of the dress, and only short enough to display the switchy little frills beneath, whose existence seem intended to soften the severity of the plain, tight-fitting coat.

A carriage wrap, also by Kate Riley, is a long brown velvet circle, with heavy trimmings of brown passementerie about the shoulders and beneath the luxurious sable collar—for with this fur the wrap is lined. Mrs. Langtry may wear nothing more beautiful than this symphony in brown, although many will admire a greater novelty. This is a black velvet wrap of the same shape, trimmed with jet-passementerie, V-shaped to the waist in the back. This is lined throughout with the long, white, curled hair of many departed poodles, which makes also a deep collar outside. Mrs. Langtry has evidently heard tales of our American winters, and if these two garments do not keep her warm she will at least look worm, which is more than half the battle.

A walking-dress by Mme. Dubois is of peacock-blue satin as a *pièce de resistance*. The petticoat has narrow knife-plaitings of blue satin. The front above these is of striped orange plush and blue satin, forming a deep pouf, with the same material mingled with the trimming. The drapery of the back is of the plain blue satin and very simply disposed.

A reception-dress, by Boderick, is an exquisit shade of deep olive-green velvet with yellow in the lights. The tablier is of brocaded velvet of the same tint, the brocades being large curved lines, and not set figures. At the bottom of this tablier are narrow frills, over which fall chenille fringe tipped with iridescent drops. From each side of this tablier fall the long, sweeping folds of the train, with no decoration to break its stately sweep. The waist of this, as of all the dresses, is plain and presumably a perfect fit, as is required of every fashionable corsage. "Make your dress of a horse-blanket, if you will," said the astute Lady Dolly, "but make it to fit."

A dinner-dress, by Worth, has the waist so perfectly simple that evidently he risked nothing that might attract from its shapely lines. It is of rich, warm-toned, yellow satin. The waist is heart-shaped, coming low down on the shoulders, and beneath the harrow frill of point lace which edges the neck is only a piece of lightly twisted satin following its outlines. The corsage simply carries the lines below the waist and ends in small points. The sleeves are to the elbow, with a piece of the satin carried about the edge and a little puff of white silk edged with lace in each which ties it to the arm. The front of the skirt is laid in large plaits that give a fullness that is lightly caught here and there, making a careless drapery. The train, as that of the reception-dress, is long and its beauty left to depend on its own color and folds.

Economical women with a turn for doing over their dresses will observe how finely Mrs. Langtry clothes will make over, since she has not snipped, and cut, and spoiled good stuff with shirrs, and puffs, and bias bands, as is the fashion of American dressmakers. Since Mrs. Langtry is destined to set us some fashions, among these may prove to be simplicity and economy.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

Imposing Ceremonies on the Occasion of Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Court-House at Lafayette, Ind.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 26.—This has been a gala-day in Lafayette. The streets of the city have been filled since early morning with a rushing, crowding mass of humanity—men, women, and children—from country and town, all anxious to be present at, if not to take an active part in, the laying of the corner-stone of our new and magnificent court-house. The business community entered into the full spirit of the occasion, and from house-tops and business blocks float thousands of banners. Excursion trains over all the railways brought hundreds to the city, and altogether it has been a very lively day in Lafayette, and one long to be remembered. Tippecanoe County, one of the wealthiest in Indiana, is erecting a new court-house, the contract price of which is about $260,000. The corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies, the services being conducted by the Grand Master, Bruce Carr, of Indianapolis, and Grand Secretary W. H. Smythe. The stone is from the Bedford quarries and weighs about five tons. It bears the date of the commencement of the building, and the motto, "May Truth and Justice Ever Prevail."

At 2 o'clock the grand procession was formed, under the command of Adjt.-Gen. James R. Carnahan, assisted by Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, U. S. A., and marched through the principal streets. In the procession were the Sir Knights Templar from Lafayette and surrounding towns, the officers of the Grand Lodge, county and city officials, faculty and students of Purdue University, Knights of Pythias, Uniformed Patriarchs, Knights of Labor, Molders' Union, Odd-Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Company C, Indiana Legion, Hibernia Society, Knights of St. Paul, Independent Order Red Men, Druids, Turners, Fire Department, citizens in carriages, etc., everybody almost, the whole presenting a very fine and imposing appearance.

At the corner-stone the service consisted of a musical selection by the quartet from Wilson & Barlow's minstrels, followed by the introductory ceremonies by Bruce Carr, Grand Master of Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Indiana. Prayer was succeeded by the ode, "Columbia," sung by 500 children from the public schools of the city. The oration was read by the Hon. William C. Wilson of this city, and occupied about one hour in delivery. His address was mainly of a historical nature, beginning with the organization of Tippecanoe County by the General Assembly in 1825—a county that contains 504 square miles. The seat of justice was located at Lafayette on the 8th day of July, 1826. The first road in the county was laid out in September, 1826. The first jail in the county was built in 1827, and cost $260. In 1829 a court-house was ordered built, and was ordered to be forty foot square. In 1827 the total county tax was $221.97½. The first marriage was in 1826, and the first will probated in 1828. The first school was opened in 1827-'28. The first church was erected by the Presbyterians in 1828. From $4,430.03 as the sum total of taxable property at the close of the first decade, the amount has swelled to $24,448,365 in the last decade. There are now 149 public schoolhouses in this county, valued at $310,146; 219 teachers are employed, at an expense of $73,093, and are striving to educate 8,511 school children—the total enumeration being 12,291. From 1861 to 1865 Tippecanoe County sent to the War 7,203 of her sons—nearly one-third of her entire population.

After the close of Col. Wilson's address the quartet gave another selection, when the stone was placed in position in due and ancient Masonic form. "America" was then sung by the school children, and the exercises closed.

More people were in the city today than upon any previous occasion. During the exercises most of the business houses closed up. The visiting members of the various orders were provided with meals at Blue-Ribbon Hall, and everything possible was done to make the occasion one of gladness to all.

Miss Martha Beirns, 749 West Twenty-first street, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has done me a great deal of good."

THE NORTHW

News Gatherings fro
tory Tributary
cago.

Accidental Death of Geor
Joliet Banker—New
Corporations

Tragic Death of an Indi
—Diabolical Attempt
Wrecking in Mich

ILLINOIS

A PROMINENT CITIZEN O
DENTALLY KILL
Special Dispatch to The Chic

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 26.—Ge
President of the First Natio
city, was killed by a fall at t
building at 5 o'clock this afte
fifteen minutes after the
Woodruff was escorting a p
four gentlemen through the
the entrance stepped into a
falling about twelve feet.
rescued, but died from the
surgeon could reach the spot.
70 years of age, and a man
loved in this community, wh
for nearly fifty years.

NEW CORPORATI
Special Dispatch to The Chi

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.
of State today issued licenses
the following corporations:
Paper Company, Chicago;
$25,000; corporators, Harry
drew T. Hodge, Walter
Silver Top Mining Company
cago; capital stock, $5,000,0
George H. Pullman, Hugh L
P. Follett.

A CERTIFICATE OF ORG
was issued to Salema Univ
the object of which is stated
lish a school of integral cult
entire circle of the arts, lette
to institute systematic mental
secure normal physical dev
power to confer the degree
Philosophy and the subordina
trustees are Arthur Merte
Bridges, Richard J. Bickerdi
Wisdom, Grace A. Grinnel
Grinnell, Kate Grinnell.

THE CASCADE MINING C
of Chicago, has increased it
from $72,000 to $100,000.

A WEDDING AT KAN
Special Dispatch to The Chic

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 2
Kenaga, County Clerk of t
county, was wedded this noo
Sinclair. The wedding was
none but the relatives of the
ties being present. Mr. Kenag
County Superintendent of
county. Miss Sinclair was h
Both parties are well and fa
in this section of Illinois.

A WEDDING AT SHEL
Special Dispatch to The Chic

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 2
head salesman in the grocery
Kurtz, this city, was marrie
Miss Dania, only daughter of
retired and wealthy farmer,
of this city. All the young
the highest circle of Shelbyvi
their marriage is the event
They were the recipients of
handsome presents.

A WEDDING AT CARLI
Special Dispatch to The Chic

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 2
Chiles, daughter of William C
inent citizen, was united i
George W. Denby, at the re
bride's father, at 7 o'clock thi
Rev. D. W. Dresser, rector
Episcopal Church, officiating.
and fifty persons were pre
guests were served with an e
Many presents were receive
for the North.

A WEDDING AT DELA
Special Dispatch to The Chic

DELAVAN, Ill., Oct. 26.—T
of the week was the wedding
Mr. Louis Lawton and Miss
two well known and most est
people of this place. The cere
formed at 7:30 by the Rev. Mr.
presence of a large company at
of Joshua Bailey, uncle of th
happy couple will at once begin housekeepin

INDIANA.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY A
Special Dispatch to The Chic

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 26.—
afternoon Oaktown, this co
scene of a sensational shooting
Norton was crazed with int
being of a very quarrelsome d
regarded as a dangerous man.
prietor of a hotel at Oaktown,
exasperated at a rival hous
threatening, flourishing firea
the streets, vehemently declar
clean out the whole town.
proached the McGowen Hous
stitution, with revolver cocke
ened to kill everybody about
just as he was passin
the report of a shotgu
on the air, shattering
arm. A second shot was imm
hitting Norton in the breast.
and was carried home in a dy
He died this afternoon of his
fiendish actions of the man
whole community of late, and
Oaktown, though regretting th
nation of the affair, are glad t
victim of the tragedy brought

MASKED BURGLA
Special Dispatch to The Chic

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 26.—
burglars effected an entrance
dence of Mrs. Runnion, near
last night, and, with revolvers
head, she was made to give
money, amounting to $200.

AN ELOPEMENT AND M

Two society young people,
and Miss Nellie Cutshall, elop
and were married in Grand Ra
Miss Nellie is a pretty brun
in the Methodist Church here
fine musical education. Mr.
keeper in Peters' box and
tory. The extremely tender ag
was the only objection her pa
the marriage.

INDIANA Y. M. C
Special Dispatch to The Chic

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 26.—Th
thirteenth annual convention
Young Men's Christian As
vened here. Mayor Stephens
the city, the Rev. Charles Litt
es, and W. A. Hoover, of the
tion, delivered welcoming sp
were responded to by S. Curn
ville, President of the State a
others. The Rev. A. F. Piers
ond Presbyterian Church, Ind
livered an excellent discourse,
sion of which the delegates we
ception. It is expected that
will be present tomorrow, two-
number being in the city.

THE REVIVALISTS AT IND
Special Dispatch to The Chic

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2
tian Conference, conducted
Messrs. Charles Spurgeon, of
Erdman, of Jamestown, N.
Smithson, of Chicago, and in t
Maj. Whittle, and assisted by
McGranahan, vocalists, which
session yesterday and today,
It has been very successful in
revival feeling among the c
much good is expected to foll
these gentlemen. Tomorrow
Cleveland, thence to Buffalo.
will remain in this country
weeks longer.

IOWA.

A LAD KILLED BY MAC
Special Dispatch to The Chic

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 26.—An
horrible character occurred t
the pump works of A. Y.
young lad named Willis C
widowed mother resides in Ea
attempting to run a belt on
caught by his sleeve and whi
the rate of 125 revolutions per

in dames of fashion, high authori- ich matters, before she sailed. Ru- the skill of this lady in the art of e appeared among the most inter- ems of personal gossip. As a dem- people we have liked to think of Mrs. 's making her own bonnets as we think of the Princess of Wales as a ng her own clear-starching. That ngtry's bonnets were becoming we ng to take on trust. busy life she has taken it upon her- ead, bonnet-making, it may be as- as been turned over to other hands. Langtry is too much of a woman rtist to permit her own individuality to be lost through any such reasons. significant thing about her toilets implicity. They come from some four different hands, but they all same sign-manual. iage-dress by Worth has a petticoat satin merveilleux, with a panel di- front of gray marabout feathers. s is worn a long, tight-fitting coat of n, brocaded in black velvet and bor- th a wide band of gray marabout Above this is worn a large cape of e brocade, bordered, as is the coat, eather band. This cape is lined with silk striped with delicate pink and is caught in at the waist in the With this costume is worn a hat of brocade—for Mrs. Langtry's toilets n suite.

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corner-stone the service consisted of al selection by the quartet from Wil- Barlow's minstrels, followed by the tory ceremonies by Bruce Carr, Master of Grand Lodge F. and A. M. ana. Prayer was succeeded by the olumbia," sung by 500 children from lic schools of the city. The oration by the Hon. William C. Wilson of , and occupied about one hour in de- His address was mainly of a histori- re, beginning with the organization ecanoe County by the General As- in 1825—a county that contains 504 miles. The seat of justice was lo- Lafayette on the 8th day of July, he first road in the county was laid eptember, 1826. The first jail in the was built in 1827, and cost $260. In court-house was ordered built, as ordered to be forty foot In 1827 the total county tax was The first marriage was in 1826, first will probated in 1828. The first was opened in 1827-'28. The first was erected by the Presbyterians in rom $4,430.03 as the sum total of tax- perty at the close of the first decade, unt has swelled to $24,448,365 in the ade. There are now 149 public school- in this county, valued at $310,146; 219 s are employed, at an expense of $73,- are striving to educate 8,511 school —the total enumeration being 14,291. 61 to 1865 Tippecanoe County sent to 7,293 of her sons—nearly one-third ntire population.

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THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Accidental Death of George Woodruff, a Joliet Banker—New Illinois Corporations.

Tragic Death of an Indiana Desperado—Diabolical Attempt at Train-Wrecking in Michigan.

ILLINOIS.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF JOLIET ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 26.—George Woodruff, President of the First National Bank of this city, was killed by a fall at the new elevator building at 5 o'clock this afternoon, dying in fifteen minutes after the accident. Mr. Woodruff was escorting a party of three or four gentlemen through the building, and at the entrance stepped into an open hopper, falling about twelve feet. He was quickly rescued, but died from the shock before a surgeon could reach the spot. Deceased was 70 years of age, and a man universally beloved in this community, where he has lived for nearly fifty years.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize to the following corporations: The Chicago Paper Company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; corporators, Harry E. Mead, Andrew T. Hodge, Walter C. Gillett. The Silver Top Mining Company of Nevada, Chicago; capital stock, $5,000,000; corporators, George H. Pullman, Hugh L. Mason, Martin P. Follett.

A CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION

was issued to Salema University, Chicago, the object of which is stated to be to establish a school of integral culture to teach the entire circle of the arts, letters, and sciences, to institute systematic mental training, and to secure normal physical development, with power to confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and the subordinate degrees. The trustees are Arthur Merton, Martha A. Bridges, Richard J. Bickerdike, Robert H. Wisdom, Grace A. Grinnell, Graham G. Grinnell, Kate Grinnell.

THE CASCADE MINING COMPANY,

of Chicago, has increased its capital stock from $72,000 to $100,000.

A WEDDING AT KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 26.—Mr. W. F. Kenaga, County Clerk of this (Kankakee) county, was wedded this noon to Miss Nettie Sinclair. The wedding was a private affair, none but the relatives of the contracting parties being present. Mr. Kenaga was formerly County Superintendent of Schools in this county. Miss Sinclair was his sister-in-law. Both parties are well and favorably known in this section of Illinois.

A WEDDING AT SHELBYVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—A. A. Hott, head salesman in the grocery house of C. K. Kurtz, this city, was married last night to Miss Dania, only daughter of Jacob Small, a retired and wealthy farmer, now a resident of this city. All the young folks belong to the highest circle of Shelbyville society, and their marriage is the event of the season. They were the recipients of numerous and handsome presents.

A WEDDING AT CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 26.—Miss Lillie Chiles, daughter of William Chiles, a prominent citizen, was united in marriage to George W. Denby, at the residence of the bride's father, at 7 o'clock this evening, the Rev. D. W. Dresser, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, officiating. One hundred and fifty persons were present, and the guests were served with an elegant repast. Many presents were received. They leave for the North.

A WEDDING AT DELAVAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELAVAN, Ill., Oct. 26.—The social event of the week was the wedding this evening of Mr. Louis Lawton and Miss Lizzie Davis, two well known and most estimable young people of this place. The ceremony was performed at 7:30 by the Rev. Mr. Hough, in the presence of a large company at the residence of Joshua Bailey, uncle of the bride. The happy couple will not take a bridal trip, but will at once begin housekeeping here.

INDIANA.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY AT OAKTOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 26.—Last Monday afternoon Oaktown, this county, was the scene of a sensational shooting affray. Henry Norton was crazed with intoxication, and, being of a very quarrelsome disposition, was regarded as a dangerous man. He was proprietor of a hotel at Oaktown, and, becoming exasperated at a rival house, grew very threatening, flourishing firearms about on the streets, vehemently declaring he would clean out the whole town. Norton approached the McGowen House, the rival institution, with revolver cocked, and threatened to kill everybody about the place; but just as he was passing the gate the report of a shotgun rang out on the air, shattering Norton's left arm. A second shot was immediately fired, hitting Norton in the breast. Norton fell and was carried home in a dying condition. He died this afternoon of his wounds. The fiendish actions of the man terrorized the whole community of late, and the citizens of Oaktown, though regretting the fatal termination of the affair, are glad to be rid of the victim of the tragedy brought on by himself.

MASKED BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 26.—Two masked burglars effected an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Runnion, near New Haven, last night, and, with revolvers pointed at her head, she was made to give them all her money, amounting to $200.

AN ELOPEMENT AND MARRIAGE.

Two society young people, Mr. Frank Fee and Miss Nellie Cutshall, eloped yesterday, and were married in Grand Rapids last night. Miss Nellie is a pretty brunet, an organist in the Methodist Church here, and enjoys a fine musical education. Mr. Fee is bookkeeper in Peters' box and lumber factory. The extremely tender age of Miss Nellie was the only objection her parents made to the marriage.

INDIANA Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 26.—This evening the thirteenth annual convention of the Indiana Young Men's Christian Association convened here. Mayor Stephens, on behalf of the city, the Rev. Charles Little, the churches, and W. A. Hoover, of the local association, delivered welcoming speeches, which were responded to by S. Curnick, of Evansville, President of the State association, and others. The Rev. A. F. Pierson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, delivered an excellent discourse, at the conclusion of which the delegates were given a reception. It is expected that 150 delegates will be present tomorrow, two-thirds of this number being in the city.

THE REVIVALISTS AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—The Christian Conference, conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Charles Spurgeon, of London, W. J. Erdman, of Jamestown, N. Y., and J. S. Smithson, of Chicago, and in the direction of Maj. Whittle, and assisted by Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan, vocalists, which has been in session yesterday and today, closed tonight. It has been very successful in stirring up the revival feeling among the churches, and much good is expected to follow the visit of these gentlemen. Tomorrow they go to Cleveland, thence to Buffalo. Mr. Spurgeon will remain in this country only two or three weeks longer.

IOWA.

A LAD KILLED BY MACHINERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 26.—An accident of a horrible character occurred this morning at the pump works of A. Y. McDonald. A young lad named Willis Connelly, whose widowed mother resides in East Dubuque, in attempting to run a belt on a pulley was caught by his sleeve and whirled around at the rate of 125 revolutions per minute. The works were stopped as quick as possible, but when extricated he was dead, nearly every bone in his body being broken. He was about 16 years old.

THE WOMAN'S SYNODICAL SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 26.—The seventh annual convention of the Woman's Synodical Society of Iowa met at the Presbyterian Church in this city today. The meetings were presided over by Mrs. Rowley, of Cedar Rapids, President of the society. The proceedings were very interesting, consisting of religious exercises and addresses by various members. The report of the Treasurer showed the receipts for foreign mission work to have been $43,266.35, and for home mission work $1,162.49. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Rowley, Cedar Rapids; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Laporte; Mrs. S. T. Merwin, Malvern; Miss Sue Breese, Fort Dodge; Mrs. M. E. Cochran, Davenport; Mrs. George B. Smythe, Keokuk; Mrs. E. Havery, Vinton; Mrs. E. M. Stedman, Vinton; Synodical Foreign Secretaries, Mrs. Young, Vinton, and Mrs. Scott, Des Moines; Synodical Home Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Boyington, Cedar Rapids. The convention adjourned this evening.

NEBRASKA.

THE BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 26.—The Baptist Conference met this forenoon and proceeded to listen to reports from Secretaries of societies. Then followed the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, the Rev. G. W. Reed, Gibbon; Vice-President, the Rev. C. T. Chaffee, Lincoln; Recording Secretary, the Rev. J. B. Keeler, Central City; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. J. Osborne, Fremont; Executive Committee—The Rev. J. C. Reed, Nebraska City; the Rev. J. Lewis, Fremont; the Rev. G. B. Young, Geneva; the Rev. C. H. Helder, Tekamah; the Rev. I. D. Newell, Glenville; the Rev. O. A. Bushnell, Juniata. An address was then made by the Rev. P. L. Henson, of Chicago, on Sunday-school literature. A number of short addresses were made on different topics, and prayer by the Rev. J. W. Osborn closed the morning session. The afternoon program was as follows: Reports of executives, etc., reports of committees, etc. This evening there was an address of welcome by the Hon. G. M. Lombard, followed by the annual sermon by the Rev. George Southerland. The conference concludes its deliberations tomorrow.

WISCONSIN.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 26.—Gov. Rusk today appointed John R. Bennett, of Janesville, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, vice H. S. Conger, deceased.

REWARD OFFERED.

A proclamation was issued offering a reward of $400 for the apprehension of the murderer of William Gibson, Marshal of Horicon, who was shot by an unknown tramp on the 19th inst.

A FALLING SCAFFOLD.

Today, in this city, a scaffolding broke and precipitated five carpenters to the ground, three of whom were seriously injured.

WISCONSIN Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 26.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association began here this evening. About a third of the delegates have arrived, and the rest are expected tomorrow evening. The session was occupied by an address by President Merrill, of Ripon College, on "The Gift of the Holy Spirit." The convention promises to be the most successful ever held in the State. A number of prominent workers from abroad are present.

MICHIGAN.

AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steamboat express train on the Detroit & Milwaukee Road due at Grand Haven at 1 o'clock this morning was thrown from the track west of Grand Rapids about midnight. Some murderous wretches had broken into the workmen's tool-box near Benton, took a crowbar and other tools, and, selecting a place on a down-grade where on either side there was a descent of at least thirty feet, took out a rail, leaving the bolts and nuts beside the track. When the engine struck the broken place it threw the engineer across the cab and broke the couplings between the tender and baggage-car, throwing the tender off the rail. The engineer soon regained his lever, shut off steam, and stopped, the tender dragging over the ties. When the coupling broke the baggage-car, smoker, and one passenger-coach went over, bringing up against a fence and trees below. Fortunately, there were only six passengers, none of whom were hurt more than a few bruises and a general shaking-up.

MATRIMONIAL.

Blair—Mitchell.

Trinity Episcopal Church was crowded last night with a brilliant and fashionable assemblage who gathered to witness the nuptials of Miss Mollie Mitchell, daughter W. H. Mitchell, Esq., Vice-President of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, and Mr. Chauncey J. Blair, President of Culbertson & Blair Packing & Provision Company, and a son of Chauncey B. Blair, President of the Merchants' National Bank. The ceremony was performed at half-past 6 o'clock by the Rev. Robert A. Holland, rector of the church. Promptly at that hour Mr. H. Clarence Eddy, who presided at the organ, struck up the Mendelssohn "Wedding March," and the bridal party entered the church by the main door and proceeded slowly up the centre aisle in the following order: Ushers, Cyrus H. McCormick Jr. and Mr. Gilbert of Jamestown, N. Y., Charles Woodruff and John J. Mitchell, brother of the bride, John Jenkins, and Fred Keep; bridesmaids, Miss Florence Conger of Port Huron, and Miss Hettie Hooker of Chautauqua, N. Y., Miss Emma Law and Miss Mollie Tansey of St. Louis, Miss Mamie Blair, cousin of the groom, and Miss Jennie Ashley of Ogdensburg, N. Y., the bride and her father. The bride was handsomely attired in a rich bridal robe of white satin mervielleux, with front flounced with very deep flounces of valenciennes lace; pearl necklace with diamond and sapphire pendant, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids were all dressed in white corded silk trimmed with lace and brocaded velvet. The groom and his "best man," Mr. Watson F. Blair, his brother, met the bridal party at the altar, and the ceremony was performed in impressive style.

A reception was tendered the bride and groom at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2004 Calumet avenue, from 7 until 9 p. m. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers, and the young couple received under a white floral canopy bearing the initials "M. B." in red carnations. Fully 300 guests were received during the evening, and many handsome toilets were displayed. The array of presents in the library was very beautiful. Refreshments were served by Kinsley, and a large orchestra, under John Hand, furnished excellent music. The young couple left last evening for New York and the East for an extended trip, and on their return they will be "at home" to their friends at No. 2328 Indiana avenue. Their reception days are in December.

Among the guests present from abroad were J. J. Mitchell and family, R. P. Tansey and family, and William Barnes of St. Louis, Mrs. Judge Bryant of La Crosse, Wis., Mrs. Harry Cole of Chester, Ill., Mrs. Moses Kelly, grandmother of the bride of Louisiana, Mo., Chilian Conger of Port Huron, Mich., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gifford of Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. J. M. Garland of Waterville, Me. Among the other guests were Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. William Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Blair, Mrs. Dunsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Adams, C. B. Blair, Grandmother Blair, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Miss Susie Corwith, Nathan Corwith Jr., the Messrs. Murison, W. T. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. Will Armour, Miss Earle, Miss Hattie Emery, Miss Virginia Hamilton, Miss Lina Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roloson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paltzer, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Markham, Mr. and. Mrs. Henry Gaylord, Will Gaylord of Lockport, Harry Williams, Edward Adams, Philo Wibur, Philo Otis, W. J. Johnson, Henry Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mrs. Lancaster, Miss Minnie Kelley, Charles Kelley, C. Fred Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, Judge and Mrs. L. B. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, Mrs. Uri Balcom, Howard Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Medill, the Hon. and Mrs. Charles B. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Smith, Miss Alice Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker, the Misses Alma and Lulu Kimball, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Ayres, Miss Nina Kent, Judge and Mrs. John D. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Corwith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corwith, H. C. Hackney, Mrs. Doggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. V Clark, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Allerton, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Ware, Gen. and Mrs. Martin Beem, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, Miss Gracie Hodges, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Towne.

De Mange—Hoyt.

Miss Marilla Hoyt, of Chicago, was united in marriage to Mr. Charles L. De Mange at 7 o'clock last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Richie at the house of Mr. E. A. Thayer, 219 Dearborn avenue, whose guests the pair have been. Mr. and Mrs. Le Mange will start immediately for Denver, where they are to live.

HOME MISSIONS.

Proceedings of the American Missionary Association at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 26.—At this morning's session of the American Missionary Association, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Ross, of Michigan, presented the report of the Committee on Indian Missions; the Rev. G. F. Wright, of Ohio, the report of the Committee on Educational Work; the Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, of Illinois, the report of the Committee on Church Work.

Papers were read on "Texas Work," by William E. Brooks, of Texas; on "Higher Education," by the Rev. R. M. Cravath, of Tennessee, and on "The New South," by the Rev. J. E. Ray, of Georgia.

During the forenoon the Women's Missionary meeting was held in the chapel of Plymouth Church, at which papers were read by Mrs. G. W. Andrews, of Talladega, Ala., and Miss Annie Cahill, of Nashville, Tenn.

Tonight a mass-meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, to be addressed on the subject of "Southern Education" by ex-President Hayes, President White of Cornell University, and the Hon. J. F. L. Currie of Virginia.

At the afternoon session a special committee reported in favor of transferring to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions the work in Africa, with the interest in the Avery fund for the Mendi Mission and the interest in the funds for the Arlington Mission, the American Association assuming the Indian Mission in Dakota. The report was adopted.

The committee to take charge of constitutional amendments, consist of the Hon. W. B. Washburn, the Rev. G. M. Boynton, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Plumb, the Rev. Dr. K. W. Bacon, the Rev. Dr. W. L. Ustis, Austin Abbott, J. H. Washburn, the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Ross, A. L. Welliston, the Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, the Rev. C. T. Collins, and the Rev. Joseph Halsey. The Hon. W. B. Washburn was reëlected President. All the other officers were reëlected except three Vice-Presidents who died during the year, and in whose places no one was chosen. Missionary work among the colored people more especially, of various denominations, was reviewed by J. M. Gregory, LL. D., of Washington, representing the Baptists; the Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati, representing the Methodists; Elkarah Beard, of Indiana, representing the Quakers, and the Rev. Dr. Stively, representing the Congregationalists.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Ray, of Georgia, read a paper on "The New South."

The anniversary closed with a mass meeting tonight in the tabernacle, and was addressed by ex-President Hayes, President White, of Cornell University, and the Hon. J. L. M. Cassy, of Virginia, agent of the Peabody fund in the South.

The topic of the evening was "Southern Education."

OBITUARY.

Death of Prof. Willard at Little Falls, N. Y.—Other Deaths.

Franklin Baker, an old resident of Chicago, died yesterday. Mr. Baker came West in 1838, stopping at Joliet, Ill., for a few months, and then came to Chicago and clerked for Mr. Charles Follansbee, and then for Stevens, the hatter. In 1846 he engaged in the hat, cap, and fur trade under the firm name of Baker, Moody & Co., on Lake street, and continued in that business up to and during the War, after which he was engaged in the wholesale glove and mitten business with G. W. Gifford, the firm being Baker & Gifford. He continued in that business until 1876, when he retired from the firm, and has been gradually failing in health ever since, being confined to his bed for the last eight months. Mr. Baker was a kind and generous man, liked by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains will be taken to Watertown, N. Y., his birthplace, for burial.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Prof. X. A. Willard died very suddenly from neuralgia of the heart this morning. He was a voluminous writer on agricultural topics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—A telegram received today announced the death in Paris of Miss Grace R. Montgomery, sister of Mrs. Gen. Randall Gibson. Mrs. Victoria Montgomery was also reported very ill from the disease which caused her sister's death—malarial fever, contracted in Rome.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 26.—William W. Cummings, late chief operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company at St. Louis, died in this city today after a lingering illness. Mr. Cummings was widely known among the fraternity as an efficient telegrapher and genial gentleman, enjoying in a large degree the confidence of his superior officers and the respect of his associates. He leaves a wife and son.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Mozart Society's Concert at Music-Hall.

The concert given by the Mozart Society at Central Music-Hall last night was in reality a legacy left over from last season to be paid at the earliest opportunity. It was an "extra" concert, and not one of the regular series, which will be opened some time in December. It was, however, the club's first appearance under the new leader, Mr. M. L. Bartlett, and a very good if not a large audience greeted the new conductor as he stepped to the front for the opening chorus. This much may be said at once, that if the improvement noticeable in the work of the society since its last appearance is any criterion of what it proposes to do, there is no reason why it should not in time take rank with the best Männerchors. It appears to have found an instructor capable of developing its powers, and to have decided to profit in every way by his instructions. The chorus seems also to be stronger in numbers, and certainly sings with more spirit and precision than ever before. There are still points where it is somewhat uneven, but that is not unnatural. In the opening stanza of "The Nun of Nidaros" the first and second basses dragged and were not together, but the fault was atoned for by excellent work during the remainder of the piece. The interest of the evening cenetred in the appearance of a new singer, Miss Antonia Henne, and in the first presentation of Dudley Buck's cantata, "The Nun of Nidaros," the words being Longfellow's. With the rest of the program people were more or less familiar. Miss Henne has a mezzo-soprano voice of considerable power. It is, however, destitute of sympathetic quality, and is controlled by a faulty method. The lady's singing is not easy, having the constant appearance of forcing, although it is generally true. She was heard to better advantage in her two German songs than in the aria from "Le Prophète," or in Berignani's "Flower Girl," given as an encore. The impression left was that of a fair singer with some good notes in both upper and lower registers, weak in the middle tones, and a voice not especially sympathetic. "The Nun of Nidaros" is a spirited selection, and abounds in strong harmonies. It is dramatic in form, and was admirably sung, particularly the final chorus, barring an occasional tendency to shouting on the part of the tenors. Of the other soloists besides Miss Henne, Mr. Knorr is so often heard and is so well known that no comment is needed on his share in the performance. His solo number was the most heartily greeted of any. The Chicago Quintet Club shows the results of several seasons' work together in chamber concerts, and rendered admirably its allotted numbers. Mr. Emil Liebling played the accompaniment to Dudley Buck's piece, and Mr. Havens the organ, while Mr. Baird was the pianist for the other selections. The audience, although not especially enthusiastic, was judicious in its bestowal of applause, and was considerate enough not to demand a repetition of every number on the program.

The Benefit for Slayback's Widow and Children.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—The matinée at the Olympic Theatre this afternoon given by John McCullough as a benefit for the widow and children of Col. A. W. Slayback netted between $7,000 and $8,000.

Amusement Notes.

Fred D. Foss has left the city for St. Louis, whither he goes to assume his new position of business manager for McKee Rankin's second "Danites" party.

Charlotte Thompson in her new version of "Jane Eyre" has been drawing crowded houses at the Academy of Music during the week. The last performance of the play will be given next Sunday evening.

Miss Mary Anderson, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, Miss Helen Swing, and Manager McVicker witnessed Herrmann's performance last evening from a box in McVicker's Theatre. Mrs. William H. Crane and a party of friends occupied the other box.

Frank Bowers, representing the "Jesse James" combination, was in the city yesterday endeavoring to make another date at the Olympic for his party next month. They did so large a business when here last that they want to repeat the engagement.

The Madison Square "Hazel Kirke" company opens at McVicker's Monday evening for a week's engagement. This ever popular drama appears as much in demand as when first produced. The present performances in Chicago are over the eighteen hundred consecutive representations in the United States.

The Frohman Brothers have fitted up an elegant sleeping and dining car for the use of their Callender's Colored Minstrels. It is painted in bright white on the outside and marked "Africa" on the circular panel. It left last evening by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for Hillsdale, Mich., where their minstrel company performs this evening.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, fair weather except in the Western portion, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds mostly from east to south, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains, variable winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature in west portion, lower barometer in east portion, slight rise, followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, local rains in Missouri and Iowa, light variable winds, slight changes in temperature, and lower barometer in the northern portions.

The rivers will change slightly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following:

The barometer has risen in the districts east of the Mississippi. It is highest in the South Atlantic States, and lowest in New England. Fair weather prevails in all the districts, with northwest to southwest winds on the Atlantic coast, south to east winds in the Southern States, and northerly to easterly winds in the Upper Lake region and Northwest. The temperature has fallen slightly in the Lake region and the Ohio Valley, and risen slightly in the Southern and Middle States.

Slightly cooler, fair weather is indicated for New England and New York Friday. Slightly warmer fair weather is indicated for the South Atlantic and Gulf States Friday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	57	48	W	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	52	36	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	51	32	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Buffalo	54	44	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	74	67	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Concho, Tex	79	61	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	52	30	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	52	52	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	62	57		Calm	0	Fair.
Cleveland	51	41	S.E.	Light	0	Hazy.
Davenport	56	50	E	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	44	35	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Denison, Tex	78	66	S	Light	0	Fair.
Denver	53	46	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	44	49	E	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	54	52		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	58	49			0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	51	..			....	......
Duluth	49	41	N.W.	Fresh	.03	Cl'dy.
Erie	53	43		Calm	0	Fair.
Escanaba	57	44	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign, Ill.	60	51	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
F. Assiniboine	46	39	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	49	31	S	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	58	39	E	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	46	37	S.W.	Brisk	0	Hazy.
Fort Smith	80	..			....	......
Galveston	78	75	S	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	50	44	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	58	36	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	62	53		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	60	53	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	57	44	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	57	55	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	64	54		Calm	0	Clear.
Louisville	79	60	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	86	67	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Marquette	70	43	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	75	65	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Milwaukee	50	47	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	49	45	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	45	35	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	77	68	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
North Platte	58	45		Calm	0	Fair.
Omaha	57	46		Calm	0	Clear.
Oswego	52	49	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	73	46	N	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	77	70	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	52	40	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Rochester	52	41	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	82	69	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Sanduksy	52	48	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	73	65	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	79	66	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	69	55	E	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
St. Louis	68	62	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	49	44	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	44	33	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Stockton, Tex.	83	63	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Toledo	56	49		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	78	64	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	55	46	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Washakie	56	35	W	Light	0	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.085	46.4	73	N. W.	6	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.161	52.0	59	N. E.	7	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.137	51.8	65	N. E.	5	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.118	51.0	66	N. E.	6	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.101	51.9	69	E.	6	0	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 56.1.
Minimum temperature, 46.2.
Mean daily barometer, 30.108.
Mean daily thermometer, 50.8.
Mean daily humidity, 69.0.

YELLOW-FEVER.

CAMARGO, Mex., Oct. 26.—Authentic reports from Mier gives the total cases of fever during the epidemic as 1,000; deaths, 325; cases now under treatment, 450. Prominent citizens having the fever: Manuel E. Canales, Julius Wormser, Antonio F. Canales, Dr. A. Edward Webb and daughter. Died: Mrs. M. G. Canales, Francisco DeGarza, Emilio Garza. There have been 150 deaths at Camargo since the disease appeared.

PENSACOLA, Oct. 26.—Thirty-seven new cases of yellow-fever are reported today. No deaths. It is the first day since the 17th of September without mortality. Total cases to date, 2,133; deaths, 170. The pay-roll of the Board of Health, chiefly on account of nurses, amounts to about $1,600 a week. Other expenses involve an additional $1,000.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Oct. 26.—Yesterday a few cases of fever developed here. Col. Lyster, of the Nineteenth Infantry, is said to be sick with fever at Camp Smith.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., Oct. 26.—Dr. Harvey Smith, a wealthy physician of Clinton County, committed suicide yesterday near Woodville by severing his head from his body with his own amputating-knife. He had been sick for some time, and yesterday went to his orchard unobserved, where he committed the deed.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Arrived, the Illyrian, from Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—Arrived, the Alaska, from New York.

Mrs. Martha Ashby, Bloomington, Ill., says: "An attack of heart disease left me very weak. Brown's Iron Bitters restored my strength."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Committee Appointed to See if There is a Real-Estate Ring.

Mr. Stauber's Incautious Utterances Apt to Bother Him—Routine Business Done.

The City Board of Education met last evening, President Bridge in the chair.

A petition was presented for the introduction of German in the Throop School, which was referred to the Committee on German.

A petition was also presented asking that an evening school be opened in Pickard School.

THE NEW ARCHITECT.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported in favor of appointing James R. Willett as architect of the board, his proposal being the lowest. His proposal was to make drawings and specifications and superintend the construction of fifteen-room buildings for $800; for superintending buildings partly constructed, $400; and for superintending the work on the North and South Side High Schools, $800 each. The report was concurred in.

The Committee on School Furniture and Supplies recommended that the furniture for the Lawndale, Walsh, Longfellow, and Sangamon Street Schools be purchased from the Novelty Manufacturing Company and the Booth & Osgood Manufacturing Company, their bids being the lowest. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Music and Drawing reported that the pupils in these branches had increased about 33 per cent the past year. The number of pupils was 566, against 364 for the previous year. It was recommended, in consequence of the increase of pupils, that the special teacher of drawing in the High Schools be allowed an assistant, and that sets of "models" for the use of drawing-teachers and scholars be purchased for the Brown, Nickersonville, Carpenter, Clark, Cottage Grove, Dow, Haven, King, Newberry, Ogden, Sheridan, Throop, Wicker Park, and Washington Schools, the same to be purchased from the Jonathan Burr Fund. The report also recommended the employment of an assistant for the teacher of the vocal music. The report was referred.

GERMAN.

The annual report of the Committee on German was presented. It shows that the study of German has made considerable progress during the year, having been introduced in two additional schools—the Armour and Sheridan—leaving only the Holden, Oakley, Throop, Wallace, West Jackson, Central Park, Lawndale, and Brighton Schools where the language is not taught. The number of pupils is shown to have been 5,322, against 4,827 for last year; of these 4,966 belonged to the grammar grades and 366 to the high schools. The percentage studying German in the grammar schools was 48; 2,334 were in the fifth grade, 1,425 in the sixth grade, 494 in the seventh grade, and eighty in the eighth grade. The report concludes with a recommendation that German be introduced in the third and fourth grades, and that the rule restricting the number of pupils required to form a class in the schools be removed. The report was ordered printed.

The Superintendent reported on the evening schools, showing that the enrollment for the first week had been 2,282, for the second week 3,175, and for the third week 3,915. The average attendance had been for the first week 1,545, for the second week 1,933, and for the third week 1,939, being a large increase over the attendance for last year.

Inspector Dunne introduced a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Special Funds and Prizes to disburse the Hesing German Fund, recently created by a donation from Washington Hesing.

A RING IN THE BOARD.

Inspector Garvey introduced the following:

WHEREAS, Certain charges have been made in one of the newspapers of this city to the effect that there is a "ring" in this board for the purpose of securing school-sites to be selected by and through bribery and corruption, and that school-sites on Lincoln street, near Division street, and at the corner of Dearborn street and Thirty-fourth street, had been bought at exorbitant prices, and that there were "steals" in it; and

WHEREAS, It is alleged that said charges have been made by Frank A. Stauber, a member of this board.

Resolved, That Mr. Stauber be requested to state in open meeting of this board whether he has made such charges, and, if so, whether he knows or believes such charges to be true.

Resolved, Further, that if Mr. Stauber states that he has made said charges and knows or believes the same to be true, that he furnish this board with a statement of the facts relating to the same.

After the reading of the resolutions Inspector Garvey sent the newspaer article referred to to the Clerk's desk and it was read. It charged—giving Inspector Stauber as authority—that there was a real-estate "ring" in the board, and a lot in the vicinity of the Lincoln street lot could have been bought for $5,000, whereas it had been agreed to pay $7,680 for the one selected, and that the Dearborn street site, or one equally as good, for which $75 a foot was paid, could have been bough for $50 per foot.

The resolutions as amended were then adopted without dissent.

INSPECTOR STAUBER

replied that he did not know where the charges came from, and denied that he had ever authorized anything of the kind to be said. He had never charged that a "ring" existed, but he had said that the prices paid for the property were about 50 per cent too high, and he still thought so. Continuing, he said it was his privilege to think that a "ring" existed, but he had never made any such statement, and went on to say that if he had proof of a "ring" he would not be slow to present it.

Inspector Maas said he had had something to do with recommending the purchasing of one of the lots, and explained that the price was regarded as reasonable. Further than this, he said he had endeavored to get Stauber to assist him in looking up the site, but he had refrained from giving the subject any attention, which he did not regard as very creditable conduct on his part.

Inspector Floto asked Stauber when he first saw the newspaper article.

Inspector Stauber—Several days after it was printed.

Inspector Floto replied that he was not satisfied with Stauber's explanation, and asked him why he had not refuted the charge if he had not made it, and whether or not he had stopped to think that by the frequent use of the word "steal" he was stealing the reputation of honorable men.

Inspector Stauber responded that he had not repudiated the article because it was none of his business, and as to the second question he thought it was a delicate matter.

HE COULD BELIEVE WHAT HE PLEASED,

however, and his thoughts were his own property, which he did not feel called upon to give up.

Inspector Floto was still dissatisfied. He could not control Stauber's thoughts, but he wanted him to explain what he meant and to cease casting aspersions upon his associates. He closed by moving that a special committee be appointed to investigate the charges.

Inspector Brenan was indignant at the charges, and moved to amend the resolutions by calling upon the City Council to take no action in the purchase of the school sites in question until the board had been further heard from. The amendment was accepted.

Inspector Garvey reviewed the history of the purchase of the sites, and said the Committee on Buildings and Grounds had withheld their report on the subject for two weeks in the hope of getting lower bids, but they had been unsuccessful. He believed the purchases good ones, and said it had been impossible to get available sites for less money.

Inspector Stauber said he misunderstood the second question he had been called upon to answer. He thought it was whether or not, in his opinion, any of the members of the board had been in a steal; hence he had said it was a delicate matter.

Inspector Krause thought the charges of the gravest importance, and, since Stauber had not explicitly denied them, he would have to father them. He believed he had made the charges, and one of two things was true—the members were stealing or Stauber was trying to steal their reputations. He was in favor of the proposed investigation and the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

Inspector Burroughs was opposed to the appointment of the committee, and went on to say that there was nothing to investigate. He thought Stauber had been misunderstood, and that if the charges had been made at all they applied to some one outside of the School Board.

Inspector Dunne was in favor of an investigation, and he wanted to see it full and thorough. He was satisfied that the prices paid were reasonable, but an investigation would show how difficult it was to buy school sites. Individuals could buy property for business purposes much cheaper than the School Board could buy for school purposes, from the fact that a school building was regarded as damaging to contiguous property. Then again, it was difficult to procure desirable locations.

Inspector Keith was satisfied with the prices paid, and saw

NO NEED OF ANY INVESTIGATION.

He would go as far as any one, however, to expose corruption, but since property was going up and down every day, there was no way of fixing values. He had heard of the charges before, and from an Alderman, but he could not persuade himself that a "ring" existed. Mr. Stauber was fresh from the Council, however, and with his education there ought to know more about such things than he did.

Inspector Hoyne remarked that if Stauber thought he was in a band of thieves it was about time he resigned. If he (the speaker) held any such opinions of his associates he would certainly steer clear of them.

After some further parleying, in which Stauber maintained a graveyard silence, the motion to appoint an investigating committee prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Hoyne, Keith, Dunne, Brenan, Maas, Healy, Kraus, Floto, Stauber, Story, Garvey, Bridge—12.

Nays—Burroughs, Niehoff—2.

Inspectors Kraus, Story, and Brenan were appointed as the investigators.

CONDEMNING REAL ESTATE FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Inspector Healy offered the following, which was adopted:

Ordered, That the attorney of the board be and is hereby directed to prepare a bill to be presented at the next session of the General Assembly of this State, having for its object the condemnation of real estate for school purposes.

Inspector Keith offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, with the Architect, to examine the various school-houses in course of construction and see that proper attention was paid to ventilation and obtaining pure air. The resolution, which empowered them to correct all mistakes of the kind found, was adopted.

Inspector Story introduced a resolution looking to trading some school property in Thompson's Subdivision for a school site in the district bounded by North avenue, Division street, Western avenue, and Humboldt Park, which was also adopted.

The same gentleman also introduced a resolution calling upon the police authorities to assist in recovering the books being stolen from the schools.

Inspector Kraus offered an amendment providing for paying a reward of $25 to any one who would arrest and convict one of the book thieves.

The resolution as amended was adopted and the board adjourned.

BASE-BALL.

The Chicago Benefit Game.

The benefit game of the Chicago team yesterday was played before a crowd of about 1,200 people, a large attendance on such a cold and uncomfortable day. It proved to be an interesting affair throughout by reason alike of the running and throwing trials and of the test of the efficiency of the old-style straight-arm pitching. President Spalding, of the Chicago Club, occupied the box for the first time in several years, while on the other side Goldsmith was pitted against him. Spalding was in his day the prince of straight-arm pitchers, and remains so yet, as he was hit very lightly, while Goldsmith's delivery was heavily punished. To make up the necessary eighteen there were added to the Chicago twelve Al Spalding, Jack Farrell of Providence, Phil Powers of Cincinnati, Gardner of Yale College, Scott of Philadelphia, and Parker of the Lake Views. The teams were very evenly matched in batting and fielding ability, and the game, though somewhat loosely played in the field, was very entertaining. Accustomed to the swift underhand curves of the present style of pitching, the batsmen were at first puzzled by the slower delivery, but after the first inning Goldsmith ceased to be effective, while Spalding kept up his gait throughout. Following is

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Goldsmith's team.							
Anson, 1b. and c	3	1	2	2	8	2	2
Kelly, c. and 1b	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Quest, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	3	1
Corcoran, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Goldsmith, p	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
Nicol, s. s	4	1	2	3	0	1	1
Gardner, l. f	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Powers, r. f	4	2	1	3	1	0	0
Parker, c. f	4	1	0	0	5	1	0
Total	35	6	6	9	24	13	5
Spalding's team.							
Dalrymple, l. f	5	1	1	4	2	0	1
Gore, c. f	5	1	2	3	4	0	1
Williamson, 3b	5	2	2	5	0	0	3
Burns, 2b	4	0	3	3	2	2	0
Spalding, p	4	1	0	0	0	2	0
Pfeffer, s. s	4	2	2	3	2	6	0
Scott, 1b	4	1	3	3	10	0	0
Flint, c	4	1	1	1	3	2	2
Farrell, r. f	4	1	2	2	1	1	0
Total	39	10	10	24	24	13	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Goldsmith's	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	— 6
Spalding's	1	0	2	4	0	0	2	1	—10

Earned runs—Spalding's, 4; Goldsmith's, 1.
Two-base hits—Gore, Pfeffer, Nicol.
Three-base hit—Powers.
Home runs—Dalrymple, Williamson.
First base on balls—Anson.
First base on errors—Spalding's, 2; Goldsmith's, 2.
Left on bases—Spalding's, 1; Goldsmith's, 1.
Struck out—Gardner, Goldsmith.
Double play—Pfeffer-Scott.
Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Flint, 1.
Umpire—Maxwell.

Much interest was manifested in the running and throwing contests prior to the game, and not a little enthusiasm was manifested in consequence of the fact that Williamson bore off the honors in each branch of skill. The result of the running of four bases, a distance of about 380 feet, allowing for the curves, were as follows:

Runner.	Seconds.	Runner.	Seconds.
Williamson	14¾	Dalrymple	15¾
Gore	15	Flint	15¾
Kelly	15	Burns	16
Pfeffer	15	Goldsmith	16
Corcoran	15¼	Anson	16½
Nicol	15¼		

In the race of 100 yards straightaway, all starting in line, Williamson was victorious in ten and three-quarter seconds, coming out less than a foot ahead of Kelly, who got much the best start, while Corcoran was a close third.

In the long-throwing contest the score was as follows:

Name.	Feet.	Name.	Feet.
Williamson	396	Gore	341½
Pfeffer	366	Burns	317½
Dalrymple	366	Corcoran	315
Goldsmith	365	Quest	300
Kelly	363½	Flint	257
Anson	349	Nicol	238

The three leaders then threw again, Williamson duplicating his former throw, 396 feet, while Pfeffer increased to 375, and Dalrymple fell back to 347.

The benefit was a good success financially, netting the players $50 to $75 each.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Work of Rebuilding the Mud Banks in Louisiana Goes Bravely On.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—State-Engineer Sidney F. Lewis has just returned from a prolonged tour of service in Carroll and Madison Parishes, where he has been engaged in surveying and staking out levees to be built by the Mississippi River Commission. He has just completed the lines for a succession of levees from Bedford to Delta, a distance of some five miles of most important river front, and he is having his notes put in order so as to turn them over to the United States Engineers. He reports that the United States contractors are in many places already at work, and have their camps established and their plant of apparatus and working machinery on the ground, and there is good progress all along the lines of levee to be built. The same can be said of the State contracts, and, with a fair season and no unusually early floods, Louisiana stands a good show of having efficient protection from the inroads of the river. A large camp of penitentiary convicts, under the care of the contractor, is established at Bonnet Carre, and the work of rebuilding the broken banks there is about to commence. The levee to be built there will embrace some 240,000 cubic yards of earthwork for a distance of nearly a mile, at a hight varying from five feet to twenty-five feet, the latter in the deepest places.

Miss Anna Tuft, 48 Harrison street, Chicago, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured me of nervousness after suffering for years."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Manager has the honor to announce that, in compliance with a very general request, a short second course of the popular

RAGAN ILLUSTRATED LECTURES!

WILL BE GIVEN AT CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

This course will comprise a portion of Mr. Ragan's first series of eight lectures, now being given at Farwell Hall, before large and enthusiastic audiences.

DATES AND SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 31.
"Venice, Milan, and the Italian Lakes."
Saturday Matinee, Nov. 4.
"Paris—The Magnificent."
Saturday Evening, Nov. 4.
"London—From the Top of an Omnibus"
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 7.
"Ramblings in Rome."

EACH LECTURE PROFUSELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY ILLUSTRATED with the finest views to be obtained, and shown upon a Canvas Screen of OVER 750 SQUARE FEET.

For about half an hour prior to each Lecture

MR. LOUIS FALK

Will render a few choice selections.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Course Tickets for three evening lectures............$1
Single Evening Tickets.............50 and 75 cents
Boxes for Single Evenings..........$12, $8, and $4
Matinee Tickets..........................25 and 50 cents

N. B.—All Seats Reserved.

Sale of Course and Single Tickets begins at Central Music-Hall Box Office Saturday, Oct. 28, at 9 a. m. See Descriptive Circulars at Box Office

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Charge it to Buster."

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE COMEDIANS,

ROBSON AND CRANE,

Friday, and Saturday evenings, also Saturday Matinee.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT!

"The funniest comedy known to the English stage."
—London Times.

Act 1st—A London Law Office.
THE BELLE OF THE CIRCUS.
Act 2d—The Midland Railway.
THE LIVING CARTRIDGE.
Act 3d—The Gardens at Cremorne.
THE FLYING FAIRY OF THE TRAPEZE.

Sunday Evening, Oct. 29—Bartley Campbell's great drama, THE WHITE SLAVE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager.

EVENINGS at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

A. M. PALMER'S

Union-Square Theatre Company

In Geo. R. Sims's Popular Drama.

THE LIGHTS O' LONDON!

NOTE: The demand in advance for reserved seats continuing unprecedented, the management has decided to continue "THE LIGHTS O' LONDON" another week, and to place the seats on sale this morning at 9 o'clock, in order that patrons not satisfied with the seats left for this week may have their choice on entirely blank diagrams.

"The success of THE LIGHTS O' LONDON was not accomplished by sensational advertising, but is due entirely to the perfect acting and picturing of a touching life-story."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

SEASON TICKETS

FOR THE ELEVENTH SEASON OF THE

APOLLO CLUB

Can now be secured at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. The sale will continue during this week, and an early application will be necessary to obtain choice seats. The first Concert will be given THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

MERRY WAR

LAST 4 PERFORMANCES.
HOUSES CROWDED.
TONIGHT AT 8,
And every evening this week, Saturday Matinee.
JOHANN STRAUSS'
SPARKLING OPERA, presented by the
N. Y. Thalia Theatre Co.

With the original New York Company, Costumes, and Scenic Effects, Augmented Orchestra, Powerful Chorus. Regular Prices. Reserved Seats on sale.

"The music of the operetta is in Strauss' happiest vein."—N. Y. Tribune.

Next Week—BARLOW, WILSON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.

FARWELL HALL—TO-NIGHT.

Subject—"From the Pyrenees to Saville."

Being the Fifth of the Course.

The Ragan Illustrated. Lectures.

Reserved Seat Ticket, 50 cents, at Farwell Hall Box-Office, 148 Madison-st.

ROUTE—Aurora, Oct. 25, Nov. 1 and 3; Joliet, Oct. 27, Nov. 6 and 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager

The only First-Class Variety House in the City. Admission one-half that of any other theatre.

ALL THIS WEEK, with Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, DAVENE'S COLOSSAL ALLIED ATTRACTIONS. Monday, Oct. 30, St. Felix Sisters Specialty and Pantomime Co.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted and West Madison Streets.

DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager

DURING THIS WEEK, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON IN THE NEW JANE EYRE.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra performances Sunday afternoon and night.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

DIME MUSEUM, Smyth's Block, West Madison-st., near Halsted.

Open daily from 1 to 10 p. m. Ladies and children avoid the crowd at night, come during the day. Admission, only 10 cents.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR Washing and Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

NEW & ELEGANT ST CLAIR HOTEL CINCINNATI

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The Pension Agent paid out $19,503 yesterday.

James H. Mathew, of Springfield, is at the Leland.

The receipts on dutiable goods yesterday were $10,405.

G. H. White, Chief Engineer United States Navy, is at the Palmer.

The Sub-Treasury took in $3,000 of silver and paid out $20,000 of gold.

W. H. Pettibone, General Manager Grand Trunk Railroad, Battle Creek, is at the Palmer.

Several new cars of the latest improved model have been put on the Madison street line.

A. H. Haskins, formerly of the Grand Pacific, has joined himself to the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis.

Henry A. Lewis, New York; D. Hoyt, Rochester, N. Y.; and H. G. Locke, Boston, are at the Sherman.

The Silver Star Social Club gave a hop and banquet at the Palmer House last evening. It was a very enjoyable affair.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $26,673, whisky paying $20,324, beer $518, and cigars and tobacco $5,753.

Justice Prindiville yesterday held John McEnery to the Criminal Court in $200 bail for selling liquor to a drunken man.

S. M. Wheelock and Isaac Fenno, Boston; Judge H. B. Fouke, Dubuque; and Capt. J. B. Nixon, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

A new electric light is being put into the Sherman House, and its lobbies, halls, and dining-room will soon be illuminated by it.

H. N. Draper, Dublin, Ireland; Finlay Dun, London, England; and Herman Anseln, Hamburg, Germany, are at the Grand Pacific.

The new Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital met last evening at the Tremont and organized the Working Committee for the ensuing year.

D. M. Sabin, Stillwater; ex-Gov. H. H. Holt, Muskegon, Mich.; Prof. W. F. Holmes, Westfield; and Charles Mellville, New York, are at the Tremont.

R. M. Pomeroy and a party of thirty-six gentlemen from Boston, representing the interests of the Toledo, Northern & St. Louis Railroad, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

The Western Association of Glucose and Grape Sugar Manufacturers met yesterday in very secret session at the Grand Pacific to discuss the condition of the trade, which is at present very bad, owing to the high price of corn.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 52 degrees; 9 a. m., 55; 10 a. m., 55; 11 a. m., 55; 12 m., 56; 1 p. m., 58; 3 p. m., 57; 6 p. m., 55; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.68; 8 p. m., 29.72.

A tramp arrested in a freight-car on the Northwestern Road last night had in his possession a very fine pair of ivory, gold-mounted opera glasses and a sealskin cap, that he probably stole. He is at the Desplaines Street Station, as is also the property, awaiting an owner.

A young lad 9 years of age, a son of E. R. T. Armstrong, of No. 543 La Salle avenue, Wednesday, in attempting to climb up on the outside of an unfinished building, fell a distance of fifty feet to the basement. He was injured seriously internally, but physicians have hopes that he may recover.

At the request of Prof. Paton, of the Health Department, the smoke-nuisance cases against Horace McVicker, J. K. Russell, and the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company were yesterday dismissed by Justice Wallace. It is to be presumed that the defendants have complied with the ordinance or are arranging to do so.

Madison street bridge is again ready for use, but the Madison and Blue Island avenue horse-cars continue to run via Randolph and Van Buren street bridges respectively, as the horse-car company is newly paving its portion of Madison street, between Fifth avenue and the river.

The old, old story of a one-sided contest between a drunken pugilist and a cigar-store Indian was told to Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning when George West was brought before him on a charge of disorderly conduct. George promised to pay for the window through which he had knocked his inanimate adversary, and was allowed to depart.

William and James Taylor, both colored, and Albert Ward—a trio of small boys—were held to the Criminal Court by Justice Walsh yesterday in $500 bail each for burglary. They had broken into C. K. Sheiheimer's store at No. 596 West Lake street, and made away with about $25 worth of sardines and tobacco, being arrested while secreting their plunder under the sidewalk.

J. J. Foot, of No. 3201 State street, was getting off a Rock Island train at the Thirty-first street crossing last night, when he lost his balance, fell between the cars, and was crushed to death beneath the wheels. He was single, a clerk in the employ of the Rock Island Road, and came from the State of New York, where he has parents. The body was removed to the morgue by the Thirty-fifth street patrol.

Thomas A. Dailey, editor of the Winona *Herald*, and bride are stopping at the Grand Pacific. They arrived from Detroit yesterday morning via the Michigan Central, and held an informal reception at their rooms, where they were congratulated by a large circle of Chicago friends during the afternoon from 1 o'clock to 6. They were married Tuesday at Somerset, Mich., and are on their way to their home in Winona.

At a called meeting of the late firm of Collins & Orr yesterday, at No. 74 Dearborn street, a bid from T. L. Kempster to buy up the assets was refused. Isaac E. Adams, the Assignee, made a statement in detail of what had been done since the assignment, showing the assets and liabilities, and asserted that with good markets he hoped to pay every dollar of the late firm's debts. A vote was unanimously passed expressing the desire that Mr. Adams continue to act as Assignee and that he should act in the matter as he thought wisest.

The case of alleged false pretenses against ex-Constable John P. Horr, who was accused of swindling P. H. Glenn out of $100 in the sale of an interest in a chewing-gum factory, was dismissed at the Armory Police Court yesterday. Glenn stated that Col. Cameron had promised to prosecute the case for him, and, as the Colonel was not there, the prosecuting witness preferred not to go on with the case. A new warrant was sworn out against Horr later in the day before Justice Hudson, County-Attorney Plotke promising to prosecute the case for Glenn.

Yesterday's telegraph columns stated that the United States Court in Iowa had affirmed the report of the Register in Bankruptcy disallowing the claim of the Cook County Bank against the estate of B. F. Allen for $600,000. It was learned at the Receiver's office in this city yesterday that the telegram contained an error. The claim was for a little over $400,000, and the $600,000 suit is still pending. This decision is regarded as final, but it is not certain that the assets will be reduced so much as the claim calls for, as there is thought to be something else to offset it.

The congregation of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church tendered their new pastor, the Rev. T. P. Marsh, who comes here from Rockford, Ill., an informal reception in the church parlors, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street, last evening. Mr. Marsh takes the place of the late pastor, the Rev. Frank A. Bristol, who goes to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the church last evening, and a very good musical and literary program was enjoyed.

A. Peremann, the junk-dealer who was arrested late on Wednesday for driving a very old lame horse, was yesterday fined $5 and costs. S. J. Cohn, a peddler using a worn-out horse scarcely able to stand and with raw sores on every leg, was arrested and fined $5 and costs. John Stoll, a farmer, using a very lame horse, was induced to take it home, where he promised to leave it until recovered. W. A. Fallis, a peddler, and dealt with heretofore by the Humane Society, upon the request of the officers will release his feeble old horse from further service until it is recruited.

A week ago last Sunday a well-dressed gentleman hired a skiff at the foot of Twelfth street, rowed out to the pier, capsized within view of hundreds of people, and was drowned. Who the luckless boatman was no one knew at the time, but within a day or two it was discovered that the gentleman who hired the boat answered to the description of George L. Mingins, who mysteriously disappeared Sunday afternoon. Yesterday afternoon a body was recovered from the lake at the foot of Twenty-first street and removed to the morgue. There it was identified as that of Mingins and the man who hired the boat. Deceased was 35 years old, single, and employed as a clerk by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, which has its headquarters in the Portland Block. His father is a minister in New York City, and the remains will be forwarded to him. At the time of the accident at the pier, or shortly thereafter, a Derby hat was found floating on the water with the name "Patten" written in ink on the sweat-band, and some of the witnesses who saw the boat capsize say that it contained other occupants than Mingins.

The mystery surrounding the absence of John Ryan, the Cottage Grove avenue saloon-keeper, whose inexplicable disappearance was mentioned in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, was cleared up yesterday by the finding of his body in the lake at the foot of Thirty-third street. Whether his drowning was the result of an accident or was a suicide has not been determined. He left the house a week ago Monday morning for the purpose of taking a walk, and was last seen with his dog on the pier at the foot of Twenty-ninth street, where a fisherman saw him and afterward noticed the dog alone. From the circumstances it would appear like a suicide. The Coroner will investigate the case today.

Lieut. Beard saw two young men in a buggy on Madison street near Rockwell yesterday behaving in a manner that aroused his suspicion. Calling the patrol wagon, he gave chase to the young men, overtaking them near Garfield Park, on Washington boulevard. Upon the approach of the police they deserted the rig and attempted to escape, but Officers Brennan and Lyonnaise, of the patrol, captured them after a severe tussle. Later Mr. Huttna, of No. 446 South Halsted street, identified the rig as having been stolen from him in the early afternoon by the young men, who proved to be Thomas Tevlin, alias Devlin, and James Curtis, alias McCann. They were recently released from the County Jail, and are both hard characters.

Two models for a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which have been procured by the trustees of the Eli Bates fund of $40,000, for the erection of such a statue in Lincoln Park, were placed in Justice Harlan's court-room, at the United States Building. The models are, unfortunately, of different sizes, one being quite large and the other small. In moving them into the building the nose was knocked off from one, and several less important projections from the other, but these can be stuck on again so that the appearance of the models will not be much affected in consequence. The names of the sculptors will not be announced, as it is possible that neither of the designs will be accepted. Tickets of admission to the court-room will be issued for the present by George Payson, Thomas F. Withrow, and James C. Brooks, the three trustees.

Julius Korschel, the old man found by the police at the corner of Chicago avenue and Market street, Wednesday night, suffering from a dose of poison, died at the County Hospital before morning. An inquest was held yesterday in the case, and the verdict was "suicide from arsenic." Other inquests were held yesterday as follows: At 4542 Butterfield street John Kelly was found to have died from injuries he received Oct. 17 by jumping from a Fort Wayne train at Root street; at the County Hospital Michael Schultz was found to have died from exhaustion, the result of burns received by the careless handling of hot steel at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills; at the County Hospital Alvis Borner was found to have died from the shock received in consequence of his being thrown from a wagon which collided with fire engine No. 7 on Blue Island avenue Tuesday night, the accident being unavoidable.

A sad case was brought before Justice Wallace yesterday morning when the name of Mary Farrell was called. Mary's home was at the corner of Twentieth and Butterfield streets, but her appetite for liquor was such that she starved her children and disappointed her landlord by spending the little money she earned for strong drink. Wednesday night she was evicted—turned into the street with her meagre household effects and six small children. The mother, when found by the police, was too deep in the stupor of a debauch to appreciate her sad plight, but the little brood huddled about her shivering with cold and hunger. The baby, 13 months old, sat enthroned on an old table. The ages of the children ranged from 13 months to 12 years. Justice Wallace sent them to the Home for the Friendless and their unnatural parent to the bridewell.

Capt. James E. White, Superintendent of the Sixth Division of the Railway Mail Service, has just issued a catalog of the articles sent through the mails which were found loose in the cars by the agents on the various roads during the months of August and September. Each article is reported upon separately by the finder and its ownership traced, if possible. If it cannot be found the stuff goes to the Dead-Letter Office at Washington. Here are some of the articles sent in: A pair of rabbit ears, 25 cents in silver, two pairs of suspenders, a button-hole punch for leather, pair of black four-button kid gloves, two boxes of laxatives; "Seekers After God"; 50 cents; a sleeve-button; a toothpick and ear-spoon; a pair of lion bugs; a dollar of date of 1799; 50 cents; key to Room 4; a mouthpiece to a trombone, accompanied by one dozen boxes of Indian root pills; a pair of child's flannel drawers, and a centipede.

A case reported to the police Wednesday night as a mysterious disappearance, but which in all probability is simply an ordinary one of a lost child, is attracting considerable attention on West Van Buren street. Gracie Ludwig, 3 years old, is the missing one. She is the daughter of P. F. Ludwig, whose home is at No. 652 West Van Buren street. Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock she was sent by her mother to a neighboring drug-store to buy five cents' worth of anise seed, and since then has not been heard from by the anxious parents. She did not reach the drug-store, and it is supposed wandered off and lost her way. It is reported that when Mr. Ludwig communicated with the West Lake Street police by telephone, asking them if they had learned anything of the child's whereabouts, they answered, "No, and we don't want to," which allegation, of course, makes an explanation from the police in order. The missing girl is described as having brown eyes, auburn hair, blue-check apron, blue flannel dress, maroon stockings, and button shoes.

Some days ago warrants were issued in the Chicago Avenue Police Court for a man named Roehl and his wife Augusta, charging them with attempting to dispose of mortgaged property. The husband, a worthless fellow, escaped arrest by leaving town, but his wife with five children was taken to the station. When taken into court she explained that her husband had mortgaged the furniture for $40 and she had signed the paper. All but $10 of it had been paid off when he brought home another one, promising to pay off the remainder of the property the next day. Upon this promise she signed the paper, ignorant of the fact that there was anything unlawful about it. The complainant in the case, hearing the explanation, refused to prosecute her, but nevertheless seized the furniture, so that when the poor woman was turned out of court she found herself and her children homeless. Moved to pity by her unfortunate condition, Lieuts. Lloyd and Schaack, of the station, started a subscription which reached the very respectable sum of $130, with which rooms on Milton avenue were rented and furnished for her, and she occupies them, hoping to get sewing enough to support her. The police will look out for her husband.

THE CONSOLIDATED STARCH FACTORIES.

The Springfield dispatches yesterday announced that application had been made for a charter for the National Starch Company, with a capital of about $1,600,000. It was learned yesterday that this company is a sort of a union of the starch factories in the West, ten having decided to join. It is said this arrangement is not for the purpose of creating a monopoly, but to check the ruinous competition, and to cut down the expenses of doing the business. The competition between the factories and with the big concerns East has been so sharp that the business has been done for a long time, it is said, at a loss. Now it is proposed to unite under the above name, with headquarters here, and so arrange that the business can be done at a big reduction in freight, salaries, and other expenses. It is claimed that prices will not be altered materially. Each of the ten factories will be represented by a Director, and to all intents and purposes the concern will be one, and about as large as any of the big starch-works in New York.

THE CITY-HALL.

A case of diphtheria was reported at No. 2119 Archer avenue.

Commissioner Cregier is expected to return home this morning.

There is a case of small-pox at No. 120 North Union street. One person died at No. 399 Larrabee street yesterday from the disease.

Another set of bids for the construction of the lock and gates at Bridgeport were opened yesterday, and the wisdom of readvertising was shown in the reductions made, the lowest bid before on the same plans being $35,000. The new bids are as follows: Archibald & McArthur, $19,750; E. F. Gobel, $38,243; Thomas Morse, $34,767; O. B. Green, $26,746. The contract will not be awarded until next week.

The platform for the steam machinery having been constructed, Madison street bridge is again open, and there will be no further interference with travel on this account. The boiler and engine will be put in place next week. The only advantage looked for in the use of steam is that the bridge can be swung oftener than by hand—not much faster, as it cannot be stopped suddenly when in motion.

Scarlet fever is going over the city at a fearful rate, but the disease prevails in a very mild form, there being few deaths. New cases were reported yesterday as follows: No. 155 Walnut, No. 371 Twenty-second (two cases), No. 1016 North Paulina, No. 414 Carroll avenue, No. 3738 Butterfield, No. 806 North Hoyne, No. 3738 La Salle, No. 293 South Halsted, No. 285 South Franklin, No. 86 South Jefferson, No. 3638 Indiana avenue, No. 55 West Randolph, No. 57 Wright, No. 598 Van Buren, No. 432 South State, No. 3865 Cottage Grove avenue, No. 30 Keith, No. 118 North Paulina, No. 1054 West Adams, No. 343 Dayton, No. 75 North Clark, No. 90 Bryson, No. 388 Mohawk, No. 3417 Vernon avenue, No. 3801 Langley avenue, No. 3510 Lake avenue, No. 2455 Michigan avenue, No. 53 South Carpenter, No. 82 North Sangamon, No. 56 North Ashland avenue.

A "crank" M. D. living in Pekin has written to Commissioner De Wolf offering for $5,000 a month "to define the cause of small-pox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet-fever, erysipelas, and, in fact, diseases of the most aggravated form of the pulmonary and general circulation," and, furthermore, "to reduce the mortality one-half," and the expenses of the department, "and the care and trouble and responsibility of nurse and nursing" in the same proportion. If the Pekin doctor expects an answer he will have to wait until he meets the Commissioner in Heaven.

Letters were received at the Mayor's office yesterday from Rawlings, Wyo., and Georgetown, Colo., stating that a man had been at those places claiming to represent a Chicago shoe house (name not given), and collecting small sums for purchases as earnest money. The orders given have not been filled, and the storekeepers think they have been swindled. The fellow's game was to collect $3 or $5 when he made a sale, "in order to insure the taking of the goods when they arrived." The storekeepers out West are terribly green if they couldn't see through such a thin scheme as that. No mercantile firm requires such a deposit, especially with salesmen on the road.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: C. Gierker, two-story dwelling, 22x45 feet, No. 81 Le Moyne street, $2,500; C. L. Dix, three-story dwelling 28x60 feet, Indiana avenue near Twenty-second, $4,000; Mrs. M. Sinnott, two-story dwelling, 21x40 feet, No. 2956 South La Salle street, $2,300; C. L. Jenks, five three-story stores and dwellings, Nineteenth and Clark streets, $25,000; Herman Repenning, three-story store and dwelling, 22x75 feet, No. 429 Ogden avenue, $7,000; F. Worst, two-story dwelling, 20x36 feet, rear of No. 381 Fifth avenue, $4,000; John Cowie, two-story store and dwelling, 23x60 feet, No. 637 South Ashland avenue, $4,500.

A fact not generally known, owing to the suppression of hundreds of cases by the Health Department, is that 2,997 persons in this city had small-pox during 1881. There were treated in the city 1,990, of whom 864 died, and at the hospital 1,007, of whom 317 were buried. The Fourteenth Ward furnished 998 victims—the greatest number—and the Third Ward twenty-one—the smallest. There were 380 cases in the South Division, 2,015 in the West Division, fifty-eight in the North Division, and eighteen from outside the city. Since Jan. 1 there have been 2,800 cases, 994 of which have been treated at the Pest-House. In January there were 852 cases and in September only eight. Owing to the recent vigorous vaccination in exposed districts and the work done last year it is believed that the scourge will not get much of a foothold in Chicago this winter.

A MODEL TENEMENT.

A Tenement-House Inspector makes the following report about No. 382 Milwaukee avenue, a three-story brick, owned by Charles Seegers:

This house, I was informed, is twelve years old, and during that time the drainage has never been overhauled. The whole system of drainage and plumbing is defective. The plumber who did part of the work ought to be arrested. On entering the cellar and tearing up part of the flooring I found one of the worst specimens of drainage I have ever witnessed in my experience. A soil-pipe leads directly into a large open sewer, the fumes from which were almost stifling, and directly under the wooden casing that surrounds the pipe and carries the sewer-gas to the upper parts of the house there was six inches of the filthiest kind of sewage. There is too a sink in the basement whose waste-pipe connects with the soil-pipe, and it has no trap. The plumber who would willfully do such a piece of work ought to be punished for criminal negligence. The second floor is used as a boarding-house, and the water-closet is not ventilated and the sink by its side has no trap. Two children have died from what was called croup, and a physician is now attending one of the tenants who is supposed to be suffering from the effects of sewer-gas. The owner's attention, the tenants say, has been repeatedly called to the horrible state of affairs, but without result. He, however, denied this, and promised to have the building put in good sanitary condition immediately.

No. 35 Peterson street, owned by John Ennis, is also reported as filthy and unventilated.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Warden Dixon presented his weekly report yesterday, which showed that the hospital contained 386 patients against 372 for the previous week. The admissions were 101, the discharges 71, and the deaths 14.

The County Undertaker returned from his Wisconsin trip yesterday, and announced that he was ready to meet the Hospital Investigating Committee at any time. He will be given a chance to speak his piece Tuesday afternoon.

The Hospital Committee met yesterday and audited bills to the amount of about $2,000, and let contracts for the supplies for the month. Cook, Phillips & Wells were given the supplying of the groceries needed, and Fuller & Fuller the supplying of the drugs.

The grand jury disposed of a number of minor cases yesterday. The members of the jury complain of the lack of preparation in most of the cases presented, and say that if more attention were paid to this matter they would be saved a great deal of vexation and the public a great deal of money. Most of the jail cases, it is believed, will be disposed of during the week, and complaints will be in order Monday.

The Medical Board of the County Hospital were asked some time ago to revise the rules governing the institution, and have about completed their work, and yesterday handed the result of their labors to the Hospital Committee. The revision they have made tends to remove the institution from the control of the medical colleges, which the Commissioners approve of, and which is thought to be wise. Among other things recommended by way of reform is that the board shall meet every Wednesday for consultation as to the best interests of the institution, and that a pathologist shall be appointed to take charge of the duties heretofore performed by the assistant house physician. All of the recommendations appear to be in the right direction, and the board will probably consider them at its next meeting.

SCARLET-FEVER.

THE REPLIES OF TWO PHYSICIANS TO AN ALARMED MOTHER.

Since the daily report of scarlet-fever cases among young children has been increasing many parents have grown alarmed about their own children, and THE TRIBUNE has been in receipt of several communications on the subject. Wednesday the two following were received:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Learning from day to day that scarlet-fever is spreading in this city at an alarming rate, allow me in the name of thousands of anxious mothers to propound the following questions:

1. Do you think that the use of carbolic acid would be effectual as a means of disinfection, and, if so, how should it be applied? Would it be a good thing to mix some acid with the water when you are washing the children, and in what quantity? Is it well to take a weak solution of carbolic acid in small doses three or four times a day as a preservative?

2. If the scourge should continue to spread at its present rate, would you advise families who could afford it to leave the city?

3. If this be considered desirable, which place would you recommend? Would St. Paul or Minneapolis do, or would you recommend some other place in the West or South?

4. Please give the best possible advice to keep the disease in check and best known means of prevention. AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Scarlet-fever seems to be spreading. Is it wise, under the circumstances, to let children have their usual free-air exercise, or would you recommend that they be kept as much indoors as possible? Please answer, and oblige an old SUBSCRIBER.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE was instructed to lay these communications before one homeopathic and one allopathic physician, and request them to answer the questions propounded.

DR. E. M. HALE

was first seen, and, after carefully perusing both communications, he said:

"Carbolic acid is as good a disinfectant as could be used. If the lady means a bath of carbolic-acid water during sickness I think it is a good thing to do. The solution should be about a teaspoonful of 5 per cent solution to a quart of water. But instead of applying water to children with scarlet-fever we now use the inunction treatment of carbolized vaseline or carbolized lard at a proportion of from three to five grains to the ounce. I have about twenty-three scarlet-fever cases on my hands now, and all of the patients are doing well under that treatment. The carbolized lard or vaseline should be applied twice a day all over the body, and this should be kept up until the skin peels off.

"As far as leaving the city is concerned," continued the Doctor, "I should advise families to do so if they are living in a neighborhood where there is considerable scarlet-fever. St. Paul and Minneapolis are both healthy cities, but they are as liable to have an epidemic there as anywhere else. Families would be as safe at any suburban village where the accommodations are good, the sewerage perfect, and the air fresh.

"As far as prevention of the disease is concerned, that is another thing. There is only one method of prevention in the way of medicine, and the virtue of that as a preventive is still in dispute. I refer to the administering of belladonna. In my twenty years' experience as a physician I have found that although belladonna is not sure to prevent the disease it is pretty sure to modify it and make it assume a milder character. The method of administering it is from one drop to a tenth of a drop, according to the age of the child, three times a day. Of course I speak of the tincture of belladonna.

"I would advise that the children be allowed all the fresh air they can get. By no means shut them up in the house, as it would tend to lower the tone of health and the child would have the disease all the worse. Where one member of a household has the scarlet-fever and there is a card on the door, the rest of the children should be allowed an opportunity to keep the tone of their health up."

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYNARD,

of Rush Medical College, was seen for the "regulars" on the subject, and said:

"The lady speaks of the spread of the disease as being alarming. That is not so. There have been thirty or forty cases reported during the past week; but that is not alarming for a city of Chicago's size. It is not yet, by any means, an epidemic.

"Carbolic acid is the best disinfectant we have, and is as good as anything that can possibly be used. It should be used in saturated solution—which is twenty drops to the ounce of water—and this should be placed in a shallow dish, and steamed through the room, to get out all there is of the carbolic acid in the solution. There is no object in washing with carbolic acid when the disinfectant is diffused by atomization. Neither is there any use of taking the acid internally, but there is no harm in doing this in small doses.

"If there is an epidemic it is safest to leave the city. Any place where there is no scarlet-fever is all right, and if there is none in St. Paul or Minneapolis either of these cities would be a good place to go to. Extreme isolation is the best thing for a patient and those in the same household. A child sick with scarlet-fever should be confined in an upper room behind a closed door, and a card should be put on the house. The atomized disinfectant should be used in the halls, and all of the family should keep as far away from the sick-room as possible.

"There is no known preventive from the disease. The virtue of beladonna as a preventive is all bosh, though some homeopaths believe in it. It has been used on shipboard, where isolation was impossible, and did no good, and it has been used in epidemics without success. Statistics will show that it is of no earthly use as a preventive.

"Until there is an epidemic children ought not to be kept in-doors, and it is certainly not an epidemic yet. It is not to be compared with what we have seen here before."

These are the views of prominent members of both schools of the profession, and may be of interest to the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

MASONIC.

CONVOCATION OF THE GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

The thirty-third annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois was opened in due form at the asylum of Apollo Commandery yesterday morning, with G. H. P. John P. Norvell in the East. About 160 chapters were represented.

The Grand High Priest, in his address, stated that he had arrested the charters of five chapters for non-payment of dues for two years, and issued dispensations for five new ones. Among his decisions were these:

"Upon payment of the amount of dues owing by a companion at the time of his suspension, and for the non-payment of which he was suspended (there being no other charges pending against him), it is the duty of the chapter to reinstate him either to membership in his chapter or to good standing in the fraternity.

"A High Priest, although elected his own successor, must be installed.

"The council being a separate and distinct body, the chapter should not be opened before the council. The degrees of Royal and Select Master cannot be conferred within the bosom of the chapter, but must be conferred in a Council of Royal and Select Masters held for that purpose, and a record thereof kept separate and apart from the records of the chapter."

He was satisfied that the Council Degrees could not prosper in this jurisdiction under the supervision of chapters, and that the control of them should be surrendered to the Grand Council at once.

The reports of the officers in charge of districts showed an increase over past years in the financial condition of chapters, and also the general condition of the craft to be good and harmonious.

A communication was received from the Grand Council in reference to the Royal and Select Masters' degrees, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, who recommended the changing of the constitution so that the council would control the degrees.

The matter went over for a year.

The Treasurer reported receipts of $8,549 and expenditures of $6,103, the balance on hand being $11,738. About $5,000 will be in the treasury after the cost of the present session is paid.

An amendment to hold the annual meeting in January went over under the rules.

Officers will be elected at 10 o'clock this morning.

MRS. SCOVILLE.

A HUNT FOR WITNESSES—PREJUDICING THE JURY.

The examination as to the sanity of Mrs. Scoville was resumed yesterday afternoon before Judge Loomis. The attendance of spectators was fully as large as any day during the trial.

Mrs. Fanny Harper was recalled and cross-examined at length by the counsel for the respondent, with special reference to the spells of fits Mrs. Scoville was subjected to. Her testimony was in the main a repetition of what she had told the court on her first examination. She was curt in her replies to Mr. Blanchard, and sometimes raised a laugh at his expense. The counsel asked her if she ever saw her father strike her mother, and she said she never did, though she often wondered why he didn't, the provocation was so great. Mrs. Harper said she had heard a servant girl in the family say that Mrs. Scoville was always dying, but never appeared to die after all. The counsel asked the witness to fix certain dates as to the occurrence of certain events, and said she might take time to refresh her memory. Mrs. Harper said she was much obliged to him for his kindness, but he was asking too much, and said if his own mother was sick and threatening to die every little while, his memory might fail to fix upon the date of each attack.

Messrs. Downing, C. F. Remick, and Tyrrell testified favorably as to Mr. Scoville's reputation for truth and veracity.

A long wait was then had, owing to the absence of Mrs. Scoville's witnesses. Their names were repeatedly called out in court, but there was no response. Among the absent witnesses were J. R. Doolittle, Clara Runals, and William Hamlin. Bailiffs were kept busy serving subpœnas and attachments, and even Mrs. Scoville herself left the court-room to hunt up some of her witnesses. While she was absent Mr. Monroe called

MR. SCOVILLE

to the stand for rebuttal evidence. He went over a good deal of his wife's testimony, and differed with her statements in nearly every particular. He told his wife he would pay all her legal expenses in the suits they were engaged in, but would not trust her with the money because she might pay some of it to Blanchard, and he was not a proper person to take charge of her affairs. The witness said his wife never once got him his breakfast during their married life, she invariably taking her's in bed. A letter was read by Mr. Scoville dated Chicago, received by him from his wife while he was in Washington, in which she spoke in glowing terms of her proposed lecture-tour under Mr. Earlie's management, and how she was going to crowd Central Music-Hall at $1 a head. She was confident that she would create a sensation and make lots of money throughout the country. Mr. Blanchard asked Mr. Scoville if he had ever handled his wife roughly, and Mr. Scoville replied that he had always been gentle to her—much more gentle, in fact, than Mr. Blanchard's treatment of his wife, according to the testimony in a recent divorce suit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scoville's evidence the court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

After the adjournment Mr. Monroe called the attention of the jury to the fact that it was hardly the proper thing for them to read books while trying the case. The reason for his remark was this: Mrs. Scoville had a couple of handsomely-bound books in front of her, profusely illustrated, giving the story of the inside of a lunatic asylum, in which Dr. McFarlan, of Jacksonville, is mentioned. The books were written by a Mrs. Packard. While waiting for witnesses the books were examined by the jury, some of them reading several pages therein. Dr. Reynolds said he had read the books before, and paid no particular attention to them. Mrs. Scoville said she borrowed the books to read and had no intention of showing them to the jury. The matter would have been unnoticed but for Mrs. Harper, who told her father what the books were. Mrs. Scoville would not allow Mr. Monroe or her husband to see the books.

THE LITTLE ONES.

ADMIRABLE WORK DONE BY ST. VINCENT'S INFANT ASYLUM.

One year ago last July the Catholics saw the need of an institution in Chicago similar in object to that overcrowded one the Foundlings' Home, and the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum was established in a rented house at the corner of Franklin and Superior streets, with Sister Walburga in charge. Last May they purchased, on borrowed money, the old Henrotin house, at the southeast corner of La Salle and Superior streets, and are established there now. The quarters are limited, and the Sisters are obliged to send away cases nearly every day. Since the asylum was established 100 children have been admitted, and there are now in the institution thirty children under 3 years of age. With larger quarters the sisters could care for the children until they reached the age of 5 years, when they could be transferred to the orphan asylum. The little ones in the asylum are mostly all destitute, but there are a few who have been put there by their fathers, who pay for their keeping. The institution has no means of support except from public subscriptions and contributions. There are four sisters in charge, and they are doing remarkably well under the circumstances. In the house there is a cozy parlor on the first floor, off of which is a neatly fitted-up chapel, and back of these apartments are sleeping-rooms. South of the house is a lot belonging to the institution upon which they could build an addition if they had the means. At present it is used as a play-ground for the larger children. In one room up-stairs—the nursery—are seventeen little toddlers, and in another room are six cribs occupied by young babies. There are on the floor two other rooms containing sixteen little beds. In the basement is a dining-room and a kitchen. Back of the house is a barn owned by the institution and a laundry. The house is heated by a furnace and by stoves in the play-room. Considering its small size, the accommodations are excellent, and the Sisters deserve a great deal of praise for the good they are doing.

For the purpose of raising a fund to carry the little ones through the coming winter, the Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett will lecture on "Civil and Religious Philanthropy," Sunday evening, Nov. 12, at 7:30 o'clock, in the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association, No. 204 Dearborn street. The Rev. John J. Carroll was to have delivered the lecture, but he was taken ill and obliged to go away, and the Rev. Mr. Hodnett kindly consented to take his place. The admission has been placed at only 50 cents, and the public should encourage this worthy charity by purchasing them liberally.

THOMAS HOYNE.

A RECEPTION GIVEN HIM BY THE IROQUOIS CLUB—HIS REMARKS ON POLITICS AND M'DONALD.

The reception tendered Thomas Hoyne last evening by the Iroquois Club at its newly-refitted quarters in the Haverly Building was very enjoyable as a social event, and quite entertaining as a political demonstration. The reception was intended as a formal and complimentary congratulation to Mr. Hoyne on the occasion of his safe return from a European tour. The attendance was not as large, perhaps, as anticipated, but the gathering was a good one. The rooms began to fill about 8 o'clock, and an hour later, when all of the gentlemen assembled in the large and elegant reception-parlor to listen to the speech-making, there were present upwards of seventy-five gentlemen, nearly all in full-dress. No ladies were present.

Mr. Hoyne was in the reception-parlor shaking hands and chatting when the crowd swarmed in at the call of the President, Mr. Erskine N. Phelps. The guest of the evening was not welcomed in a speech, but in a set of resolutions prepared by a reception committee, composed of Judge Forrester, George M. Bowman, and S. S. Gregory. Mr. Phelps called upon Judge Forrester to read

THE RESOLUTIONS,

which started off as follows:

Resolved, That the members of the Iroquois Club extend to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne a cordial welcome on his return from his European tour, and that they avail themselves of this occasion to express their high regard and esteem for his character and past services as a citizen and Democrat.

Becoming a citizen of Chicago when she was striving to emerge from the obscurity of a frontier village into the glory of the proud commercial metropolis of the Northwest, he has been ever since prominently identified with her progress and growth, to which he has contributed his wise counsel, his beneficial influence, and best efforts. It has been his chief pride to link his name with the greatness of this most wonderful city of the age—a renown more enduring than the ephemeral fame of the mere politician. And in the history of Chicago and the men who have made her what she is in less than half a century the name of Thomas Hoyne will ever hold a prominent place as one of her most distinguished and valued citizens.

The rest of the resolutions treated solely of Mr. Hoyne's record as a Democrat. He belonged to the Douglas and Johnson school, and by his unswerving support of the party and its great principles had become a model Democrat in the eyes not only of the city and State, but of the Nation.

In replying to the resolutions

MR. HOYNE SAID

at first that he did not know what to say or how to say it. He was too poor in thanks for such a magnificent token of esteem from such a representative body as the Iroquois Club. The greatest reward of merit was the praise of good men, and he had received more praise then and there than he had ever looked for.

Mr. Hoyne then told something of his European tour and the Republican party. He said that when abroad he saw on every hand evidences of the outrageous tariff law which the Republican party had kept on the statute-books for twenty years. The Republican party had been driving the American flag from every seaport in the world—and here Mr. Hoyne read some figures to show the decline of American commerce on the high seas. Mr. Storrs had neglected to mention these facts in telling of his European tour. The speaker agreed with Mr. Storrs that the American system of municipal government was bad, and with Herbert Spencer that the people were losing their liberty. Right here in Chicago land was being stolen from the people and given to private corporations—and the speaker cited the cases of the Board of Trade property, the Lake-Front, and the library corner where the new bank building stands. He said that the Tweeds and the McDonalds were wielding too much influence in politics, while respectable men thought only of private business. The better classes should pay more attention to politics. More Iroquois Clubs should be formed, and the party which drove American commerce from the high seas should be deposed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoyne's speech, which was loudly and frequently applauded, the party adjourned to the supper-room, where a tempting collation had been prepared.

Prominent among the gentlemen present were Judge Barnum, Judge Moran, Judge Rogers, Judge Tuley, Justice J. K. Prindiville, Dr. T. M. Hoyne, Prof. Coignard, John R. Walsh, Walter Mattocks, Moses Wentworth, Edward Foreman, C. A. Orvis, James Hoyne, E. C. Fisher, A. J. Bryant, C. P. Kimball, Edmund Prindiville, C. M. McLaren, E. G. Latham, F. H. Clark, and J. S. Hendricks.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

At the adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees the Clerk was ordered to draw ordinances for the laying of water-pipes in Wellington, George, and Wolfram streets. Dr. Dodge reported two cases of scarlet-fever and one of diphtheria in the Village of Ravenswood. Ordinances were passed for the laying of six-inch water-pipes in Southport avenue, from Lincoln to Wellington, and in Diversey street, from Lincoln avenue to Southport; also ordinances for the laying of four-inch water-pipe in the following streets: Herndon, Wolfram, George, Oakdale, Wellington, Belmont, Fletcher, and Hall streets. Bids for the construction of the sewer-main on Fullerton avenue and an extension of the sewer on Belmont avenue were opened and referred to the Town Engineer to ascertain who was the lowest bidder. There were fourteen bids received, ranging from $26,033 to $40,680 for the Fullerton avenue sewer, and from $3,244 to $6,620 for the Belmont avenue extension.

BLUE ISLAND.

A fire occasioned by a defective flue broke out in the new addition of the Blue Island public school Wednesday morning. Smoke filled the rooms some time before the fire was discovered. The school was quietly dismissed and the fire extinguished after a short time. The principal damage will be from water. Fortunately the library, which is in this part of the building and contains 500 volumes, was uninjured.

TURF NEWS.

Races at Beacon Park.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—At Beacon Park this morning contests in classes 2:36 and 2:29 were resumed. The first heat this morning was fourth in the 2:29 class. Shortly after the start Nickel broke, but did not fall behind, and at the quarter-mile post he overtook Happy Thought, leading Kitty Ives, then third, but on nearing the half-mile pole the gray mare increased her speed so well that coming down the homestretch both passed under the wire together. Nickel, however, was put back for running, and Kitty Ives was awarded the first place; time, 2:28¼. After this heat, Oolong and Dick Dample were drawn. In the fifth and last, Nickel and Kitty Ives started out ahead together, but, after passing the quarter-mile post, Happy Thought overtook Kitty Ives, and later took first position. Nickel, however, recovered, and so did Kitty Ives, both horses passing Happy Thought. Nickel came in first, and so settled the race; time, 2:25¼.

In the fifth heat of the 2:36 class, Belle Shackett and Gov. Plaisted led off in fine style. Vision, at the quarter-mile post, commenced running, and fell back to fourth place. On the last quarter-mile, however, she passed Belle and came in second, Gov. Plaisted taking the heat; time, 2:29¼.

For the fifth and deciding heat all horses were sent to the stable except Gov. Plaisted, Maud D., and Vision. Maud D. and Gov. Plaisted led off side by side, with Vision in the rear. When nearly opposite the half-mile post Gov. Plaisted broke and fell back. Vision then forged ahead, and, overtaking both Gov. Plaisted and Maud, came in first, and thus won the race; time, 2:36.

Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Five thousand people are in attendance at the trotting park today. First race, for Owenstern & Bro.'s purse, one mile and 100 yards, won by Bagdad, Robert Bruce second, and Sullivan third; time, 1:57¼.

The race for the Tennessee Brokerage Association purse came next; mile heats. The first heat was won by Mediator, Lizzie S. second, and J. W. Norton third; time, 1:45¼.

Second heat won by Mediator, Lizzie S. second, and J. W. Norton third; time, 1:46.

Third race, club purse $400, $75 to second, $25 to third; Fellowplay first, Pearl Jennings second, Greenwood third; time, 1:44½.

Fourth race, club purse $150 for 2-year-olds that have run but not won at this meeting, five-eighths of a mile, six starters; Bellona first, Exeter second, Rushaway second; time, 1:06.

Fifth race, club purse $400, $100 to second, one mile one furlong, four starters, Apollo first, John Davis second, Brigand Belle third; time, 2:03¼.

Sixth race, handicap hurdle race, $300, $75 to second, two miles over nine hurdles, three starters, Guy first, Edison second, Eva F. third.

Before the third race was run, the crowd present numbered 8,000. The favorits again won today in all the events.

Races at Washington—An Accident.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—First race, a selling race, one mile, won by Hartford, Little Buttercup second, and Constantina third; time, 1:44¾.

Mile and a half, Checkmate first, Col. Sprague second, Brunswick third; time, 2:37.

Capital Stakes, 2-year-olds, one mile, Wandering first, Express second, Bessie third; time, 1:44¾.

Mile and a quarter, a walk-over for Monarch.

Extra selling race, three-quarter mile, Buster first, Heller Wallace second, Blush Rose third; time, 1:17¾.

Steeple-chase, regular course, won by Bethune, Joe Hunt second, Lilly Morson third. Nol Pros was killed by a fall, having his neck broken at the last jump. The jockey is in a precarious condition.

Races at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 26.—Three quarters of a mile, King Fan first, Little Pat second, Odette third; time, 1:18¾.

Mile, Nina first, Little Dan second, Bridecake third; time, 1:44.

Mile and eighth, Bouncer won on a "foul," R. Monee second, Baron Faverot third; time, 2:00¼.

Seven-eighths of a mile, Little Minch first, Little Phil second, Dizzy Blonde third; time, 1:30¼.

AN OPIUM-EATER'S CRIME.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 26.—Robert Meekin, alias William Lencne, a commercial drummer for Nicholas, Muller & Co., clock manufacturers, of New York City, was arrested here today charged with grand larceny. While standing in the jewelry-store of Miller & Franzheim he opened a show-case and pocketed several articles of value. When detected by a clerk he gave up a gold watch and case, saying it was all he had; but, upon searching his pockets, a number of packages of silver forks and spoons and another gold watch were found. He was held in $1,000 bail and committed to jail in default. He acknowledged his crime, but pleaded the opium habit as his excuse.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Cornelius Bresnahon, Lake	30
Honora Fitzgerald, Chicago	24
Samuel Bigler, Leyden	32
Fredericka Deidrich, Leyden	20
Frederick Fallbush, Lake View	44
Mary Rose, Chicago	25
James H. Bullard, Chicago	30
Rodenthia J. Pascher, Chicago	23
John Sadler, Chicago	23
Kate Hockett, Chicago	23
John H Shroff, Chicago	47
Catherine Meads, Chicago	47
Thomas Williamson, Chicago	29
Ellie McGill, Chicago	22
William Thompson Fuller, Chicago	24
Alberta Blackwell, Chicago	20
Jacob Junker, Chicago	23
Rosa A. Baber, Chicago	19
John O'Connell, Chicago	30
Mary O'Connell, Chicago	27
John Peterson, Colehour	26
Christina Anderson, Colehour	26
Christian F. Homburg, Grand Crossing	25
Ida M. Barter, Grand Crossing	19
Frank Passrelle, Chicago	23
Gargia Sabbarti, Chicago	18
Richard Pagel, Glencoe	32
Mary Steibe, Glencoe	26
Albrecht Kamonski, Chicago	23
Anna Fatz, Chicago	20
Osias Reigner, Chicago	25
Mary Engel, Chicago	20
James A. McLean, Chicago	23
Kittie Hannaford, Chicago	17
Augustus B. Carroll, Chicago	23
Marguerite M. Wolf, Chicago	23
Gottfried Falk, Chicago	23
Caroline A. Lindquest, Chicago	23
John W. Hoover, Chicago	22
Emma M. Jeffrey, Chicago	20
Albert J. Gilchrist, Detroit	26
Mary A. Collier, Chicago	25
Amedey Paquette, Chicago	23
Alvina Chamberlain, Chicago	23
Mathew Cassidy, Hyde Park	25
Sarah Keller, Hyde Park	19
Fritz Shies, Hanover	22
Louise Hitzmann, Hanover	21
John Becker, Chicago	22
Bertha George, Chicago	21
Charles N. Richards, Chicago	23
Adelaide L. Abrahams, Chicago	34
William A. Miller, Lake View	23
Alvina Lilie, Lake View	21
Henry Bornemann, Chicago	26
Ella Koehling, Chicago	22
Michael O'Donnell, Chicago	44
Rose Brady, Chicago	36
Michael Halloran, Washington, D. C.	27
Bridget Sheehy, Chicago	22
Charles J. Coyle, Chicago	23
Mattie L. Palmer, Chicago	33
Herman Felix, Chicago	25
Augusta Begatta, Chicago	21
Garrett McAuliffe, Chicago	30
Ellen Collins, Chicago	22
Robert Fletcher, Chicago	27
Mary Conroy, Chicago	21
James O'Brien, Chicago	25
Nellie O'Rourke, Chicago	21
Anton Joppek, Chicago	22
Josephine Wagner, Chicago	21
William McDonald, Chicago	40
Bridget Crney, Chicago	35
Jan Prokowski, Chicago	25
Frances Olsewske, Chicago	18

MARRIAGES.

POPE—PATTERSON—At Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clarke Jr., Willard S. Pope, of Detroit, to Martha E. Patterson, daughter of the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Bissell, Bishop of Vermont.

DEATHS.

SLAHES—At her residence, 21 East Harrison-st., Mrs. S. E. Slahes, aged 35 years and 3 months.

KELLER—At Verona, Mo., Oct. 26, of typhoid malaria, August P. Keller, eldest son of Christen and Henrietta Keller, aged 23 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

SHIMMIN—At her late residence, 481 West Adams-st., on Thursday, 26th inst., Jennie E., beloved wife of Robert E. Shimmin, aged 44 years.
Funeral services at house at 2 o'clock today (Friday). Friends are invited. Remains will be taken to Pecatonica, Ill., for interment.

MUNGER—On Thursday, Oct. 26, at 12:15 p. m., M. Jennie Booth, wife of O. L. Munger.
Funeral on Saturday at 2 p. m., from the residence, 3666 Indiana-av.

RYAN—John Ryan, aged 47.
Funeral from his late residence, 2900 Cottage Grove-av., on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

RYAN—Oct. 26, at 3 p. m., at 45 Flournoy-st., Mrs. John Ryan, aged 52 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROCCA—Dominick A. Rocca, the only son of Antonio and Lizzie Rocca, aged 7 months.
Funeral will take place from 75 Illinois-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
He leaves his father and mother in sorrow and in pain, but goes to meet his brother in Heaven above.
HIS FATHER.

HINE—Thursday, Oct. 26, at half-past 7 o'clock, of diphtheria, Eddy Henry Hine, only child of H. W. and Della Hine.
Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family invited.
☞ Racine (Wis.) and Ottawa (Can.) papers please copy.

BAKER—The funeral of the late Franklin Baker will take place at 1:30 p. m. today from No. 1914 Wabash-av., to Michigan Southern depot at Twenty-second-st. Remains to be taken to Watertown, N. Y., for interment.

FINNIGAN—On the 25th inst., Kate Finnigan, wife of Patrick Finnigan, aged 42 years. Born in County Galway, Ireland.
Funeral on Saturday, Oct. 28, at 10 a. m., from her late residence, 4317 Wentworth-av., to St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Chicago, Judge Jameson Chairman, will be held at the "Home," 104½ South Desplaines-st., Saturday at 2 p. m.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Nos. 52 and 54 Wabash-av., today at 2 p. m. there will be a meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventh Senatorial District. Each member of the club is most earnestly solicited to be present.

FIRST WARD STRAIGHT REPUBLICan Club will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel club-room this evening to ratify the County and Third Senatorial District nominations; also to appoint a Campaign Committee from the precincts of the ward.

REPUBLICAN RALLY OF THE FIFTH Ward at Raber's Hall, No. 2210 Archer-av., this evening. The following speakers will address the meeting: R. W. Dunham, Charles H. Harris, A. J. Galloway, and others.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE EIGHTeenth Ward will hold a meeting at 105 North Clark-st. this evening. Good speakers will be in attendance.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT Centennial Hall, South Chicago, Saturday evening. The following speakers will address the meeting: R. W. Dunham, A. J. Galloway, and others.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POLITICAL.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republicans of the Twelfth Ward at Owsley's Hall, corner Robey and Madison-sts., this evening. The following speakers will address the meeting: George R. Davis, Seth Hanchett, Louis Hutt, A. G. Lane, and C. C. Kohlsaat.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFteenth Ward will hold a meeting at Folz Hall this evening. The following speakers will address the meeting: Seth Hanchett, George E. Adams, Louis Hutt, Col. Scribner, Ed Cook, Col. Stimming.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward tonight at 448 West Chicago-av.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Republicans of the Fourth Ward this evening at Patton's Hall, No. 3400 State-st. H. A. Anderson, Charles H. Harris, Simeon W. King, and others will address the meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJ. J. H. COLE, THE EVANGELIST, leads the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture room today.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETing of the Veteran Union League held at the club rooms this evening. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be presented for consideration.

PANTALOONS.

NOT THE "HUMPTY-DUMPTY" PANTALOONS AS OUR CUT ABOVE MIGHT LEAD YOU TO THINK, BUT PANTS "AS YOU LIKE THEM," NEITHER TOO LARGE NOR TOO SMALL, RATHER THAT HAPPY MEDIUM WHICH PLEASES 90 PER CENT OF THE BUYERS; FOR THE OTHER 10 PER CENT WE MAKE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, AND CAN FIT THEM AS SNUG AS THEY DESIRE. IT'S SURPRISING WHAT A LITTLE MONEY WILL DO FOR YOU IN A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING LIKE THIS. $2.50 BUYS A REAL GOOD SERVICEABLE PANT. BETTER ONES AT $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, &c., &c., UP TO $10.00, ALL INTERESTING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR VARIED CALLINGS.

LET US SHOW YOU THROUGH OUR PANT STOCK TODAY OR TOMORROW IF YOU'RE INTERESTED.

F. M. ATWOOD,

C. O. D. CLOTHIER,

SUCCESSOR TO

A. J. NUTTING & CO.,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

GLYNDEN COLLECTION

Water Color

AND

OIL PAINTINGS,

FROM THE

SPANISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

NOW ON

EXHIBITION

AT

ART GALLERY, 209 WABASH-AV.,

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,

Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., 64 & 66 White-st., New York.

PEREMPTORY PACKAGE SALE

OF

900 CASES

COATINGS, SKIRTINGS, DENIMS, COTTONADES, &c.,

The entire balance of production of the

Warren Cotton Mills,

By order of Messrs. BLISS, FABYAN & CO.

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1882, at 11 o'cl'ck,

ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, viz:

277 cases Plain and Fancy Coatings, "BRITISH MOHAIRS" (ticket).
100 cases English patent polished yarn FANCY SKIRTINGS.
286 cases Brown Denims, A X A, B B, C C, and Beaver Creek.
157 cases 8-oz. D. & T. Cottonades.
80 cases Heavy Fancy Duck.
ALSO
100 cases Grey Meltons.

IMPORTED

BULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,

And all other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest assortment ever shown in Chicago. Illustrated Catalogue free. Send for it.

Hiram Sibley & Co.,

SEEDMEN,

200-206 Randolph St.,

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office, 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

HATS 85c to $2.50. Fall Styles Hats, $3, $3.50. LESTER, 10 N. Clark-st.

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ALSO
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...MPORTED
...ULBS Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses,
...other sorts for Fall Planting. Largest ...nt ever shown in Chicago. ...ted Catalogue free. Send for it.
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COAL IN ILLINOIS.

Excitement and Rejoicing Over the Discovery of a Fine Vein of Coal at Pana.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PANA, Ill., Oct. 24.—A most successful search for coal has just been terminated here in the finding of a vein of seven feet three inches in thickness at a depth of 721 feet six inches. The coal is of most excellent quality, and the thickness of the vein quite unusual. It is the seventh vein passed through, and is No. 5 in the series of veins as recognized by the State Geologist. Immediately above the vein is a firm roofing of hard slate and rock of about five feet, and above that ten feet of hard limestone, and beneath several inches of solid shale before the fire clay commences. An unsuccessful effort to bore with the ordinary drill used for such purposes, some ten years ago, by which a depth of 585 feet was reached and the work then abandoned, had the effect to discourage further prospecting until the commencement of the present year, when a subscription was raised to make another test. The committee appointed for that purpose entered into a contract in April last with Mr. M. C. Bullock, of Chicago, to bore with his diamond drill to a depth of 700 feet, and if desired as deep as 1,000 feet. The work was commenced in the latter part of May. The results of the boring are now visible to the eye in nearly 500 feet of solid corings of rock, shale, and coal (one and a half inches in diameter) taken out by the drill, and preserved in their proper order and labeled as to depth, and constitute, it is believed, the only perfect record of a boring in the State, or certainly in the southern portion of the State. There are now in view seven different veins of coal, varying in thickness from six inches to seven feet and three inches. The discovery of this rare deposit has quickened the pulses of our people. Without doubt the work of sinking a shaft will soon be undertaken. Recognizing the importance of this event to our city, the Mayor issued his proclamation for a general rejoicing last evening, and for thirty minutes the bells rung, the whistles sounded, and guns were fired, bringing out the people en masse. The fire company, headed by the band, marched to Hayward's Opera-House, which was soon filled to overflowing, and the evening was given over to impromptu speeches by residents and visitors.

One of the incidents of the evening was the presentation of a fine gold watch and chain by the committee on behalf of the citizens to Mr. James Duggan, the Superintendent, as a token of their regard for his gentlemanly deportment, unceasing watchfulness, and rare skill in the use of the drill and machinery.

It may not be amiss to add that we have a beautiful, well-built young city of 3,500 inhabitants in the midst of a fine agricultural region, with three railroads, and the prospect of a fourth looking toward Kansas City. It is believed that the opening up of the coal-fields will impart new vigor to our business interests, and that a future of great prosperity is before us. It remains to be seen whether the citizens will themselves sink and operate a shaft; but if they do not, capitalists are ready and anxious to come in from neighboring cities to do so, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the work will be soon under way. J. W. K.

Careworn persons, students, weak and overworked mothers will find in Brown's Iron Bitters a complete tonic, which gives strength and tone to the whole system.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Just south of Main Entrance.
301 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3137 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman, 4419 STATE-ST., Branch Store. } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

312 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
62 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
810 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
601 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
156 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
632 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
391 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
290 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
311 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1102 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
671 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

386 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
461 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
175 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE MOONEY & BOLAND DETECTIVE Agency of 132 Broadway, New York, has elegant offices for its Chicago branch at 151 and 153 Monroe-st. Success unparalleled. Reputation worldwide.

$10 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF a pointer dog (right hind foot cut off); or $5 reward to any one giving information towards his recovery at 31 South Market-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO., CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS., can be seen, in great variety of cases, the celebrated HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S Upright, Grand, and Square Pianos. Also, the well-known EMERSON PIANO, And a fine stock of the popular KIMBALL ORGANS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS AT W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-st.

PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND—Large assortment to select from; lowest prices, easiest payments; new pianos to rent. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. ORGAN FACTORY, Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts. Warerooms, Corner State and Adams-sts. Turns out 40 Organs per day. Organs for Church. Organs for Parlor. Send for Catalogue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN DEsires to form the acquaintance of an unmarried or widow lady who has a few thousand dollars, ready cash, which she will loan, taking as security part of a valuable property. Satisfaction guaranteed. References unexceptionable. Address, giving time and place of interview, CHILDE HAROLD, Tribune.

PERSONAL—WILL J. E. BULGIN call at Post-Office, Chicago, for letter from E. N?

PERSONAL—JACK: TUESDAY, 8 P. M., same as before.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—S. R.: IF YOU REQUIRE the best detective service, go to the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 151-153 Monroe-st., which is a branch of their large establishment in New York.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 97 to 103 East Van Buren-st., have every facility complete for storing furniture, pianos, and merchandise, etc. Call and see. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A FINE McNEALE & URban burglar chest, with Sargent timer; also a small Hall burglar chest, fire and burglar medium-sized house safe, lined with velvet throughout, and a large assortment of good second-hand safes, at reduced rates, at J. GREENHOOD & Co.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
Lake-av., 2-story frame; brick basement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; lot 42 feet $8,000.
Lake-av., 2-story, basement, and subcellar brick; in fine order; immediate possession; $6,500.
Lake-av., frame cottage, 8 rooms, near Fortieth-st.; 50-foot lot; $5,000.
Ellis-av., large, comfortable frame; lot 66x348; best location on the street.
Ellis-av., 2-story and basement brick, near Fortieth-st., east front; $6,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., 2-story brick, near lake; $5,500.
Bryant-av., elegant 2-story, basement, and mansard brick; $8,500.
Vincennes-av., 2-story and cellar brick; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor.
South Park-av., three frame houses, near Thirty-first-st.; $3,500 to $5,000.
South Park-av., several brick and stone fronts from $6,000 to $15,000.
Calumet-av., several brick and stone houses; very desirable.
Prairie-av., large list of frame, stone, and brick houses; $5,000 to $25,000.
Indiana-av., very choice residence, No. 2817, at a bargain; also a large list of brick and stone fronts.
Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick residence, near Thirty-second-st.; bargain.
Large list on all avenues south; also Dearborn and other streets. Parties looking for homes or investments will do well to call.

UNIMPROVED.

Several lots on State-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.
Several lots on Wabash-av., (50 feet) between Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth-sts.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, west front, north of Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., 50x203, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st.; cheapest lot on the street; $150 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.; $120 per foot.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., several lots; $85 per foot.
Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st., several 50-foot lots; cheap.
Calumet-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts., at $85 to $120 per foot.
South Park-av., 400 feet between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts.; several choice corners for investment and improvement.
Thirty-fifth-st., 50 feet, south front, near Rhodes-av.
Choice corner Bryant and Vincennes-avs.; same on Oak-av.
Several desirable pieces on Cottage Grove-av.
Several of the choicest lots on Ellis-av., between Thirty-fifth and Forty-third-sts.
Also several very desirable lots, 50 to 100 feet, east or west front, on Lake-av.
Large list at Oakland, Kenwood, and South Park, including some of the most desirable property on the lake shore.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48 feet, near Thirteenth-st., $16,500; the lot alone is worth the price.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Octagon stone-front, near Fourteenth-st., extra well built and finished in hard wood; 25 feet wide and three rooms deep; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone front, near Seventeenth-st.; 25 feet wide and three rooms deep.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Eighteenth-st; 25 feet wide and three rooms deep.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Twentieth-st., heated by steam, with brick barn, 25 feet wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, completely furnished; price of house and furniture $24,000; dining-room on parlor floor.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Double brick house, heated by steam, with lot 55x168 feet, and large brick barn, $40,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with brick barn, near Twenty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 24 feet front, on desirable corner south of Twenty-second-st., $10,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, near Twenty-second-st., $12,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, 25 feet front, and four rooms deep; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, 50x170 feet, and brick barn, $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Three fine places, $65,000, $80,000, and $85,000.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8:
Rush-st., marble front, north of Indiana, 12 rooms, first-class house and best neighborhood, $13,000.
Calumet-av., large house and grounds, $65,000 and $100,000.
Calumet-av., marble front, 16 rooms, $18,000.
Prairie-av., brick house and very good barn, $14,000.
Prairie-av., stone front, Twenty-seventh-st., $10,000.
Twenty-ninth-st., frame and brick cellar, $5,000.
Vernon-av., brick house, near Twenty-ninth-st., $5,250.
Forty feet Calumet-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st., $225.
Fifty or 150 feet Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st., $250.
Fifty feet Stanton-av., corner Oak-av., cheap.
100x164 feet Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st., $10,000.
70x112 feet Laflin-st., corner Plum, desirable for building.
104x100 Taylor-st., both corners of Idaho-st.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY!

to secure one of those choice building sites in the new subdivision on the corner of Fullerton-av. and North Clark-st., adjoining Lincoln Park.

ONLY 100 FEET LEFT,

fronting on North Clark-st., by over 500 feet deep to Lincoln Park. This is for sale (the whole or a part) at a lower price than any property equally choice now on the market.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
Lots on Chicago-av., south front, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., at $850; liberal terms, low interest; water and sewer.
Lots on Rice-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts., at $650; liberal terms, low interest; water and sewer.
Lots on Fullerton-av., near Racine-av.; Racine-av., near Fullerton-av.; and Montana-st., near Racine-av.; fine high land in first-class neighborhood; prices from $32.50 to $65 per front foot on liberal terms.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. STONE-front house north of Eighteenth-st., cheap.
Wabash-av., 3-story brick near Eighteenth-st., a bargain.
Third-av., near Harrison-st., lot with 2-story brick, $6,500; best bargain on the street.
Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., 40 feet with 2 frame houses, $17,500.
R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-AV., NEAR POLK-st., large house, lot 33x126; all improvements; $3,600.
LEAVITT-ST., near Ogden-av. cars, brick houses, well rented; $3,250.
POLK-ST., near Ogden-av., fine brick house; elegant repair; $3,250.
HONORE-ST., near Adams, brick house; $4,500.
FLOURNOY-ST., elegant brick house, grained throughout; cheap and easy terms.
LAWNDALE, near depot, elegant cottage, with garden, trees, etc., only $1,800; a great bargain.
W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY on West Madison-st. now paying 10 per cent on value ($20,000); will take North Side dwelling worth from $5,000 to $8,000 in part payment; or will exchange for improved business property on South Side; give particulars. V 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV., east of California-av., 25x125 feet; at a sacrifice.
PARK-AV., 60x100 feet, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.
CARROLL-AV., 50x123 feet, between Lincoln and Robey-sts.; $40 per foot.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—A 3-story, nearly new brick block, with brick barn and lot 72x125; stone sidewalks; fine location, near Lincoln Park; renting for $3,000. This is a sacrifice at $22,000.
Also a 4-story stone front, North Clark-st., near Huron; renting for $1,825. Price, $18,000.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MARSHFIELD-AV., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts., 2-story and basement brick house; gas, water, bath, etc.; price, $3,250.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ON EASY terms—525 West Adams-st., south front; lot 50x189½; house and barn in thorough repair. Apply at 198 Lake-st. Can give immediate possession.

FOR SALE—372 LA SALLE-AV., 2-STOry and basement stone-front dwelling, three rooms deep, east front, finely finished throughout, and in the choicest location on the avenue.
F. H. WATRISS, 90 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WRIGHTWOOD-AV., fine residence property, of great depth, on the south side of Wrightwood-av., one block west of Clark-st.
DEMING COURT, fine residence lots on Deming court, just west of Clark-st. Prices very low and liberal terms.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Clinton, 70 feet, south front, with improvements, $13,000. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Between Wood and Lincoln-sts., 2-story and basement brick; lot 22x125 feet; $9,000.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
SOUTH PARK-AV., corner Ray-st., 37½x110 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV., 100 feet, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST., west of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.
WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x150 feet.
WABASH-AV., corner Thirty-seventh court, 50x150 feet to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—BY SCHRADER BROS., 178 Dearborn-st., wholesale store building, 5-story brick, with lot 40x90, corner of alley, on Market-st., south of Madison. A splendid chance for investment.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV.—50 feet on the south side of Warren-av., east of Ashland; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
INDIANA-AV., near Thirty-first-st., small frame cottage, and lot 25x125 feet; $4,000.
PRAIRIE-AV., 2-story frame 8-room house, with modern improvements, lot 25x125 feet, near Thirty-second-st.; $4,000.

FOR SALE—3 NEW STONE-FRONT houses on South Side with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $9,000 each. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OUR "FALL SCHEDULE" of real estate for sale mailed on application. This list includes all classes of city property in each division. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3615 FOREST-AV.—7-ROOM brick, cheapest house on the street, only $4,100. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
OHIO-ST.—Between State and Cass, 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling-house; elegant condition; price, $16,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY—BUSINESS PROPERTY.

NORTH CLARK-ST.
Three-story and basement stone-front, $20,000.
Three-story and basement brick, $15,000.
Two-story and basement frame, $11,500.

WELLS-ST.
Three-story and basement stone-front, $18,000.
Three-story and basement brick, $14,000.

KINZIE-ST.
Three-story and basement brick, $12,500.

NORTH SIDE IMPROVED.
DEARBORN-AV.—Elegant residences from $13,000 up.
LA SALLE-AV.—An elegant corner residence, $22,000.
CARL-ST., near Lincoln Park, 3-story, attic, and cellar brick flat, $10,000.
NORTH STATE-ST.—A cozy 2-story and basement brick, $9,500.
INDIANA-ST.—Three-story stone-front flat, $10,000.
LARRABEE-ST., near Belden-av., 3-story flat, $8,500.
INDIANA-ST., 10-room brick, $6,500.
ERIE-ST., 2-story and basement brick and 2-story brick barn, $7,500.
CHICAGO-AV., near La Salle-av., 2-story frame, $6,000.

NORTH SIDE LOTS.
LA SALLE-AV., 29.78x152.
NORTH CLARK-ST., 48x150.
ONTARIO-ST., corner Franklin, 21x100.
BELDEN-AV., near Lincoln, 4 lots, 24x116.
WELLS-ST., 24x162, near Schiller.
INDIANA-ST., near Dearborn-av., 40x100.
WENDELL-ST., east of Wells, 94.75x100.
NORTH CLARK-ST., near Schiller, 29.71x150.
NORTH CLARK-ST., near Schiller, 24x152.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—ON THE NORTH SIDE.
A CORNER, north front, 172x100, $75 per foot.
SUPERIOR-ST., 181x100, $70 per foot.
LARRABEE-ST., near Chicago-av., a triangle, 94 feet front, running through to Hawthorne-av.
LARRABEE-ST., 100x186, running through to Hawthorne, with 20-foot alley north and adjoining; this property has railroad facilities; is near river, and furnishes light on THREE SIDES. Manufacturers take a look at it. Price to suit you.

WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Adams-st., near Aberdeen, 2-story frame, large house, lot 30x170; $6,250.
Monroe-st., near Aberdeen, 2-story frame on stone foundation; nice place.
Hoyne-av., in flats; rents for $62.50; stands alone; very fine condition; $5,000.
Washington-st., near Robey, 2-story and basement brick, with barn.
Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, in good order; cheap for $5,000.
Pacific-av., near Polk-st., 2-story frame; 9 rooms, with fine lot worth more than I ask for the whole thing; good barn; a bargain; $5,000.
Walnut-st., one of the finest cottages of 8 rooms on the street; all modern improvements; lot 36x125; cheap; $2,900.
Cottage on Park-av., 6 rooms.
Cottage on Fulton-st., near Union Park, corner, lot 25x125; $2,900.
Cottage on Warren-av., $1,000.
Cottage on Owasco-st., 6 rooms; lot 24x100; cheap; $1,250.
Artesia-av., near Fulton-st., 2-story frame; good order; rents for $37; lot 25x125; $3,000; good barn.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DIVISION-ST.—West of Larrabee, 25x110 feet.
LAKE VIEW-AV.—S. e. cor. Surf-st., 55x500 ft, running to Lake Michigan.
LOTS on Halsted, Dayton, Fremont, and Bissell-sts., cheap, on easy terms.
MELROSE-ST.—166x251 feet, northwest corner Lake Shore drive, cheap.
ASHLAND-AV.—50 feet, full depth, on the west side of the street, between Harrison and Polk-sts.
HARRISON-ST.—Lots on the north side of Harrison-st., between Loomis and Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE of Calumet Lake, opposite Pullman, fronting 1320 feet on One-Hundred and Thirteenth-st., and one block from track of the "Nickel-Plate" R. R. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AND HOUSE, 32 miles from Chicago; near depot. Price, $700. TOMLINSON, Room 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
HALSTED-ST.—Corner of Congress, three 3-story marble-front buildings, stores below and rooms above; this property is well rented, and can be bought cheap.
HARRISON-ST.—Near Aberdeen, 2-story frame house arranged for two families; also, 2-story brick house, bakery below and dwelling above; lot 50x150 feet; this property will pay a handsome income on the investment.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BARGAINS—
75 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st., at $100.
50 feet, east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., cheapest lot in the block, $130.
50x147 feet, west front, near Thirty-eighth-st., $100.
25 feet, east front, near Thirty-eighth-st., $100.
125 feet, corner Thirty-sixth-st., $100.
GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR WESTern-av., fronting both sides of Congress-st., cheap. R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES, GOOD HOUSE, barn, orchard, timber, and water. Price, $1650. TOMLINSON, Room 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DEARBORN-AV.—3-story and basement, 16-rooms, octagon front, 3 rooms deep, near Division-st.; price, $15,000.
WELLINGTON-AV.—On Green Bay Road, 12-room brick house, with lot 98x128 feet.
SUPERIOR-ST.—In block southeast corner of St. Clair, 2-story and basement stone-fronts; $8,000 each.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 8: Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st., 66⅔x112 feet, offered at a low price, $200 a foot, to close an estate.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPerty—We have a large list between Canal and Halsted-sts. W. T. CUSHING, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
DELAWARE-PLACE, 90 feet, full depth, facing south.
STATE-ST., south of Delaware-place, 42½x110 feet.
LA SALLE-ST., southwest corner Erie, 50x110 feet.
INDIANA-ST., 50x100 feet, on north side of Indiana-st., just east of Pine. Price, $130 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.:
MADISON-ST., facing Central Park, 75x190 feet, west of St. Louis-av.

FOR SALE—50X188 FEET AT THE south side of West Jackson-st., between Ashland-av. and Laflin-st., at a bargain if sold immediately. SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
BELDEN-AV.—Cor. Hurlbut-st., fine frame house, with brick basement, 11 rooms; has furnace, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; lot 50x125 to an alley; cheap.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON STONE FRONT on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. Choice neighborhood; no railroad track; thoroughly built and nearly new; now vacant and in order. Will be sold low, on easy terms, by C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
DEMING-COURT, east of Orchard, 50x180...$2,700
SHEFFIELD-AV., near Wrightwood, 25x125...900
HALSTED-ST., south of Diversey, 50x125...1,600
FULLERTON-AV., west of Lincoln-av. 25x135...1,375
Inquire in Bank, 57 and 59 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ERIE-ST.—East of State, south front, fine 3-story and basement brick house, with brown stone trimmings, front; immediate possession will be given; can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN! IF SOLD within a few days. No. 2131 Michigan-av., 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st., 3-story and basement first-class brick building, store below and fine flats above; good 2-story brick barn. Lot 25x160 to a 20-foot alley. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 166 and 168 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 13 IN THE FIRST addition to Kensington, adjoins Pullman's lands, is close to the Michigan Central Railroad and Transfer House. The Illinois Central R. R. runs on one side of it, and the Western Indiana R. R. on the other side. It has an area of eight and one-half acres. It is an A No. 1 site for a manufactory or warehouse, and will be sold cheap to close an estate.
EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 235 State-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $1,500 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe, houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures, and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS—Taylor's additions are situated in the centre of this new manufacturing city. Bargains are now offered in high grove lots near Lake Michigan for homes, and in choice business lots on leading streets. Terms easy; title perfect. Maps and particulars furnished by D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 15 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE COTTAGE NEAR corner Forty-eighth-st. and Tracy-av., only $1,150; $100 and $15 per month. Best chance to get a home ever offered. JEROME P. BOWES, Room 23, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—Completely furnished nine-room house, barn, chicken-house, etc., all in first-class order, with lot 50x150; eight minutes' walk from depot; 21 trains daily each way. Price $4,000; terms $2,500 cash, balance one year from 1st of January next. Address P. O. Box 174, South Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOR $1,000—A BEAUTIful brand new 7-room cottage, with lot 172 feet deep, at Glencoe; $250 down, and balance in monthly payments of $15; now get you a home and stop paying all your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—ARE YOU GOing to the land of flowers? If you are, send for a pamphlet describing over 100 orange groves, residences, farms, and hotels I have for sale; some to exchange. MARTIN DUNN, 306 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—
TEN ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE, NEAR STOCK-YARDS, ON HALSTED-ST.
Excellent for subdivision.
A. F. STEVENSON, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—Near the Stock-Yards and packing-houses, between Ashland and Western-avs.	$150 to $200
LOTS—On the ridge at Pullman, State-st., and One Hundred and Tenth-st.	$200 to $300
LOTS—One block from the depot at East Garfield	$200 to $300
LOTS—Near Humboldt Park	200
LOTS—At Morton Grove, on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, close to depot	100
LOTS—At Ravinia, on the shore, near depot	100
LOTS—Near Highland Park	100
LOTS—At Highwood	50
LOTS—At Kenwood	....
LOTS—At Englewood	....

AND
LOTS OF ACRES NEAR BY,
AND
ALL CHEAP.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND Glencoe—I can give a better bargain in either of these places than can be found in Cook County. Look at all the other suburbs first, and then come to my office at 10 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. and take a free ride to see the premises, and I think we shall trade. At all events, it will cost you nothing to try. Lots for sale at from $5 to $10 per foot, or $100 to $250 a lot. Monthly payments will buy a home. I have been dealing in suburban property north of the city for the last sixteen years, and for a reputation for fair and honorable dealing I will refer to any business man in Evanston, where I have resided for 15 years. Come young men who have no homes of your own, secure one before it takes another rise, as it surely will next season. C. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—On Calumet River, on Calumet Iron & Steel Co.'s Slip—60 acres admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes. River front and railroad facilities. Ground high and dry. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 2,400 acres in the Red River Valley, 20 miles south of Fargo, D. T., with good buildings, granary, barns, and dwelling-house; also elevator of 26,000 bushels capacity; all new. Reason for selling, failing health of present owner. Will be sold on favorable terms, and will include in sale his stock and machinery. This is one of the best properties in the great wheat-growing region of the Northwest. For terms apply to P.-O. Box A, Valparaiso, Ind.

FOR SALE—640-ACRE STOCK-FARM; 400 acres of blue-grass pasture, 200 plow land, 40 acres of meadow, under fence; wind pump; good house and stabling; 10 acres of hog-tight fence. Must be sold soon; price $15 per acre. Address J. B. DODGE, Walnut, Bureau Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR merchandise—53 acres of land one and a half miles from the flourishing Town of Chanute, Kas.; will be sold cheap or exchanged for merchandise; 30 acres of it in cultivation. For information apply to Chapin's Book Store, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.; or address S. W. FOSTER, Frankfort, Spink County, Dak.

FOR SALE—BEST STOCK FARM IN Northern Illinois, 675 acres, all fenced, barn, cribs, sheds, etc.; yields 5 tons tame hay per acre; $40. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, KANE County, near station, $45; 160-acre farm, splendid improvements, close to Waukegan, $50. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 100 acres, brick improvements, 27 miles from Chicago on Du Page River, high land, and everything very desirable. Call at our office and examine photographs of same, also specimens of products of farm and orchard. Can be purchased at a very low figure. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 80 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS PLEASE NOTICE—Have cash for immediate investment in desirable business property. If you can offer any inducement let me have particulars at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — OWNers please notice. I have customers with sums from $5,000 to $50,000 cash lying idle and anxious to invest. If you have any desirable property, business or residence, improved or vacant, on which you can offer any inducement, leave full particulars with me at once. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
84 South Sangamon-st., a 1½-story house, 7 rooms, etc., completely furnished.
$27—289 Oakley-st., fine 6-room flat, with brick barn.
$40—209 West Fourteenth-st., 10-room house in perfect order.
—In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant suite.
$90—In the Seymour apartment building, 303 and 305 Jackson-st., a very desirable suite; south front.
$85—79 Honore-st., 8 rooms and all improvements; fine light; large lot; near 3 lines of cars.
$45—514 and 516 Congress-st. (east of Ashland-av.), an elegant new flat.
$35 and $40—849 to 853 Madison-st., near Hoyne, elegant and complete flats in the Potter Building.
$30—7-room house, all improvements, 305½ Jackson.

TO RENT—
1339 Fulton-st.
1341 Fulton-st.
666 Walnut-st.
All nice 2-story brick residences.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—938 WEST ADAMS-ST.—1½-story, $25; also 552 Hubbard-st., cottage with brick basement, 8 rooms and 8 closets, $25. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE—124 LYTLE-ST., near Taylor. Inquire at 351 Canal-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE—JUST renovated; new paper, paint, etc.; 10 rooms; $40. 152 South Robey-st. Call there. For sale on easy payments.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 6 rooms, bath, furnace, brick barn; $29. 289 Oakley-av. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NINE-ROOM brick cottage, with bath, hot and cold water; built lately; all modern improvements, splendid location; rent cheap; convenient to street-cars, at 18 Groveland court. Inquire of E. P. CURTIS, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—2342 PRAIRIE-AV., FIRST-class stone-front house of 12 rooms. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—205 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Furnished, to careful party until May 1, or longer if desired; near Douglas Station and cable-cars; no sewer-gas.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—9-ROOM house, with water, bath, range, etc.; $40. At South Evanston, 8-room house; $15. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES and lots at $5 to $15; will sell on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors (7 rooms each and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.; will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT FLATS, with all modern improvements; 7 rooms each; corner Oak-st. and lake-shore drive. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—10 ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM flats on Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln Park; just completed and very fine; $30. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FLAT OF seven rooms near Lincoln Park. Inquire of WEBER & SCHMID, Room 4, 46 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS AND closets, and barn; $25 per month. 301 Dayton-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS OF 3 AND 6 rooms each, corner State and Thirty-sixth-sts. D. HARRY HAMMER, 174 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, FIRST FLOOR, 384 Fulton-st.; six nice rooms, $35; every convenience. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st., a suite of five all light rooms, south front, $20; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH means living in the choicest block on Michigan-av., near Nineteenth-st., and having more room than they need, would let a large alcove front room, with a communicating back room, handsomely and newly furnished, with or without first-class table, with use of part of stable and coachman if desired. References exchanged. S 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, ONE FURnished, two unfurnished, bathroom and furnace heat. Calumet-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. Address S 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 378 Wabash-av., third floor. MR. M. A. ADAMS.

TO RENT—2125 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished and unfurnished rooms. Reference.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished parlor floor and basement or single rooms; or will rent whole house; responsible party.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, from $2.50 to $8 per week. 47 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND one unfurnished room at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—562 WABASH-AV., LARGE front and back parlor unfurnished; also furnished rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms; terms moderate.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM with alcove, on second floor; bath; east exposure; Dearborn-av. south of Chicago-av.; for gentlemen only; $25 per month. Address S 45, Tribune.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS; furnished for light housekeeping; price moderate. 682 North Clark-st., two blocks south of Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—275 RUSH-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished front alcove, all modern improvements, private family, with or without board.

TO RENT—217 NORTH STATE-ST., A large, well-furnished room to gentlemen; use of bath, gas, etc.; well heated.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room at 134 Warren-av., with or without board.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT room, first floor; $8 in advance. GOODMAN, 27 Walnut-st., near park and cars.

TO RENT—3 FRONT ROOMS IN MARble front No. 541 West Madison-st., with bath, etc. Apply to A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—SPLENDID CORNER store, single or double; Michigan-av. and Thirty-first-st.; fine position; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—STORE—424 WEST VAN Buren-st., 50x18; would prefer boots and shoes or barber; $25.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 76 THIRTY-ninth-st., 21x50 feet; good location for dry goods or groceries. J. L. WEBSTER, 3904 Cottage Grove-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE METHodist Church Block on Washington and Clark-sts., separate or in suites. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 13, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; VERY DEsirable. 176 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
343 Fulton-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $35.
541 Hubbard-st., second floor, 7 rooms, $30.
221 West Indiana-st., elegant brick flat, 8 rooms, $35.
805 Fulton-st., frame house, 7 rooms, $25.
267 Park-av., cottage, 6 rooms, $25.
638 West Lake-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $15.
Ohio and Armour-sts., suites of 2 to 4 rooms, $9 to $12.

FURNISHED.
126 South Sangamon-st., house, 11 rooms, $65.

STORES.
638 West Lake-st., stone-front store and basement.
735 West Lake-st., store and 3 rooms, $22.
276 Blue Island-av., brick store, $35.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED UPPER floor 50x80 feet in our new building corner Sedgwick and Erie-sts, with or without power; use of elevator. Union Wire Mattress Company.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR manufacturing, one with power preferred. Address P 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENtleman, a comfortable room on the North Side, with privilege of a grate fire. Address S 46, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 or 14 rooms on North Side, between Chicago-av. and Indiana-st., east of Clark. Address S 88, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE furnished room, South Side, for gentleman, in private family. Address, with particulars, STORE, 38 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH Side, front room, well furnished, closet, grate desired, by one gentleman; also smaller room at same place with closet, by another; east of Clark; no boarding-house. References. Address Room 54, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED house or flat; 7 to 10 rooms; North or South Side. Address J. R. K., Grand Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG GENtleman wants cozy room, rent moderate, South Side, private family preferred. Address H, 131 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with or without board.

347 WABASH-AV., SECOND FLAT—Nice parlor and bed-room, three warm meals daily in private family.

2344 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT alcove and one small room, with first-class board, to gentlemen only.

AN ALCOVE AND OTHER ELEGANT rooms on Wabash-av. south of Fourteenth-st. 6 o'clock dinners. S 34, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day board, $3.

244 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board. References.

WITH BOARD—TWO WELL FURnished family rooms, separate or together, in a family of three where home cooking and home comforts and privileges can be enjoyed; location Lincoln Park, 22 minutes' ride to Washington-st. Best of references given and required. Address N N, 751 Sedgwick-st.

WEST SIDE.

290 WARREN-AV.—BOARD FOR TWO gentlemen with good room.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—154 AND 156 CLARK-st., over Burcky and Milan's new dining-rooms. Pleasant single rooms 50 cents per night, $2.50 per week. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CHOATE'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—177 nicely furnished rooms; single rooms, 50 cts per night; meals, 25 cts.; room and board, $5 to $7.50 per week. No such accommodations in the city for the price.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 AND 230 Clark-st., opposite Post-Office—Well-furnished rooms, with board, from $7 to $10 per week; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair—Elegantly furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG man in quiet private family; West Side preferred; home comforts. Address, stating terms, S 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO FURNISHED connecting rooms for gentleman, wife, and two daughters (ages 16 and 7) in desirable location on West Side. Address S 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND UNFURNISHED ALcove or two connecting rooms for gent and wife; sure pay. Best of references. Address V 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO CONNECTING front rooms, or alcove, by two young gentlemen, in first-class neighborhood on South Side; are willing to pay liberally for good accommodations. Address V 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NO other boarders, for family of 5; North Side preferred; no objection to South Side. V 3, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE 5-GLASS LANDAU, good as new; all kinds of carriages; jump-seats, top and open buggies; one second-hand silver road wagon; a large assortment of new and second-hand trucks, top delivery wagons, express wagons, new and second-hand; a large stock of new and second-hand harness of every description; also, a large stock of horse blankets and robes of all kinds, whips, saddles, etc. We sell on monthly payments or exchange. Horses and wagons to let by the day, week, or month. Come and see for yourself. The largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—3 FINE BUGGY HORSES, good drivers; 10 other horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; 8 two-seated sleighs, 25 cutters, new and second-hand; one span horses suitable for dirt wagon; also dirt wagon only in use 60 days, as good as new; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; money advanced; robes, blankets, etc.
H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—COUPELET CARRIAGE, new, first-class make; will sell for cash or on time. Apply to MITCHELL, 245 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WORK-HORSE, cheap. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 229 State-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT HIGHLAND Farm. For terms address F. F. FRENCH, 75 Michigan-st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR CASH—Wagons and buggies, at the factory, Archer-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. C. J. HULL.

SEE THIS BARGAIN—$300 WILL BUY the high bred and fast trotting horse Almont Jr.; he is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,100 pounds, is a handsome bay, has flowing mane and tail to the ground, is well broke in all harness and good under the saddle; he trotted in 2:32 in a matinee race last August; he is a very promising young horse, never been trained for speed, but is a natural trotter, needs no boots or weights; he was sired by Almont, dam a very fast mare by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; will warrant him sound and kind, and give 30 days trial; he cost $1,050 six months ago; owner cannot ride on account of ill-health reason for offering him so low. Also a beautiful inbred Ethan Allen bay mare, 4 years old, 15 hands high, can beat 2:40, and warranted; very low for cash. Call at private barn No. 15 East Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av. Coachman in charge at any time will show them.

WANTED—TWO TRUCK HORSES and one buggy horse for trucks, wagons, and buggies at 538 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, IF SUITED, horse and phaeton, by invalid; or will board free, with best of care and attention. Address S 85, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—BUSINESS CORRESPONDent; also clerks, telegraph operators, traveling salesman, lady cashiers, clerks, copyists. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 4, up-stairs.

WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, who lives with his parents on the West Side. Apply to Matuska & Craig Furniture Company, 335 to 339 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MIDDLE-aged man to collect rents and do renting in a real estate office; one who has been in some business for himself and understands collecting preferred. Must give unexceptionable references as to honesty. Address S 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND AND type-writer with good handwriting, and if conversant with accounts preferred. Apply, with specimen of handwriting, to S 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN (10) MEN EXPERIenced in handling dry goods. Apply at once and bring your references. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN to attend in tailor store; one who can dress window. Address V 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK BY A wholesale grocery house; must be familiar with the business and be a very rapid penman. Address S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRY-goods clerk and a cash boy. 2235 Archer-av.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, CLERKS, and assistants for wholesale and retail establishment. Apply at Suite 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERAtor (with instrument, if possible) for photograph and tintype work; can get his price. Address F 23, Tribune office, for two weeks.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraphic pressman for steam press; highest wages. JOHNSON, SMITH & HARRISON, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—STONECUTTERS. APPLY at THOMLINSON & REED'S, corner of Polk and Ellsworth-sts.

WANTED—FOR A MERCHANT TAIloring establishment in a large country town, five first-class coatmakers. Inquire at CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.'S, 204 Monroe-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN. Address V 45, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR ILlinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan for railroads, saw-mills, farms, and other work; wages $1.75 to $2.00; free fare; also 500 for Northern Pacific in Montana, $2 to $2.50 per day; cheap fare. Laborers' tickets to Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans at lowest rates. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR IOWA; 50 for Illinois; 100 sawmill men; free fare; 50 coal-miners; 500 for levee work; 100 bridge-carpenters for New Orleans; cheap fare. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—1,500 LABORERS ON Kemp Levee, Parish of Tensas, Louisiana, 50 miles below Vicksburg; the work has commenced and will last all the spring; wages $2 per day; payments made monthly. Apply on the works or address Box No. 1, P.-O., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—BY A LEADING MEN'S furnishing goods house, two first-class traveling salesmen, one for Missouri and one for Colorado; only those having an established trade need apply. References required. Address R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 MIDDLE-AGED MEN TO distribute circulars. Apply this morning, between 7 and 8, at 111 Wabash-av., vacant store. Bring reference.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN FOR each county; will pay solicitors 300 per cent profit or allow smart men a commission that will pay $100 per week; this is the best chance ever offered live men with or without experience; $1 samples free. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR SECond-work and plain sewing; reference required. Apply to 2428 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for second work; Canadian, German, or Norwegian. 2249 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; MUST BE a fine cook and be able to do general housework for family of three adults; will pay the right party $5 per week. Best of references required. Apply at once at 906 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. References required. 2130 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK and laundress; also second girl; family of two. Apply at 2430 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL—CHAMBERMAID and seamstress. Apply, with references, at 10 Tower place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; best wages. References required. 4045 Lake-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER; DRAPER with best city experience. Address S 68, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—10 INDUSTRIOUS GIRLS; steady work and sure pay. Call at 72 West Washington-st., 3d floor right, between 8 and 10 a. m. or 5 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—SALESWOMEN FOR FIRST class retail store; good character and intelligence required but not experience; wages $6; hours, 8:30 to 6. Address, with reference, S 84, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $200 CAN SECURE interest that will no doubt pay $2,000 yearly, besides wages. V 1, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF the best in the city; good location; doing good business; no old stock; good reasons for selling; terms easy. Address S 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE TERMS—The whole of, or a controlling interest in, several patented articles (embraced in one department of business), having large demand, with all the appliances on hand for immediate work. Reasons for selling, other branch of business occupies all of owner's time. A manufacturing concern desiring to add to their business, or parties having sufficient capital to develop a business of large promise, the present affords a most favorable opportunity. Parties in earnest will find that this will bear close investigation. Address P.-O. Box 387, Pittsburg.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS, AND furniture of a large boarding house in Pullman, or exchange for farm land. Address M. & K., Box 319, Pullman, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY in good location on South Side; established 10 years. Address S 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO DENTISTS—OLD ESTablished dental office, complete. West Madison-st., near Elizabeth. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT 236 NORTH STATE-st., stock and fixtures of a grocery, including a horse and wagon; a good bargain; must be removed.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — $3,000 worth of wall-paper, curtains, and curtain fixtures; will exchange the same for good productive real-estate. Address DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C. B. & Q. Ry. Co.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A DEALER in fruits or confectionery; one-half or the whole of store to rent; small capital; good location. Call at 35 Fifth-av.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS INVENTed an improved "knockdown" paper box, which he wishes to place in the hands of a stock company. Address P. E. BOWE, Chicopee, Mass.

WANTED — GRAIN COMMISSION—I have a first-class commission trade, both options and receiving business. My customers keep up their margins and shippers do not require any advances only where drafts are drawn with bills of lading against shipments. I desire to make arrangements with some first-class house who are financially sound and who will handle the details of the business correctly and promptly. My business at present is paying about $4,000 per month. Commissions last year were $35,000. None but first-class parties need reply to this. Address S 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH $1,800 accustomed to accounts to buy interest in small manufacturing corporation (stock full paid); good record indispensable; position permanent; compensation $1,000. Address S 93, Tribune office.

$80 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK OR BUSIness horse; is 8 years old, city broke, and acclimated; weight 1,100; without a windgall or puff; well muscled, good worker; worth twice that money in any sale stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WILL GET BARgain for good man desiring partnership in established manufacturing business. Principals address S 54, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSEPH G. GIBBONS, ATTORNEY AT law, Room 27, 95 Clark-st., Chicago. Business promptly attended to.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, FIRST National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Long experience in practice. Open until 9 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A NURSERY OF 16,000 apple trees and a lot of farm machinery in Northeastern Iowa. Address Box 24, Harlan, Ind.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send address to I. G., 1710 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MACHINERY.

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND SIDE-walk elevator. Address, with description and price, S 62, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANT.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT IS prepared to undertake balancing and adjusting of books, or would be glad to get position in merchant's office. Address S 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANYthing; salesman, bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, general office work, etc.; acquainted with several kinds of business. Good references. $15 per week. Address S 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PUSHing dry-goods salesman; thoroughly understands dress goods and cloak stock; can speak German; just arrived from the East. Address V 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY man—A position of trust; has varied business experience and tact; can be relied upon anywhere; would go on the road. Best of references can be given. Small salary accepted. Address for two days S 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced stenographer and typewriter; good references. Address S 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENergetic young man; has varied business experience and a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; well educated, good penman, willing to work. Address S 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper or assistant in wholesale business; have had practical experience and can give best city reference. V 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUGstore by a student of the Chicago College of Pharmacy; four years' experience; eighteen months in the city. V 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglishman, 19, well educated, with a good firm to learn a business; could invest $5,000 on attaining majority; board provided for, so salary no object. Box 303 Momence.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lawyer in law office to do copying and general work. Good references if required. S 41, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by an experienced man; Scotch; unquestionable city references. Please address for two days S 29, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME wholesale house as traveling salesman or in the house; has had fifteen years' experience on the road. Can furnish best of references. Address F 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 28 years old; several years' experience in a good office; will take moderate salary. Satisfactory references. Address S 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARMAN. Good references. P. J., 153 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDish girls, one as second girl and one as chambermaid in private boarding-house or family. Call at 256 West Ohio-st., up-stairs, in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXperienced girls, for kitchen and second work, together or separate. References. 1436 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework, in a private family. Address W M, pharmacy, 3501 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERal housework, by a first-class German girl. Best of reference. Call at 3813 Langley-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO Swedish sisters, as cook and second girl. Two years' references. South Side. 3112 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL; good cook and laundress. 2332 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to do second work or general housework in a small private family; North Side preferred. Best city reference. S 66, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced dressmaker by the day in Austin or Oak Park. Address 15 Central-av. or Box 156, Austin.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced dressmaker; would like a few customers; work taken home; have worked at Marshall Field's. Address R 37, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as seamstress or second girl in private family. Call for two days, 253 Forquer-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican girl as nurse and to assist in light housework. Inquire MRS. CARTELL, 481 Centre-av., in rear.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE young lady, experienced as cashier, bill, and entry clerk; understands the type-writer, and is able and willing to make herself generally useful about an office. Address S 55, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT—$25 to $1,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS and furniture without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan at lowest rate on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates—Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$47,500 AT 6 PER CENT IN sums of not less than $5,000 on improved city property. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 6 per cent; money on hand to close immediately. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn.

$7,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty in sums to suit; cash in hand. L. C. COLLINS JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WANTED—

Sealed proposals for the erection of a brick High-School Building at Jefferson, Illinois, will be received until noon November first, 1882, by undersigned. Instructions to bidders may be had on application to Treasurer.
Right to reject any and all bids reserved.
JOHN R. MORLEY, Treasurer, Jefferson, Cook County, Illinois.

WILL THE MAN THAT HAS SILK thread to sell call again soon?

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, IN WHOLE or part, of 14 rooms; one of the finest locations on the avenue; a few rooms and barn are now rented for more than total rent; lease has 2 years to run; will transfer lease without bonus to responsible party; the above is owing to failing health only. Apply to 1332 Wabash-av.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 503 and 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments at low prices.

568 WEST MADISON-ST.—568.—HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, Home Block, 568 West Madison, corner Ogden-av. The largest stock of rich house furnishings on West Side. Popular prices. Popular terms. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE partner with $20,000 to take a half interest in one of the oldest real-estate and loan commission businesses in the city; will satisfy any person who wishes to go into business as to its paying large dividends for the last 30 years, and can be largely increased with the above capital. Address S 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $25,000 to take half interest in an established organ factory doing good business. Thorough investigation accorded. Parties meaning business address M 28, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

PHONOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITing thoroughly taught day and evening; circulars sent upon application. REV. and MRS. J. S. HANNA, 412 National Bank Building, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
Bankers and Brokers.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
130 LASALLE-ST., Chicago.
17 NEW-ST., New York.
CONNECTED BY DIRECT WIRE.

Telephone Stocks
A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,
BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

GENERAL OFFICES
MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
135 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1882.
The Coupons due Nov. 1, 1882, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the First National Bank, New York.
CHAS. T. PECK, Secretary.

$25 to $25,000
Used judiciously in Grain Dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric-pen reports write to W. T. FOULE & CO., Brokers, 130 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED......1859
A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

NEW YORK EDITORS.

Charles M. Goodsell, Formerly of Chicago.

Correspondence Detroit Post and Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Being satisfied from long observation that folks care for nothing else in the world as much as they do about other folks, and also being certain that the better side of our neighbors is more interesting than scandal, I am going to give in this letter some further glimpses into the homes of New York editors.

Mr. Charles M. Goodsell, formerly of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, now manager and editorial director of the daily and weekly *Graphic*, lives in a handsome brown-stone house at 50 East Seventy-ninth street, city, just east of Central Park, the rest of the family consisting of his wife and daughter. Mr. Goodsell has the collecting mania, and has it bad. In him it takes the form of superfine engravings—the best ever done in steel and wood. I think he would walk up to Albany this week to secure an engraving that was very old and very rare. His method of utilizing them is to get some valuable standard work, cut the covers and binding off, lay the separated leaves in a pile, and then collect all the finest engravings in the world that bear on the subject, and rebind the book with the engravings interspersed in the highest style of the bookbinder's art.

This he is doing with Thiers' two great works, "History of the French Revolution" and "The Consulate and the Empire"—thirty volumes in all. This is virtually a history of Napoleon Bonaparte, and Mr. Goodsell has collected more than 20,000 illustrations for it. This has taken eight years and cost $12,000. The work will soon be sent to Paris to bind, and the binding will cost $5,000 more. In the pages he will add are twenty of thirty autograph letters of Napoleon and more than 500 different portraits of him. There are some forty or fifty portraits each of Talleyrand, Robespierre, Mirabeau, Josephine, Madame de Staël, and the various Marshals and Generals, and King Louis XVI. It will be unique, and probably the finest history of Napoleon in existence, as it is the result of ransacking the print-shops of the world.

In Mr. Goodsell's parlors are many elegant and rare curiosities; among other things, a gold snuffbox, presented by Napoleon, through his Grand Marshal, Bertrand, to M. Garland, an English upholsterer on St. Helena, who had been kind to the illustrious captive. It is superbly engraved, the chasing reminding one of the delicate hand of Benevento Collini.

Another fine work which Mr. Goodsell is thus illustrating is Chapman & Hall's magnificent edition of Carlyle's writings in thirty-four volumes. He has already collected about 5,000 engravings, portraits of eminent contemporaries of every walk of life and of all ages—most of them India proofs. He has made the lives of Cromwell and Frederick the Great strong features of this. Many of the engravings are very rare, and a few are from the fifteenth century.

Another work which he is embellishing with equal skill and at much expense is Don Quixote. He has adopted Patterson's fine edition, of which only 200 copies were printed on large paper, and he has collected the finest impressions of the best engravings that have been published in every country to illustrate this great satire. Some of these are of the generation immediately succeeding Cervantes.

In this curious library is also to be found that rare book, "The Loves of Daphne and Cleo," illustrated by Philip Egalite, brother of Louis XVI., also fine editions of Shakspeare, Scott, Byron, Göthe, Macaulay, Buckle, and Irving, and a complete set of the classics. There are about 5,000 volumes in all.

Another curious volume is a scrap-book of 700 pages, being a consecutive and complete chronicle of the shooting of President Garfield. There are hundreds of illustrations. Mr. Goodsell, though not trained for an artist, is, as the manager of the *Graphic* should be, of a strong artistic turn of mind, and has done some exceedingly beautiful work in inlaid wood.

Mr. James H. Goodsell, who spends considerable of his time at the *Graphic* office as an associate and adviser of his brother, resides in a handsome house on West Fifty-eighth street. Outside of journalism, in which he is an expert, his hobbies are books, of which he has an immense library, and fine dogs. It is thought by dog fanciers that he has the finest kennel of Laverack setters in the world. He has about fifty dogs, all told, some of which cost $2,000 apiece. He has also studied much the relations between telegraphs and newspapers, and has two or three other warm irons in the fire which he handles with dexterity. His dogs are now away from the city, roaming through the Carolinas, I believe, with a keeper.

A Savage Elephant.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The Zoölogical Garden in this city added to its collection in December, 1876, two small elephants—one male and one female. The former came from Asia and was named in honor of the Emperor of Brazil, then in this country, Dom Pedro. The young emperor of elephants grew rapidly, but with his increasing strength became very vicious. Recently he made two savage attempts upon the life of his keeper. It was resolved by Arthur E. Brown, the Superintendent, to put Dom Pedro through a course of restraint, beginning this morning. His elephantine majesty was thrown at 10 o'clock, and the reporters who had visited the garden to witness the tussle were treated to a first-class wrestling match between the beast and a squad of men. The animal, who is now 9 years old and stands, at a guess, six feet and odd inches high, was chained so that he was allowed a limited field of motion for his head and trunk. In commencing operations a cable rope was tied around his hind feet and then passed over a pulley in the rear of the cage, and finally secured around a post in the front of the cage. Chains fastened around the fore feet were also fastened around a post next to the rope from the pulley. By the united efforts of seven men the legs of the beast were made to slip and he came upon his knees, but here came the resistance; all efforts to throw his highness upon his knees were in vain; six men attempted to push him over, but, as one of them remarked, it was like trying to push over the public buildings. Another chain tied to his front feet and passing under the belly was successful in rocking the huge hulk like a ship on a stormy sea, but at every pause in the muscular efforts of the keepers Pedro would raise his head and utter a deep gurgle of defiance. At last, with a roar which startled all the animals in the building, the huge beast fell upon his side and lay at the mercy of his masters. Four men stood upon the body of the fallen elephant. One held the squirming, snakelike trunk and covered the beast's eyes, while the others proceeded to manacle his ponderous limbs. The beast's stertorous breathing could have been heard over half the building. The elephant will be kept in chains until his vicious spirit is broken. His fore feet are tightly manacled, and the chains pass up over the breast and are riveted upon the tusks.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm—More Currency Moving to the Country.

Exchange Easier—Stocks Tending Upward, but Without Very Much Trading.

The Produce Markets Less Active—Breadstuffs Tending Downward and Inclining to Dullness.

Provisions Stronger, the Packer's Thumb Being Lifted—Some Foreign Demand for Lard and Meats.

FINANCIAL.

There was a good demand for bank accommodations in this city yesterday, with a rather light supply of loanable funds, and rates were firm at 7@8 per cent to ordinary borrowers, with some accommodations at a shade below the inside. The movement of currency to the country is on the increase, chiefly to the Northwest. Some large amounts went out yesterday.

Eastern exchange was again easier. Some sales were made in the morning at par, but the usual rate in the afternoon was a discount of 25c per $1,000, at which rate the market closed firm.

The aggregate clearings of the Chicago banks was $7,800,000, being $800,000 less than the total for Wednesday.

Sterling exchange was a little easier, as indicated by a closing up of the rates, while quotations were not lower. Posted rates were 482½@486, with actual sales at 482@485½. Documentary quoted at 479¾@480. Continental rates were steady, as follows: Bankers' francs, 521¼@517½; documentary bills, 527½@528¾; bankers' marks, 94½@95¾; documentary marks, 93¼@93⅝.

The New York stock market was stronger yesterday, but with not much activity in trading. The prevalent opinion seemed to be that prominent men are more disposed to buy leading stocks, and this gave a firm tone, but chiefly in the direction of smaller offerings.

The latest gossip in New York financial circles includes the following: Folks think that Vanderbilt is feeling bullish, especially on Nickel Plate, which is advancing partly on favorable prospects for the St. Louis extension. Good judges say there can be no decided boom till after election, though many look for one earlier. There has been a good deal of buying of Northern Pacific for two or three days past on the strength of heavily increased earnings during the past three weeks of October without movement of the crops. There is also more confidence in St. Paul on increased earnings. It is thought that the United States Attorney-General will decide against the National banks accepting checks for amounts in excess of deposits, and steps have already been taken to establish a stock clearing-house, in case such a decision be made. Keene is said to be a heavy seller of puts and calls recently. A four-hour conference between prominent representatives of the Manhattan Elevated and the Metropolitan Elevated Railroads did not result in any harmonious conclusion. The Manhattan people declare that Kneeland continues to demand the letter of old contract, or the return of the Metropolitan Road, and there is no possibility of any compromise on this basis.

The last weekly statement of the Boston banks shows an excess of reserve amounting to $570,457, which is a loss of $295,014 on the previous week.

The exports of domestic produce from New York last week amount to $8,080,939, against $6,590,674 for the corresponding week of 1881. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 24, 1882, compared with the statement of the two previous years:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
For the week	$ 8,080,939	$ 6,590,674	$ 8,324,715
Previously rep'td	268,261,335	304,980,197	327,590,252
Since Jan. 1	$276,342,274	$311,570,871	$335,914,967

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Fifth National Bank	165	Chicago City 7s, 1888	124¼
Hide and Leather	125	Chicago City 7s, 1899	126
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	160	Chicago City 4s, 1901	105¾
Illinois Trust & Sav.	150	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	101
International Bank	100	Chicago City 4½s	99
Merchants' National	330	Cook County 7s, 1892	116¼
C. & C. C. & D. Co. com.	29	Cook County 5s, 1899	105
C. & C. C. D. Co., pref.	76	Cook County 4½s, 1900	104
†Cham. of Commerce	80	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	108½
†Chicago City Ry	200	†N. Chi. City Ry 6s	113
N. Chicago City Ry	220	W. D. Ry. coup. 5s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1892	119	West Town 5s, 1890	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1894	122	Minnesota State, 4½s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s, 1895	123	Mut. Union Tel.Co. 6s	72½
Chicago City 7s, 1896	124		

Sales on the Chicago Stock Board were:

100 N Y C & S L s Nov	17	100 Ill Cen b 10	148¼
3500 W D R coup 6s	107¼	100 N Y C & S L b 15	17¾
5000 C B & Q Ia Div 5s	84½	100 Nor Pac	49½
5000 do	84½	100 Union Pac	107¾
100 L E & W s5	35	100 Wab pfd	59¼
100 N Y C & S L	17	100 Nor Pac	49½
100 do	17	100 N Y C & S L	17¼
100 do	17	100 do	17⅞
100 do s Nov	17½	4000 C M & S P M Pf 5s	88½
5000 C B & Q Ia Div 5s	84½	50 Mut U Tel Co	24¼
1000 C M & S P M Pf 5s	88	100 Wab pfd Dec 15	60
1000 do	88	100 do Dec 15	60
1000 do	88		

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again strong today, and values generally are ⅛@2⅞ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1 higher for Mutual Union and Lake Erie & Western, 2⅜ lower for Fort Worth & Denver City, and 1 lower for American Cable and Manhattan Elevated, and irregular for the remainder of the list. After a fractional decline in the early dealings prices advanced ⅛@2⅛, the latter in New York, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, on a report that the control had been sold either to Gould or Vanderbilt at 17 for the common and 37 for the preferred stock. The subsequent fluctuations were merely fractional, the market closing strong. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba dropped 5¼ and recovered 3½. The market still shows undoubted strength. A large part of the buying has been to cover "short" sales, and there are few stocks which are lending better than the rate for money, which shows that the "short" interest has been reduced in an important way. Commission houses report that outside orders are very scarce, and it is unquestioned that the public are doing little in the market. Of the large dealers Mr. Vanderbilt is a "bull," but not yet an active one, although some of his followers are trading actively. Probably the most active speculator in the market is Mr. Keene, he having the credit of contributing more to the advance of the last few days than any one else, and having started up the stocks of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel-Plate Line). There was little doing today in the Gould stocks, and the Villard stocks, while strong, were quiet. In a word, the market is strong, but even those who look for higher prices later in the year are uncertain whether this is the beginning of the rise, or only an intermediate turn. Manhattan Elevated stock (old) is down to 48 from 59. There are, nevertheless, renewed rumors of negotiations with the Metropolitan stockholders for a settlement.

The money market was very easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 3@6, closing offered at 3. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4. Time-loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active at irregular but generally advancing prices. A very large business was done in New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts. The more important changes are: Advanced—New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, 4¼; Pennsylvania 4½s, 2; Cairo & Fulton firsts and Utah Southern general 6s, each 1¼; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class C, 1⅛; Northwestern firsts, Utah Southern extensions, Metropolitan Elevated firsts, and Iron Mountain firsts, Arkansas Branch, each 1; Chesapeake & Ohio (class B), Louisville & Nashville consolidated, Iron Mountain 5s, Mutual Union 6s, Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts, and Ohio Southern firsts, each ½. Declined—New Orleans & Pacific firsts, 1⅛; Chicago & Eastern Illinois firsts, Richmond & Allegheny firsts, Michigan Central 7s, and Lake Shore coupon seconds, each 1; Albany & Susquehanna seconds, Lake Erie & Western firsts, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated, St. Paul & Sioux City firsts, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, each ½.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	1st	High	Low	Last—Oct 26	Last—Oct 25
Allegheny Central	100	15				
Buf., Pit. & W. pref.	100	42	42	41¾	42	
Do pref	300	57				
Canada Southern	22,900	68¾	70⅜	68¾	70⅛	68¾
Central Pacific	1,250	90¾	91	90¾	91	91
C., B. & Q.	2,371	131¼	133¼	131¼	133¼	131⅞
C., C. & I. C.	300	9	9	9	9	9¼
Ches. & Ohio	200	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	
Do 1st pref	20	39				
Col. Coal & Iron	500	40	41	40	41	
Denver & Rio G.	20,400	51	51⅞	51	51¾	51
Del. & Hudson	2,700	113¾	114½	113¾	114½	114
Del., Lack. & W.	14,000	137⅞	138⅝	137⅞	138⅝	137⅝
Erie	5,800	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	41¾
Do pref	100	86	86	86	86	86
Do seconds		99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
East Tenn. & Ga.	700	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Fort Wayne & Den.	600	36				
L. B. & W.	500	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
Illinois Central	1,000	148¼	148¾	148¼	148½	148
Jersey Central	1,600	72¾	73⅝	72¾	73⅝	72¾
Kansas & Texas	5,800	35¼	35⅝	35	35½	35
Lake Erie & W.	2,300	35	36¼	35	36	35
Lake Shore	27,800	112¾	113¾	112¾	113⅝	112¾
Long Island	225	60	61	60	61	
Louis. & Nash.	5,200	56⅛	56¾	55⅜	55¾	55⅛
Manhattan	200	49	49	48	48	50
Michigan Central	9,985	103	103⅞	102¾	103⅝	102⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	1,400	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	31⅛
Do pref	1,800	72	73	72	72½	......
Morris & Essex	76	124	124	124	124	124¼
Missouri Pacific	3,800	105⅜	106⅛	105⅛	105⅞	105⅜
Mutual Union Tel.	400	25	25	24⅛	24⅛	24
Nash. & Chatt.	600	51⅛	51⅞	51½	51⅞	52
New York Central	2,065	133	133⅜	132⅞	133⅜	133
N. Y., C. & St. L.	15,433	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼	16⅝
Do pref	20,250	35½	38¼	33¾	38¼	33¼
Norfolk & W. pref.	600	57½	58	57½	58	57⅛
Northern Pacific	4,000	45½	46⅝	45½	46⅝	45⅞
Do pref	13,800	92½	95⅝	92⅜	96⅝	92⅞
Northwestern	3,365	145⅝	146½	145⅝	146½	145¾
Do pref	1,000	163¾	164⅛	163⅝	164	163⅝
Ohio Central	525	16¾	17	16¾	17	16⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	900	37⅜	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	37⅜
Ontario & Western	725	27	27	27	27	27⅛
Oregon Trans. Co.	3,200	86⅜	87⅛	86½	87⅝	86⅝
Pacific Mail	500	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	38⅞
Pullman P.-C. Co.	100	128¾	128¼	128¼	128¼	128½
Peoria, D. & E.	100	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	28
Reading	700	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝
Rich. & Dan. term.	400	35	36	35	35⅝	......
Roch. & Pittsburg	500	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22¾
Rock Island	600	133	133	133¼	133	132½
St. Paul	10,220	109¾	110⅜	109⅝	110⅜	109⅝
Do pref	2,805	127	129	127	128¾	126⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	6,640	48⅛	49⅞	48⅛	49⅞	48⅞
Do pref	3,000	107¾	108⅝	107¾	108⅝	107⅝
St. Paul, M. & M.	2,100	156⅜	156⅜	151	151½	156½
Texas Pacific	14,007	42	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	42
Union Pacific	6,700	107¼	107⅞	107¼	107⅞	107¼
Wabash	5,500	31⅝	33⅛	31⅝	33	31⅞
Do pref	16,700	58	59⅛	57⅛	59⅛	58⅞
Western Union	1,810	87¾	88⅛	87⅝	88⅛	87¾

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69¾	Tennessee 6s, new	47
Missouri 6s	111⅝	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, consols	56
Tennessee 6s, old	47	Virginia 6s, def'd, ask'd	13½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	102⅝	4s	119⅝
5s, extended	101¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129⅞
4½s	113		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	114¼	U. P. land grants	110
Erie seconds	99¾	U. P. sinking funds	117
Lehigh & Wilkes	102⅝	Tex. Pac. land grants	61
Union Pacific firsts	115½	Tex. Pac., R. G.	81¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	United States	65
American	92	Fargo	128½

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 Tenn comp	56¼	3000 Metn 2d	87¼
10000 A & P 1st	97	3000 N W skg fd coup	99⅛
1000 Alb & Sus 2d	104¼	2000 N W con coup'k	[illegible]
1000 C & E I 1st	109	5000 N P 1st coup	104
2000 C & O 1st S B	89¼	5000 do	103⅛
1000 do	90	1000 N Y Elevtd 1st	115¾
2000 Can So 1st	94	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	95⅛
2000 D & R G 1st con	95	3000 do	95¼
10000 D S P & P 1st	102¾	3000 Ohio Cen 1st	94
1000 E T & B S 6s	97	1000 P D & E 1st	104
5000 Erie 3d mtge	101¾	2000 R W & O ex 5s	70
1000 E T V & Ga inc	40	10000 R & Dan deb	65¼
1000 Int & G N 1st	106⅛	10000 StL&I M C&A 1st	107
500 K P 1st con	103⅛	2000 Ark Brch 1st	110
1000 L E & W 1st mge	101	9000 St L & I M 5s	76½
3000 L B & M 1st	104	4000 do	76
1000 L & N E E&N 1st	100	2000 StP M&M 1st D ex	109
5000 L & N con	115¼	18000 St P M & M 2d	109¼
10000 M K & T con 7s	105½	5000 St P & S C 1st	109½
5000 M U Tel 6s	77	1000 S P of Cal 1st	103⅛
2000 do	76½	1000 So Car 1st	99
1000 M So skg fund	108⅛	1000 T P 1st R G Div	81½

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 C C C & I 1st	129¼	44000 N Y C & St L 1st	94¾
10000 C & O 1st series B	89¼	3000 N J C 1st con asn	109
1000 C St P M & O con	10?¼	10000 N Orl Pac 1st	89
1000 E T V & G inc	40	1000 do	88¾
5000 M K & T con 7s	105⅝	2000 do	88⅝
5000 do	105	13000 do	88⅝
10000 M K & T gen 6s	85	3000 do	88¾
5000 M L S & W 1st	102	10000 do	88¾
10000 N Y C & St L 1st	93	2000 do	88
10000 do	94⅛	2000 Pa Co 4½ coup	97
2000 do	93¾	14000 do	98
15000 do	94	2000 R & Alle 1st	81
30000 do	94⅛	6000 StL&IM C&F 1st	108
4000 do	94¾	6000 St L & I M 5s	76⅛
1000 do	94⅛	5000 Utah So gen mtg	106
10000 do	94	5000 Utah So extn 1st	101

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 C P gold bonds	114¼	40000 N Y C & St L 1st	95¼
2000 C & O 1st series B	90	5000 N Y Elev 1st	115½
25000 C & O cy	54	3000 N W skg fd 5s cou	99⅛
2000 Colo Coal 6s	87	1000 N W 1st mtg	107½
5000 K P 6s D D assn	107¼	10000 N Y L E & W n 2d c	95⅛
2000 L&N NO&M 1sts	90	1000 do	99⅛
6000 L & N con	115¼	2000 Ohio Cen inc	39¼
20000 L S coup 2d	124	25000 do	40
3000 M K & T cons 7s	106	1000 Ohio So 1st	88⅛
6000 M&SP 1 C&PWD	92¾	5000 StL&SF 2d cl C	89⅛
2000 Met 2d	88	13000 StL&IM C&F 1st	107½
1000 N Orl Pac 1st	88	5000 do	108
4000 do	87⅞	10000 T P inc L G	61
10000 do	88⅛	10000 Tex Pac R G	81¼
5000 do	88⅛	7000 do	81⅛
2000 do	88¾	5000 T & W 1st StL D	102¾
5000 do	88¾	10 Imp & T Bank	251
5000 do	88½	10 Am Ex	93
2000 N Y C & St L 1st	94	100 do	92⅛
20000 do	94⅛		

BOSTON.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
Mexican Telegraph	45	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Atchison	100	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	87⅛
Boston & Albany	15	174¼	174¼	174¼	174¼
Cin., San & C.	100	29	29	29	29
Mar., H. & O.	150	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝
Mexican Central	60	22	22	22	22
U. P. Railroad	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
C., B. & Q.	2	132	132	132	132
Catalpa mining	100	130	130	130	131
Crescent mining	300	50	50	50	50
Huron mining	50	2½	2½	2½	2½
Pewabic mining	51	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
Quincy mining	20	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Second board.					
Connotton Valley	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
A. & P. blocks	20	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Atchison	81	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
C., B. & Q.	100	132	132	132	132
Eastern	50	40	40	40	40
Flint & P. M. pfd	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Mass. Cent	70	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Tol., C. & St. L.	80	6⅝	6 11-16	6⅝	6 11-16
Catalpa mining	100	130	130	130	130
Crescent mining	200	50	50	50	50
Sullivan mining	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Ridge mining	10	1	1	1	1
Pewabic mining	6	9	9	9	9

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange yesterday:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 C B & Q 7s	126	5000 Mex Cent 7s	74⅛
11000 do 4s	84½	1000 T D & B 6s inc	14½
2000 Eastern 6s	109	5000 do	14⅜
3000 Mex Cent 7s	75	7000 do	14½
5000 do	74½		

SECOND BOARD.

3000 Mex Cent 7s	74¼	1000 T D & B 6s inc	14¼
1500 Wis Valley 7s	112¼	2000 A T & S Fe 5s	87
1000 N M & S P 5s	104½	2000 U P 6s	115⅝

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 26—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 1-16; consols, account, 102⅛.

New 5s, extended, 103; 4s, 122¼.

Railroad securities—Illinois Central, 51¾; Pennsylvania Central, 65⅝; New York Central, 136¾; Erie, 42⅛; Reading, 31⅛.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week £193,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 51⅝d per ounce.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Rentes, 80f 52½c.

Specie in the Bank of France decreased the past week 6,050,000 francs gold and 6,350,000 francs silver.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,350,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Exchange on New York unchanged.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Mining stocks dull. Robinson consolidated sold at 170 to 180, closing at 175; Consolidated Virginia advanced from 66 to 70; Decatur 65 to 75; Alta Montana 18 to 23. Hall Anderson declined from 280 to 200; Horn Silver, declined to 800; State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 and Oriental & Miller declined to 11 cents. Sales for the day, 71,980 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver preferred	41¼
Central Arizona	⅜	Silver Cliff	⅝
Excelsior	1	Standard	5⅛
Homestake	17	Sutro	⅛
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	36	South Pacific	14
Quicksilver	8¼		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Martin White	4
Alta	9-16	Mexican	3⅛
Belcher	1	Mono	11-32
Best & Belcher	6	Noonday	13-32
Bodie	5¾	Northern Belle	11¼
Bullion	⅜	Ophir	3
California	5-16	Oro	5-32
Chollar	1⅜	Potosi	1¼
Con. Virginia	11-16	Savage	1
Crown Point	1⅜	Sierra Nevada	5⅛
Eureka Con	11	Union Con	4⅛
Exchequer	13-32	Yellow Jacket	1⅛
Gould & Curry	3	Navajo	5⅛
Grand Prize	11-32	Scorpion	11-32
Hale & Norcross	1⅛		

Bulwer declares a dividend of 10c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Pewabic	9⅛
Calumet & Hecla	247	Quincy	69⅛
Catalpa	2⅞	Silver Islet	19
Copper Falls	1	Huron	2⅛
Franklin	15		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hudson av, 325 ft s of Eugenie st, e f, 25x128 ft, improved, dated Oct. 25 (E. C. and F. H. Tepe to John Schroeder)	$ 4,100
Hurlbut st, 144 ft s of Eugenie, e f, 24x82 ft, dated Oct. 25 (A. and J. Otte to Mary L. Schmidt)	2,850
Earl st, n e cor of Stewart av, s f, 24x90 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16 (M. and T. Parker to Thomas D. Messler)	1,750
West Van Buren st, 100 ft w of Loomis, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 11 (Matthew Laflin to Barbara Titus)	2,500
West Adams st, 125 ft e of Centre av, s f, 25x188 ft, improved, dated Oct. 15 (Edward Twitty to C. Aiken)	4,000
Loomis st, 50 ft n of Twentieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (S. B. Williams to M. Chinelik)	900
Marshfield st, 231 ft n of Polk, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (F. R. Lewis to Christian Zachmann)	3,200
Rumsey st, 110 ft n of Emily, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Oct. 16 (B. N. Holbrook to F. Gillmeister)	750
West Thirteenth st, s w cor of Robey, n f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 25 (England & Bergen to H. F. Schonermann)	1,000
Monroe st, 135 ft w of Clark, s f, 25 3-10x80 ft, with building No. 173, dated Oct. 12 (Alfred Kelley to Sarah J. Dunlevey)	55,000
Milwaukee av, 77 ft s e of Carpenter st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Oct. 2 (W. and J. Chopin to John Wojtalewicz)	6,000
Lincoln av, n w cor of Wisconsin st, triangle of 211x152x148¾ ft, dated Oct. 18 (Charles Denneby to Charles T. Parkes)	25,000
Stone st, 97 ft n of Division, e f, 40 ft, dated Oct. 26 (August Loitz to James S. Norton)	3,666
Stone st, in rear of above, 40x32 ft, dated Oct. 25 (same party to Horace F. Waite)	1,833
Pine st, 53 ft s of Ontario, w f, undivided ⅓ of 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 26 (Ann Donegan to Thomas Donegan)	2,500
Centre st, n e cor of Hurlbut, s f, 118x71 ft, improved, dated Oct. 25 (Christian O. Hansen to James A. Murphy)	40,000
State st, s w cor of Sixteenth, e f, 62 9-10x151 ft, dated Oct. 23 (Ernst J. Lehmann to John D. Jennings)	24,000
Hammond st, 259 ft s of Wisconsin, w f, 37½x125, dated Oct. 23 (J. F. and J. E. Olcott to Ernest W. Buge)	4,100
Clinton st, bet Van Buren and Congress, e f, 24 88-100x159 ft, dated Oct. 24 (Horace F. Waite to the Western Electric Company)	4,976

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Southport av, 269 ft s of Lincoln, w f, 24x82 ft, dated Oct. 20 (J. and S. D. Jacobson to Wolfgang Muller)	$ 575
Racine av, 175 ft n of Marianna st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 24 (estate of William Lill to F. H. Tepe)	600
Wellington av, 161 ft w of Hoyne, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 19 (A. Priebs to A. Gaske)	300
Block 2, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood, dated Oct. 26 (Mastery in Chancery to Jonathan N. Harris)	9,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clinton st, 22 ft e of Drexel boulevard, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Cook County to J. N. Harmon)	850
Hyde Park av, 100 ft n of Brook st, w f, 40x140 ft, dated Oct. 24 (La Fayette McWilliams to W. M. Howland)	10,000
South Dearborn st, 40 ft s of Forty-sixth, e f, 25x160, dated Oct. 19 (Hugh Buckett to Minna Winnistorfer)	1,200
South Dearborn st, 125 ft s of Fortieth, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 26 (James Murray to George Webb)	850
Loomis st, 235¾ ft s of Forty-seventh, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 28 (E. Baker to T. and M. Baker)	300
St. Lawrence av, s w cor of Forty-second st, e f, 130¼x126 ft, dated Oct. 4 (Thomas Whitefield to the Trustees of Schools 38, 4)	5,210
St. Lawrence av, adjoining above, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 4 (J. Y. Macomb to same party)	1,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ballow st, 275 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 25x177 ft, dated Oct. 26 (C. B. Simons to Anna Wooten)	$ 300
Lots 17, 20, and 80 in Block 1, Staves' part of Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated May 8 (S. R. Bingham to Elizabeth C. Maloney)	1,050
Linden av, 180 ft s of Humboldt boulevard, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 20 (Mary Bickerdike to Mollar Joensan)	600
North av, n e cor of Chase st, s f, 144¾x120 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Peter Hinners to John Schnell)	600

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday than the recent average, and irregularly steadier. Provisions were stronger, while grain averaged lower under fair receipts and an upward tendency in freight rates by water, but strengthened late in the afternoon.

Provisions averaged strong, with active trading during the first hour, and less doing afterwards. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d in lard, but the local packers appeared to have let up on their efforts to bear prices, and the market reacted rather forcibly as a result of the pressure being removed. Strong parties appeared to be taking hold of the long futures, and this helped the nearer ones, but there was not much speculative demand from outside. Cash lard was in good request for shipment, some 3,000 tcs being taken on the basis of $11.65@11.70. There was also more foreign demand for meats for December and January delivery, and some purchases were made. There is reason to think that present prices will draw out foreign orders, but that an advance would shut them off. November pork advanced 40c and closed 32½c above the latest price of Wednesday, while other pork futures advanced about 20c, and closed firm. Lard advanced 10c on the near deliveries and 5@7½c on those more deferred. November ribs improved 7½c, and October ditto were salable at $14.75, but the market for meats was otherwise quoted easy. The longer futures in pork and lard advanced 5@10c on the afternoon call, and were excited subsequently with active curbstone trading.

Flour was rather quiet, the limits of exporters being generally below the market, while there was only a moderate local trade. The foreign business sympathized with the weakness in wheat. The offerings here are understood to be slightly on the increase. Bran and middlings were only in moderate supply, and quoted firm.

Wheat was rather dull and heavy, declining 1@1⅛ on futures, and closing at about the lowest prices of the session. London reported a decline of about 6d per qr, and our receipts were nearly double those of the previous day, while there was no demand. Some car-lots were taken, but parties who ought to know said it was not for shipment, though red wheat sold at one time ½c higher than twenty-four hours previously. There was some wheat contracted to be shipped, supposed to have been bought earlier in the week. The market looked sick enough to have declined more, but for the strength in provisions. There was not very much on sale for future delivery, but the offerings were considerably in excess of the demand. Foreign orders are scarce for wheat, partly because of large offerings of flour by Western mills, and the speculative element sees no encouragement to take hold on the present basis, especially as orders from the country indicated an increase in the movement from first hands. The market ruled ⅛@¼c lower on the afternoon call, and sold on the curbstone to 95½c for December.

Corn was less active, and on the down grade slowly. For delivery any time during this year the market declined 1c, and closed tame, while the longer futures only gave way about ¼c, being offered more sparingly. There was not much doing on outside account, and the trading seemed to be largely of the scalping order. There was a fair shipping demand early, and perhaps it would have continued longer but for the ascertained scarcity of vessel room, and consequent stiffening in lake freights. This made spot buyers fall back. The market was largely a weather market, operators feeling that a little frost, in the absence of rain, would mature considerable quantities of corn, while our receipts would be kept down by moist skies. London reported an advance of 6d per qr, but our receipts were again large, with very small shipments, and the foreign feeling was understood to be not at all firm on deliveries to be made there after next month. English buyers are not now expecting considerable supplies of Danubian corn, but the reports from this side have encouraged them to believe that they can obtain all they want at relatively low prices as soon as our new crop begins to move in earnest. On the afternoon call November declined ⅛c, while January advanced ⅛@⅜c, but November advanced 1c on the curbstone, selling up to 66⅛c, with the year at 60⅝c. It was said that all the corn now coming in is to apply on October contracts, and that after this month is out we shall see no more old corn. As the old rabbi in "Leah the Forsaken," says, "We have heard all this before."

Oats were fairly active at the opening, at prices ⅛@¼c below the close Wednesday. The market later showed more firmness in consequence of an advance in corn, and again fell back as corn became weaker. Futures closed ⅛c off with the exception of May, which showed a gain of ⅛c over the call price of Wednesday. Largely increased receipts (155 cars) also had a weakening tendency. No. 2 spot sold at 35¼@35⅛c, or ⅛c better than the previous day. But little trading in seller the month occurred, mostly at 34⅞c. Seller November ranged at 33⅝@33⅞c, closing at 33⅝c. May sold from 35c to 35½c, closing at 35⅛c. No. 2 white and rejected were nominal. Samples were in good demand and steady.

Rye was fairly active and ½c lower for spot, with little business done in futures. No. 2 spot sold at 58½c, October being quotable at the same price. November was quotable at 59c, December at 60½c, and the year at 58c, all nominal figures. Rejected 54c.

Barley was quiet and firm for No. 2, No. 3 selling 1c lower than the day previous. Small sales of No. 2 April were made at 85c, November being quotable at the same figure. No. 3 sold at 57@56c cash, with transactions in November delivery at 56c. Samples were slow and steady.

The grocery market continues to show a lack of the activity usual to the season, orders being largely confined to meeting current needs. Dry goods were reported quiet with some lines easier. Boots and shoes are still moving freely. Prices of butter were easier. Cheese remains firm. The dried-fruit market was quiet and generally steady. Fish remain firm. The changes in oil were confined to an advance in naphtha and gasoline of 1c. There was a dull coal trade.

Green fruits were generally firm with peaches and grapes showing light receipts. Eggs steady at 24@25c per doz. Hides slow and unchanged in price. Metals and tinners' ware continue active at quotations. Potatoes are in fair demand and firm at 45@50c per bu by the car-lot on track. Seeds were quiet, timothy being quotable at $1.70 for prime, and clover at $5.40@5.70 for prime to choice. Flaxseed sold mostly at $1.20½, a decline of 1c from the previous day. Hay was weak for timothy, selling 50c lower, and steady for prairie.

A magnificent sample of Michigan white winter wheat was exhibited on 'Change yesterday.

Prominent parties in Indiana say that the corn crop of that State is certainly 20,000,000 bu less than the official estimate published three days ago. The average yield throughout the State does not exceed 27@28 bu per acre, the official statement being 34.9 bu.

It was remarked yesterday that the packers had lifted their thumbs from the top of the provision market, and will now probably have a finger under it. But some kind of white folks are "mighty onsartin."

Mr. Harris yesterday wanted permission to address the Call Board in relation to the price of corn, and the iniquities of foreign reports about supply of the same. He then tried the President of the Board of Trade with equally poor success. All of this is very cruel on Mr. Harris, who appears not to have lived long enough to learn that advice unsought is little valued.

It was reported yesterday from New York that the Chicago people have been shipping corn back into the country and having it returned here, for the sole purpose of making a show of big receipts, so that the long lambs on the seaboard may be induced to sell to the short wolves on the lake shore. The latter part of the story is not exactly couched in the above language, but it means about that. The story is too preposterous to merit denial. It would seem to have been originated here for the purpose of seeing how much of a sawmill the New Yorkers can swallow without straining out the gate.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range Thursday.	Closed Thursday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	*$22.25	$22.50 @22.75	*$22.00
October	*22.25	22.50 @22.75	*22.00
November	19.02½	19.00 @19.40	19.37½
Year	18.47½	18.50 @18.75	18.70
January	18.50	18.50 @18.75	18.72½
February	18.55	18.52½@18.85	18.82½
March	18.65	18.65 @18.90	18.90
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Spot	*$11.90	$11.65 @11.75	*$11.70
October	11.87½	11.65 @11.80	*11.70
November	11.22½	11.17½@11.37½	11.37½
Year	10.92½	11.00 @11.05	11.12½
January	11.02½	11.02½@11.15	11.12½
February	11.07½	11.07½@11.17½	11.15
March	11.12½	11.10 @11.20	11.17½
May	11.25	11.25 @11.35	11.32½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, loose	$14.75	........@14.75	*$14.75
Do October	14.75	........@14.75	*14.75
Do November	10.97½	$10.97½@11.05	11.05½
Do year	*9.55	........@ 9.85	*9.80
Do January	*9.55	........@......	*9.65
Do February	*9.60	........@......	*9.65
Do March	*9.65	........@......	*9.70
Do May	....	9.75 @ 9.77½	*9.80
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	96½	96½@ 97	96½
No. 3 winter	95	....@ 94	94
Rejected winter	86	....@ 86	86
No. 2 spring	94⅝	93⅝@ 94⅛	93⅝
No. 3 spring	83½	....@ 84	84
Regular, October	94¼	93½@ 94⅛	93⅜
Regular, November	95	93⅝@ 94⅜	93⅝
Regular, December	96⅜	95 @ 96⅛	95⅛
Regular, year	94⅜	93¼@ 94⅛	93⅜
Regular, May	$1.01⅛	$1.00⅛@ 1.02	$1.00⅝
CORN.			
No. 2 spot	69	68 @ 68¾	68
High mixed	70	69 @ 70¼	69
Rejected	68	67 @ 67⅝	67
October	69	67½@ 69	67⅝
November	67⅛	66 @ 67⅛	66
Year	61	59⅝@ 61⅛	60⅛
January	53⅝	53⅛@ 54	53⅝
May	54⅝	54⅝@ 55¼	55⅛
OATS.			
No. 2 white	37½	....@ 37	37
No. 2 mixed	35¼	35¼@ 35½	35⅛
Rejected	32	....@ 32	32
October	34¾	34⅞@ 35	*35
November	33⅝	33⅝@ 33¾	33⅝
Year	33¼	33 @ 33⅛	33
May	35⅛	35 @ 35⅛	35
RYE.			
No. 2	59	....@ 58½	58½
Rejected	54	....@ 54	54
October	59	....@ 58½	58½
November	*59	....@ 59	59
December	61½	60½@ 60½	*60
Year	*58½	....@ 58	*57½
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	84	....@ 85	85
No. 3, spot	56	....@ 55	55
No. 3, November	56	....@ 56	56
No. 4, spot	40	....@ 40	40

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose (few here)	$	10.25
Long clears, loose, new	13.50	@14.25
Short clears do, new	15.25	@15.50
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	10.00	@10.25
Sweet pickled hams (do)	11.75	@13.00
Bacon, short ribs	15.00	@15.50
Bacon, short clears	16.00	@16.25
Bacon, hams	15.25	@15.50
Mess beef	10.75	@11.00
Beef hams	16.50	@17.00
Winter wheat flour, choice	5.00	@ 5.75
Winter wheat flour, good	4.50	@ 5.00
Winter wheat flour, supers	3.50	@ 4.00
Springs, good to choice	4.50	@ 5.50
Minnesota patents	6.50	@ 7.25
Rye flour	3.62½	@ 3.87½

Lake freights were firm and higher, owing to an active demand for room and few vessels being ready for charter. Most of the steam lines are overcrowded with package freight, and are unable to take grain. On wheat to Buffalo 3½c was paid and the rate on corn was nominally 3c. The charters reported up to the close of 'Change aggregated 123,000 bu wheat and 20,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were nominally steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nearly nominal at 35c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported yesterday aggregated 326,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 205,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 33,000 bu.

The following were reported on ocean passage:

	Oct. 21, '82.	Oct. 14, '82.	Oct. 22, '81.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,800,000	1,800,000	2,375,000
Corn, qrs	15,000	20,000	290,000

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1882.	Receipts 1881.	Shipments 1882.	Shipments 1881.
Flour, brls	20,204	21,036	18,495	14,483
Wheat, bu	76,616	36,188	23,091	48,310
Corn, bu	161,320	163,479	10,210	305,580
Oats, bu	77,983	52,230	72,978	24,567
Rye, bu	14,771	7,123	4,560	11,545
Barley, bu	34,320	20,118	35,433	19,214
Grass seed, lbs	64,163	70,748	25,850	285,463
Flaxseed, lbs	2,305,120	784,265	311,360	24,000
Broom-corn, lbs	125,980	247,100	146,355	185,728
Cured meats, lbs	300	432,160	613,983	1,582,836
Beef, tcs	....	....	5	187
Beef, brls	....	....	1,064	383
Pork, brls	....	....	780	966
Lard, lbs	....	74,720	249,450	1,154,530
Tallow, lbs	19,629	14,170	22,672	52,850
Butter, lbs	116,009	118,224	104,827	76,305
Dressed hogs, No	....	14	....	340
Live hogs, No	16,833	20,305	6,316	4,567
Cattle, No	9,882	5,981	3,512	2,026
Sheep, No	2,701	1,630	2,937	175
Hides, lbs	262,255	203,704	468,828	266,940
Highwines, brls	....	....	....	25
Wool, lbs	39,612	18,820	52,588	99,315
Potatoes, bu	13,314	16,193	1,012	11,519
Coal, tons	10,382	11,122	2,919	1,750
Hay, tons	220	190	10	40
Lumber, m ft	2,541	9,249	2,763	2,626
Shingles, m	2,690	5,000	228	640
Salt, brls	914	4,582	3,089	6,899

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 53 cars red wheat, 52 cars low grades winter, 75 cars Nos. 1 and 2 spring, 85 cars lower grades do (328 wheat); 194 cars and 3,500 bu No. 2 corn, 95 cars high-mixed, 63 cars low grades (352 corn); 85 cars No. 2 oats, 70 cars low grades (155 oats); 22 cars No. 2 rye, 10 cars low grades do; 8 cars No. 2 barley, 49 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars low grades (75 barley). Total (962 cars) about 585,000 bu. Inspected out: 51,710 bu wheat, 96,740 bu corn, 4,747 bu oats, 1,421 bu rye, 4,092 bu barley.

The following table exhibits the exports of wheat during the first quarter in three fiscal years:

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Wheat, bu	43,467,791	34,521,152	53,804,273
Wheat flour, brls	1,960,823	1,630,607	1,779,222
Total wheat, including flour reduced to wheat, bu	57,291,404	41,813,838	61,810,777
T'tal wh't, value	$38,039,357	$51,838,332	$69,417,423
Rye, value	$ 194,251	$ 111,158	$ 490,583
Oats	52,421	145,346	75,761
Corn and meal	1,256,415	13,363,612	16,522,376
Barley	114,091	13,273	341,449
Tot'l val. rye, etc.	$ 1,617,181	$13,633,389	$17,430,169
Total value	$39,656,538	$65,471,721	$86,847,592

The following table, showing the annual production of different meats in the United States, as slaughtered, has been prepared by J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Bureau:

	Number.	Pounds.
Dressed hogs	29,000,000	5,120,000,000
Beeves	6,250,000	3,125,000,000
Veals	3,000,000	275,000,000
Muttons	7,000,000	350,000,000
Lambs	5,000,000	100,000,000

About one-sixth of the domestic meat products are exported, one-fourth of pork, and nearly one-twelfth of beef. But little mutton goes abroad. The average supply per capita per annum is 150 pounds, against 101 pounds for Great Britain and 51 pounds for France.

BEERBOHM'S FIGURES AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—To convince you and officers of the Board of Trade that these telegrams on imports of corn are intentional errors, I will ask you to look at the imports of corn for the week ending Oct. 14, 1882. Beerbohm gives 315,000 to 320,000 qrs, when the total quantity afloat from all sources including our exports from all Atlantic cities for week ending Oct. 12 was only 42,500 qrs. This information I obtained from my Dornbusch of Oct. 12, received yesterday. How is it possible under any conditions to make such errors unless they are intentional? Last week he reduced quantity on passage from 200,000 qrs to 20,000. And today he gives quantity on passage 15,000 qrs. Respectfully,

JOHN C. HARRIS.

[A comparison of the above figures shows that the error in each case arose from using one cypher too many. This in undoubtedly an error in transmission, and not intentional. No sane man intends to be an ass.—COM. ED.]

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 850 brls and 300 sacks springs, partly at $5.50@5.75; 150 brls and 1,000 sacks winters at $4.55@5.00; 69 brls low grades at $2.25; 425 brls rye flour on p. t. Total, about 2,400 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 12 cars bran at $12.75 on track, and $12.75@13.00 free on board; 4 cars middlings at $14.75 on track, and $13.50@16.50 free on board; 1 car corn-meal at $26.00; 1 car corn feed at $25.25; 2 cars wheat screenings at $6.00@15.50.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 53 cars and 15,000 bu No. 2 red at 96½@97c; 18 cars No. 3 at 94c; 12 cars rejected at 86c; 7 cars by sample at 95½c for No. 3, and 87c for rejected on track; 2 cars do at 96½c for No. 3, and 99c for No. 2 long-berried free on board. Total, about 61,000 bu.

Call sales: 30,000 bu seller November at 96¼c; 10,000 bu seller December at 97⅝@97¾c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 96⅛c.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 36 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 93¼@93⅝c; 35 cars No. 3 at 84c; 22 cars by sample at 85@88c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars do at 73@79c for rejected, and 87c for No. 3 free on board. Total, about 48,000 bu.

REGULAR WHEAT—On Call, 120,000 bu seller November at 93¾@93⅝c; 230,000 bu seller December at 95@95⅝c; 30,000 bu seller the year at 93¾@93⅝c; 185,000 bu seller January at 95⅜@95½c; 50,000 bu seller May at $1.00⅝@1.00¾.

CORN—On 'Change, 104 cars and 24,000 bu No. 2 at 68@68¾c; 53 cars and 5,000 bu high mixed at 69@70¼c; 35 cars rejected at 67@67½c; 23 cars by sample at 68@69¼c for rejected, 69c for No. 3, and 74@75c for ears; 19 cars do at 67½@68c for rejected (the former new), 67⅛@68c for No. 2, 69c for high mixed at country point, 70@71c for No. 2 white, and 68c for new ears free on board. Total about 150,000 bu.

Call sales: 5,000 bu seller October at 67⅛c; 815,000 bu seller November at 65@66¼c; 580,000 bu seller the year at 59⅝@60⅛c; 185,000 bu seller January at 53⅜@53⅝c; 160,000 bu seller May at 54⅝@55⅛c.

OATS—On 'Change, 9 cars at 35¼@35⅛c for No. 2; 43 cars by sample at 33@35c for rejected mixed, 35@37c for rejected white, 35⅛@35⅜c for No. 2, and 37@38c for No. 2 white on track; 91 cars do at 33¼@35c for rejected mixed, 34@37½c for rejected white, 36½@38c for No. 3 white, and 36¼@41c (the former at country point) for barley oats. Total about 107,000 bu.

Call sales: 200,000 bu seller November at 33⅝c; 10,000 bu seller December at 33⅝c; 30,000 bu seller the year at 33@33⅛c; 35,000 bu seller May at 35@35⅛c.

RYE—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 at 58½c; 2 cars rejected at 54c; 12 cars by sample at 56@58½c for rejected, and 59@59½c for No. 2 on track; 6 cars do at 52@54½c for rejected free on board. Total about 15,000 bu.

Call sales: 10,000 bu seller December at 60½c.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 5,000 bu No. 2 at 84c; 19 cars No. 3 at 55@56c; 25 cars by sample at 40@44c for No. 5, 40@53c for No. 4, 59@70c for No. 3, and 85c for No. 2 on track; 16 cars do at 43½c for No. 5, 48@51c for No. 4, and 58@70c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 42,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 47,250 brls seller November at $19.00@19.40; 2,000 brls seller December at $18.50@18.65; 3,500 brls seller the year at $18.50@18.65; 28,500 brls seller January at $18.50@18.72½; 8,250 brls seller February at $18.52½@18.75; 4,500 brls seller November at $18.65@18.80; 500 brls seller April at $18.75; 9,250 brls seller May at $18.80@19.00. Total 103,750 brls.

Call sales: 850 brls seller November at $19.30@19.40; 1,000 brls seller the year at $18.70@18.75; 4,500 brls seller January at $18.70@18.75; 2,000 brls seller February at $18.82½@18.85; 1,750 brls seller March at $18.90; 250 brls seller April at $18.90; 3,250 brls seller May at $19.00@19.07½.

LARD—On 'Change, 3,000 tcs spot at $11.65@11.70; 250 tcs do at $11.75; 1,500 tcs seller October at $11.65@11.80; 19,750 tcs seller November at $11.17½@11.32½; 1,500 tcs seller December at $11.02½@11.07½; 1,500 tcs seller the year at $11.00@11.05; 11,250 tcs seller January at $11.02½@11.15; 5,000 tcs seller February at $11.07½@11.15; 7,250 tcs seller March at $11.10@11.20; 5,250 tcs seller May at $11.25@11.30. Total, 56,250 tcs.

Call sales: 4,000 tcs seller November at $11.35@11.37½; 1,750 tcs seller December at $11.15@11.17½; 2,500 tcs seller January at $11.12½@11.15; 1,500 tcs seller March at $11.17½@11.20; 4,500 tcs seller May at $11.32½@11.35.

MEATS—On 'Change, 200,000 lbs short ribs seller October at $14.75; 750,000 lbs seller November at $10.97½@11.05; 50,000 lbs seller August at $9.65; 350,000 lbs seller May at $9.75@9.77½; 200,000 lbs shoulders at $6.50 loose; 3,000 pcs green hams, 12 lbs, at 10c; 100 bxs long and short clear sides seller January at $10.00.

Call sales: 100,000 lbs short ribs seller November at $11.05; 50,000 lbs seller the year at $9.85.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—Prices are steady. Trade is fair:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@12
Auburn, No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@18
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@28
American	20	Wool sacks	35@45

BUTTER—The market was without new features. Aside from two or three bogus butter manufacturers, no one is paying over 38c for the best creamery, while it is difficult to get over 32@33c for fancy dairy. The general trade remains dull, Eastern buyers and exporters being practically out of the market:

Creamery, fancy	37@38	Common grades	20@22
Do, fair to choice	30@33	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	30@33	Inferior	12@13
Dairy, fair to good	24@28	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—For mild fall-made goods the market continues fairly active and firm, but there is very little inquiry for off grades. The demand is almost wholly on home account, exporters declining to pay present prices:

Young America	13½@14
Full cream, Cheddar, September	12 @12½
Full cream, flat, September	12½@13
Full cream, August	11 @11½
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	10 @10½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COOPERAGE—Was in moderate demand at $1.00@1.02½ for pork brls and $1.17½@1.20 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were steady at 24@25c per doz.

FISH—A good business is in progress. Prices remain firm:

Whitefish, per ¼-brl	$ 5.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.80 @ 4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs., new	7.25 @ 7.50
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	6.50
Codfish—Dressed	9½
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00 @ 8.25
Herring—Fat split, brls	7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	38
Halibut, smoked	14
California salmon, brl	19.00
California salmon, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair business is in progress at generally steady prices. Few large orders are being placed, buyers generally showing a disposition to restrict their purchases to such quantities as are required for the pursuance of current trade:

FOREIGN.	
Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Prunes, Turkish	6⅛
Raisins, layers, new	2.45 @2.50
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75 @2.80
Raisins, Valencia, new	8¾@ 9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.50 @2.55
Zante currants, new	6⅜@ 6¾
Citron	16 @ 17
DOMESTIC.	
Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	14 @ 15
Apples, sliced	7½@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7¾
Apples, Southern, new	6 @ 6¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries, new	33 @ 34
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8¾
Pitted cherries, new	23 @ 25
NUTS.	
Filberts	11 @ 13
Almonds, Tarragona	16½@ 17½
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¾@
Pecans	18
PEANUTS.	
Wilmington	7½@ 8½
Virginia	8½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6¾@ 7

GREEN FRUITS—With an active demand, prices were firm and unchanged:

Oranges, per brl	$ 6.50 @ 7.00
Lemons, per box	5.00 @ 6.50
Peaches, per basket	50 @ 75
Apples, per brl	1.50 @ 3.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00 @12.00
Grapes, per lb	4 @ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	5.00 @ 8.00
California pears, per box	3.25 @ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00 @ 2.25

GROCERIES—Excepting granulated, which is in scarce supply and firmer, the sugar market remains easy. Coffees were steadier than for some days previous, though the market can scarcely be quoted firm. The general market was quiet:

RICE.	
Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6
Rangoon	5¾@ 6
Patna	6¾@ 6¾
COFFEE.	
Java	18 @21
Java, choice Mandaling	25½@26½
Maracaibo	11¼@13¼
Mexican, prime to choice	11¾@12¼
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@11¼
Rio, fancy	12 @12½
Rio, prime to choice	10½@11½
Rio, fair to good	9½@10
Rio, common	8¾@ 9
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8
SUGARS.	
Patent cut-loaf	10 @10⅝
Crushed	10 @10⅝
Powdered	10 @10⅛
Granulated, standard	9¾
Granulated, not standard	9½
A standard	9⅛
A No. 2	9
Extra C	8⅝@ 8⅞
No. 1	8⅝@ 8⅞
Yellow	7 @ 8½
SIRUPS.	
Corn	42 @44
Sugar	42 @54
Blackstrap	25 @28
New Orleans molasses	42 @64
SPICES.	
Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	19 @20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	80 @84

HAY—The receipts of timothy were heavy and that description weak and 50c lower. Prairie hay steady:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$12.50@13.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Dull at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¾@ 9
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8¾
Part cured	8
Damaged hides	6½
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active trade is reported at quotations:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.30
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.00
Pig-tin, per lb	28@ 30
Bar-tin	30
Solder	14@ 16
Bar-lead	6¼
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper-bottoms, per lb	31
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	32
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet-zinc	6.50@ 7.50
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	5.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	5.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.75
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 18	14
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 24	12@ 16

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 33 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $3.75 rates.

OILS—Naphtha and gasoline were 1c higher. Carbon, turpentine, and most other lines remained firm:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 21	Linseed, boiled	$ 54
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	11¾	Sperm	1.35
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test	15¼	Neatsfoot, extra	88
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	15¼	Bank	47
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	14	Straits	49
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	16¼	Turpentine	50
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12⅛	Miners', white	74
Lard, current make	1.00	Naphtha, deo 69 deg	10
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo 74 deg	12
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 87 deg	19
Linseed, raw	51		

POTATOES—Were moving steadily at 45@50c per bu for common on track, with Jersey sweets held at $3.25 and Illinois at $1.50 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were slow at 5@8c. Geese held at $7.00@7.50 per doz. Ducks were selling at $3.00@3.25, and live turkeys firm at 9@9½c per lb. Prairie chickens were selling at $5.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.00; quails, $2.00; partridges, $4.50; jack-snipe, 75c; mallards, $1.75. Venison saddles, 15@16c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet, with light offerings, prime being quotable at about $1.70. Clover-seed was steady at $5.40@5.70 for prime to choice, and flaxseed sold mostly at $1.20½, a decline of 1c from Wednesday. Sales were reported of 70 bags clover-seed at $4.65@5.50; 3 cars and 23 bags timothy seed at $1.67½@1.75; 19 cars flaxseed at $1.20½@1.22 on track and delivered.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¼@8½c for city and 8@8¼c for country.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) circular, Oct. 16:

"A quiet feeling continues to characterize the market for farm seeds. Yearling red clover-seed is held with firmness. The reports of the new American crop continue unfavorable, and the samples at present received show poor quality. Choice trefoil appears this season unobtainable. The prices asked for French-Italian are above the views entertained here. For trifolium the trade is now quite over. In rapeseed there is an upward tendency."

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.	Del.
Butter, creamery, extra	$ 37	....	....
Butter, creamery, extra	40	....	Feb.
Butter, creamery, firsts	33	34	....
Butter, June make	27	28	....
Butter, dairy, extra	32½	33	....
Butter, ladle-packed, June	..	18	....
Eggs, Northern	24½	25	....
Eggs, Illinois	24	24½	....
Eggs	29	31	Feb.
Eggs	..	29	Mar.
Eggs, ice-house	25	26	Dec.
Potatoes, peachblows, choice	52	....	....
Potatoes, early rose, choice	43	49	....
Potatoes, peachblows	45	50	T. A.
Apples, Illinois, Ben Davis	2.50	2.75	....
Apples, Illinois, good stock	..	2.25	....
Apples, Michigan, mostly Bald.	2.75	3.00	....
Beans, hand-picked, navys	2.50	....	....
Peas, choice green	..	1.30	....

Sales 25 tubs extra in creamery at 37c; 1 car choice peachblows at 52c on track; 1 car early rose at 45c on track; 10 brls choice navy beans at $2.50 per bu.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,926	14,176	[illegible]
Tuesday	5,856	19,840	[illegible]
Wednesday	9,552	18,893	[illegible]
Thursday	11,500	16,000	[illegible]
Total	33,784	66,349	[illegible]
Same time last week	36,196	63,121	[illegible]
Shipments—			
Monday	3,004	3,335	[illegible]
Tuesday	2,599	4,337	[illegible]
Wednesday	3,461	6,316	[illegible]
Total	9,064	13,988	[illegible]

Yesterday's receipts of cattle were the largest yet reported, amounting to somewhere in the neighborhood of 12,000 head. Previous to yesterday the biggest receipts for one day were 11,320—on Oct. 20, 1881.

CATTLE—In comparison with Wednesday there was but slight change in prices of shipping cattle. While the aggregate receipts ran up to about 10,000, the offerings of good to prime native steers were very moderate and with a good demand to supply the New York, New England, and intermediate markets, sellers found it an easy matter to sustain prices. There was no special activity, but in a general way all decently fatted stock was picked up and the market closed firm. There were a few bunches of choice beeves for which $6.00@6.50 was obtained. At $6.50 St. John & Brown sold 105 head of fine Iowa steers. They averaged 1,545 lbs, and were shipped by S. Giddings, Winburn. An extra lot fetched $6.85. This was the last installment of the Purvines & Heath cattle, which were contracted for months ago at $6.00 in the country. Only a small part of the day's work was done at prices above $5.00, while $3.00@4.50 got the bulk.

There was a large supply of native butchers' stock and prices of the poorer sorts were rather weaker, though no description sold materially lower than Wednesday. From $2.50@2.65 for scrub cows and bulls prices ran upward to $3.75 for fat cows and to $4.00@4.25 for nice little butchering steers. Stockers and feeders were in good request and were firm with sales of the former at $3.00@3.75, and of the latter at $3.75@4.50. Dairy calves are quoted at $8.00@16.00 per head. Range cattle were very plentiful, but consumers and shippers bought of them freely and prices did not weaken. They were, in fact, a little firmer than on the previous day. Sales were at $3.75@5.40—principally at $4.12½@4.50.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$........
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@ 6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@ 5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@ 4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 3.90
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 650 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@ 3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.40@ 2.65
Texas—Grass cattle	3.25@ 4.30
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	1,478	$6.85	30	1,093	$4.00
106	1,545	6.50	23	833	4.12½
18	1,409	6.25	242 Texas	890	4.12½
17	1,522	6.12½	20	995	4.15
111	1,270	5.25	24	1,014	4.20
53	1,367	5.80	64 Texas	922	4.12½
18	1,299	5.15	42 Western	1,008	4.12½
12	1,370	5.60	45 Western	951	4.10
303 Western	1,271	5.40	17	1,190	4.00
18	1,294	5.15	178 Texas	915	4.00
37	1,328	5.30	19	969	3.90
84	1,215	4.85	16	944	3.80
34	1,175	4.85	35 Texas	882	3.90
52	1,199	4.85	19	980	3.85
20	1,185	4.80	14	941	3.75
140	1,180	4.75	27 cows	916	3.65
17	1,296	4.70	18 cows	823	3.65
101 Western	1,218	4.60	17 cows	825	3.35
53 Western	1,127	4.60	25 cows	805	3.30
22	1,066	4.60	41 cows	886	3.25
118 Western	1,097	4.60	22 cows	880	3.25
60 Western	1,336	4.60	17 cows	800	3.25
168 Western	1,134	4.50	19 cows	898	3.12½
146 Western	1,125	4.50	19 cows	769	3.10
20 Western	1,078	4.50	22 cows	963	3.05
152 Western	1,153	4.60	14 stockers	886	3.30
178 Western	1,099	4.45	13 cows	850	3.10
36 Western	1,028	4.50	18 cows	1,229	3.10
128 Western	1,033	4.45	19	700	3.00
87 Western	1,344	4.35	19 bulls	881	2.95
702 Western	1,050	4.25	14 bulls	973	2.95
80 Western	1,000	3.75	13 cows	812	2.30
101 Texas	1,036	4.10	21 cows	794	2.90
20	1,047	4.25	10 cows	916	2.65
66 Texas	963	4.10	18 cows	802	2.50

HOGS—At the opening of trade the feeling was decidedly bearish. Packers generally kept out of the market, and the early trading was sluggish at a considerable decline from Wednesday's prices, sales showing an average reduction of 10@15c. At the lower figures buyers evinced more interest. The demand became active, and before noon the lost ground had been fully regained, the late feeling being firm. Sales ranged from $4.50@5.75 for skips and culls to $7.80@7.85 for extra Philadelphias, though the bulk of the hogs crossed the scales at $6.30@7.20. Closing quotations were $6.10@6.90 for poor to choice light and $6.10@7.85 for inferior to extra heavy grades.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
114	308	$7.85	70	218	$6.80	109	230	$6.35
84	314	7.85	122	204	6.80	48	180	6.30
58	328	7.80	52	196	6.75	80	203	6.30
46	328	7.40	58	192	6.75	71	172	6.25
50	325	7.30	157	251	6.75	77	225	6.25
54	304	7.25	60	204	6.70	80	170	6.25
44	291	7.20	62	191	6.70	60	251	6.20
44	292	7.15	76	216	6.70	54	179	6.15
41	262	7.15	59	272	6.65	41	171	6.10
68	266	7.10	76	170	6.65	58	175	6.05
62	271	7.10	57	188	6.65	43	210	6.00
55	279	7.05	54	271	6.65	62	181	6.00
40	272	7.00	54	174	6.65	60	189	6.00
44	278	7.00	72	281	6.60	62	180	6.00
122	291	7.00	72	188	6.60	60	211	5.85
67	290	6.95	57	188	6.55	28	241	5.80
56	272	6.90	60	222	6.50	40	250	5.75
57	268	6.90	58	279	6.50	47	213	5.70
67	293	6.90	54	179	6.50	60	211	5.60
52	289	6.85	69	224	6.40	23	164	5.55
40	292	6.85	148	176	6.40	23	175	5.50
49	200	6.85	72	251	6.35	57	164	5.50

SHEEP—Sold at steady prices. The large supply on sale was well taken up at $3.00@4.12½ for poor to good qualities. We quote inferior to extra at $2.50@4.75.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	99	$4.00	202	99	$3.37½	202	90	$3.37½
97	102	4.00	67	96	3.45	101	91	3.12½
100	101	3.87½	116	98	4.00	83	87	3.30
80	110	3.85	81	102	3.75	100	93	3.55
97	81	3.00	76	111	4.12½			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700; shipments, 900 head; supply liberal, but movement slow and prices easier; quality not good, offerings consisting almost wholly of Texan and mixed lots; butchers' stock Texas steers ranged from $3.50@4.00; good fat ones would bring $4.25@4.75; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; good butchers' steers, $3.75@4.50; good fat Colorado steers, $4.50@5.00; good heavy native steers, suitable for Eastern shipment or dressed beef, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 300 head; steady and in fair demand; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.25.

HOGS—Steady, except for packing, which are lower; Yorkers, $6.00@6.25; packing, $6.25@6.75; butchers', $7.00@7.25; selected heavy, $7.50@7.65; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 650.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,300 head; a few sales made at good prices, including fair to prime native steers, at $11.25@13.25; light Colorado-Texans, $9.75; but large part will be on sale tomorrow, when very light arrivals are due: dressed beef firm but dull; $7.00@8.50 for Texas-Colorado sides; $8.00@10.50 for native do; shipments, 300 quarters beef, 97 carcasses mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,700 head; active and firm, both sheep and lambs, at $4.00@5.30 per cwt for common to good sheep; $6.00@7.00 for ordinary lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,870 head; barely steady for live hogs at $7.00@7.75 per cwt.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—HOGS—Steady; heavy shipping, $7.00@7.40; common to good mixed packing, $6.00@6.75; light, $6.35@6.75; skips, $3.50@6.00; receipts, 900 head; shipments, 700 head.

CATTLE—Steady; good to choice shipping, $5.00@5.75; common to fair, $3.70@4.75; butchers', $2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; receipts, 122 head; shipments, 55 head.

SHEEP—Steady; $3.00@4.50; receipts, 200 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 391 head; market firm at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $7.60@7.75; Baltimores, $7.00@7.25; Yorkers, $6.75@6.90; grassers, $6.25@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, $1,400 head; market strong at yesterday's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; steady; Texas steers, $3.25@4.00; native cows, $2.50@3.00; stockers, $3.10@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; dull and lower, ranging $5.50@6.50; bulk sales, $5.90@6.25.

SHEEP—Quiet; $2.75@3.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $5.50@6.90; packing and butchers', $6.50@7.25; receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 280 head.

LUMBER.

Offerings were light and prices steady on the cargo market yesterday:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.00@11.00
Green common inch	[illegible]
Green medium	[illegible]
Extra good and select	[illegible]
Green good inch	[illegible]
Boards and strips	[illegible]
Standard shingles	[illegible]
Extra shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

Following shows the receipts to date as compared with those of last year in the same period:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,762,943,000	[illegible]
1881	1,607,354,000	[illegible]
Increase	155,589,000	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 8s 4d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn—7s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 132s. Lard, 62s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 67s; short ribs dull at 68s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 62s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 41s; at London, steady at 39s 9d. Wheat—Winter, new Western dull at 8s 5d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—Evening.—COTTON—In mod-

erate demand at 6⅝@6¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,200.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 61s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅝@6¾d.

LINSEED OIL—£22 5s@22 15s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 40s@40s 3d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—18¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Wheat dull. Corn steady; cargoes off coast—Wheat dull and easier; California declined 6d@3d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 spring and red winter declined 6d. Corn firm; American mixed advanced 6d. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull; demand for corn for the Continent moderate. Pork, 102s. Lard dull at 62s 3d. Bacon, long clear, 72s; short clear, 74s. Tallow, 45s. Cheese, 59s. Beef, 135s.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Liverpool—Wheat inactive. Corn strong at 7s 4d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; fair average California, 44s@44s 6d. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, less disposition to buy. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 44s 6d; fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 42s; fair average quality of corn for prompt shipment by sail, 30s@31s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Winter wheat for prompt delivery in comparatively slack request, as well for shipment as for other purposes, and depressed, lower, and irregular. Speculation in No. 2 red wheat, outside of the December delivery, extremely spiritless. Cable advices, though of firmness and restricted offerings, failed here to quicken the export call. No. 2 red at $1.08¾@1.09¾, mostly at $1.09@1.09¾ delivered, closing at $1.08¾@1.09¼; No. 3 red, $1.05½@1.05¾; No. 1 white at $1.08¾@1.10¼, mostly at $1.10@1.10¼ in elevator, closing at $1.10; No. 2 white, $1.05@1.05¾; No. 2 Chicago spring, old crop, $1.07 bid for strictly prime to arrive, and up to $1.12 asked; No. 2 red futures: October, $1.08@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¼; November, $1.08¼@1.08¾, closing at $1.08½; December, $1.09¾@1.10¾, closing at $1.10; year, $1.08@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¼; January, $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11½ bid; February, $1.12¾@1.13, closing at $1.12¾ asked; No. 1 white wheat, November, $1.07¾, closing at $1.07¾. Corn—Speculation in No. 2 corn was again very tame as a rule. October in utter neglect. No. 2, regular inspection, 85@87c in elevator, closing at 87c asked and 85½c bid; 87½c for old rule; No. 2 futures: October closing nominal; November, 79@80½c, closing at 79¾c; December, 72½@73⅜c, closing at 72¾c; the year, 72¾@73⅜c, closing at 72¾c; January, 62¾@63⅝c, closing at 63¼c; February, 61⅞@62c, closing at 61⅞c; May, 61@61⅛c, closing at 61c bid. Oats again yielded in most instances ¼@½c a bu on a moderately active business for prompt and forward delivery. No. 1 white, new rule, a car-load at 53c; No. 2 white, new rule, 45⅞@46c, mostly at 46c, closing at 46c asked; No. 3 white, 42c; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Option sales today: No. 2 futures, October closing at 41½c; November, 41⅜@41⅝c, closing at 41⅜c; December, 42⅜@43c, closing at 42⅞c; January, 43⅝@43¾c, closing at 43¾c. Rye very quiet at former prices; car-lots of ungraded went at 74@75c. Barley held higher, checking business, though a fair demand was noted; No. 1 Canada, to arrive in November, last sold at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Hog products unsettled, mess pork ruling weaker on a moderate call, while Western steam lard, on the option list, advanced on a fairly active business for prompt and forward delivery. Western mess pork attracted a very moderate share of attention for early delivery at easier prices, leaving off at $23.00@23.25; extra prime at about $21.00; mess October at the close nominal, and November $23.00 bid. Cut meats were sought after, and quoted firm; pickled bellies in bulk went at 21¾@22c. Bacon very dull; long clear nominal at 15c. Western steam lard met with an active demand for prompt and forward delivery, but easier in price, leaving off at $12.50; futures: October closing nominal; November, $11.80@11.85, closing at $11.82½ bid; December, $11.42½@11.47½, closing at $11.42½; year, $11.42½@11.47½, closing at $11.47½; January, $11.45@11.47½, closing at $11.45 bid; February, $11.45@11.47½, closing at $11.47½; March, $11.47½@11.52½, closing at $11.52½; April, $11.55@11.57½, closing at $11.57½; May, $11.52½@11.63, closing at $11.60; June, $11.55@11.60, closing at $11.63.

TALLOW—In demand, closing at 8¾c for strictly prime.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 7⅝@7¾c for fair to good refining muscovado, but without notable activity; refined, in instances, rather stronger, on a fair inquiry.

FREIGHTS—A generally dull market reported, quotations, however, remaining essentially unchanged. Tonnage for chartering purposes attracted only a very moderate share of attention, and chiefly from the cotton and grain interests—for cotton, for Southern port loading, and for grain, mostly for forward loading at Baltimore. For Liverpool, engagements by steam, flour at 1s 9d@2s 6d, as to routes (local 2s 3d@2s 6d); provisions, through and local, at 15s@35s, as to routes and dates of shipment (local at 25s).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Steady at 10 11-16c; futures steady: October, 10.55c; November, 10.42c; December, 10.42c; January, 10.52c; February, 10.65c; March, 10.74c; April, 10.85c; May, 10.96c; June, 11.06c; July, 11.17c; August, 11.26c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 20,000 brls; exports, 6,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat, cash lots ¼@½c lower; options ¼@⅜c lower; receipts, 239,500 bu; exports, 80,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 90c@$1.10; steamer No. 3 red, 95c; No. 3 red, $1.05½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.05¾@1.06; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.09¾; certificates, $1.08¾@1.09¾ delivered; mixed winter $1.06; ungraded white, 92c@$1.11; steamer No. 3 do, 80c; steamer No. 2 do, 85c@86c; No. 2 white, $1.05@1.05½; No. 1 white, sales 18,000 bu at $1.09¾@1.10¼; No. 2 red, October, sales of 72,000 bu at $1.08@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¼; November, sales of 280,000 bu at $1.08¾@1.08⅞, closing at $1.08¾; December, sales of 712,000 bu at $1.09¾@1.10¾, closing at $1.10; January, sales of 248,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11½; February, sales of 56,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13, closing at $1.12¾.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; 60c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 91⅝c; crude, 7⅛@7⅜c; refined, 7⅞@8c.

RESIN—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85@1.95.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower; 54½@55c.

EGGS—Western fresh firmly held; 28@28½c.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm at 15@37c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; Western flat, 5@12½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower but slow; No. 2 red, 93⅜@93⅝c cash, 93¼c October and November, 95c December, 93⅜c year, 96⅝c January, $1.02⅛ May; No. 3 red, 90c bid; No. 4 do, 85c bid. Corn lower; fairly active; 66¾@67½c cash, inside for regular; 66c October, 60⅛@60⅜c November, 53⅝@53⅞c year, 49c January, 50⅛c May. Oats lower, at 33⅛@33⅜c cash, 33⅛c October, 31⅛c November, 32c year, 31⅛c January, 34⅛c May. Rye dull at 56@57c bid. Barley quiet; sample lots at 65@80c.

LEAD—Dull at 4⅝c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower, at $22.75. Dry salt meats and bacon very scarce, and only small peddling trade done. Lard nominally $11.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 112,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

No afternoon board today.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet, closing steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, $1.05¼@1.05⅜; November, $1.05¾@1.06; December, $1.07¾@1.08; January, $1.09¼@1.09⅝. Corn—Western quiet and easy; mixed, spot and October, 85c bid; year, 63¼@63⅝c; January, 59@59½c. Oats firm and quiet; Western white, 47@49c; mixed, 44@47c; Pennsylvania, 45@49c. Rye quiet and firm; good to prime, 68@70c.

HAY—Dull and easy; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easy.

BUTTER—Firm for choice Western packed at 23@25c; creamery, 33@35c.

EGGS—Firm and scarce at 25@26c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, 7⅛@9¼c. Sugar dull; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.22.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,844 brls; wheat, 33,000 bu; oats, 900 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 501 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 400,000 bu; corn, 210,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; high grades, $5.30@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white mixed, 84c. Oats easier; prime, 48c; choice, 49@55c.

CORN-MEAL—Bare.

HAY—In fair demand; ordinary, $13.00@14.00; prime, $16.00@17.00; choice, $18.00@19.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess quoted at $24.87½@25.00. Lard quiet and weak; refined tierce, $13.00; keg, $13.50. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, $10.75@10.80; ribs, $14.25; long clear, $14.50. Bacon—Market bare; supplies expected and reduction in prices looked for. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; canvased, ordinary and clear medium, 15@16c; choice, 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee in good demand; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@10⅛c. Sugars in good demand at full prices; inferior, 5c; common to good common, 5⅝@5⅞c; fully fair, 7c; prime, 7⅛c; yellow clarified, 7⅜@8c; white clarified, 8⅜c; granulated, 9c. Molasses in good demand, but at lower rates: common, 40@45c; fair, 48@50c; prime to choice, 51@56c. Rice steady; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4⅜@6⅜c.

BRAN—In good demand at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, $1.10; No. 2, 93⅝c; October, 93⅝c; November, 94c; December, 95⅛c; year, 93⅝c; No. 3, 80c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 70c; rejected, 69½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 35@35½c; white, 36c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 58c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 77c; No. 3 spring, extra, 55½c.

PROVISIONS—Drooping. Mess pork, $22.75, cash or October; $19.30 November. Lard—Prime steam, $11.70, cash or October; $11.30 November.

HOGS—Lower; $6.00@6.75.

BUTTER—Scarce and wanted; creameries, 25@33c.

CHEESE—Firm.

EGGS—Firm; 23½@24c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; barley, 33,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,300 brls; wheat, 1,900 bu; barley, 17,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Firm; moderate inquiry. Rye flour firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, closing steady; mixed white and red winter in grain depot, $1.10; No. 2 red, October, $1.07¼@1.08¼; November, $1.08@1.08¼; December, $1.09¼@1.09⅝; January, $1.10⅝@1.11. Corn—Local lots strong; options opened and closed firm; sail mixed, 85@89c; steamer, 87c; No. 3, 87c; sail mixed, October, 84@87c; November, 79⅝@79⅞c; December, 64⅝@64¾c; January, 59⅜@60¼c. Oats weaker; No. 3 white, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No. 1 do, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $24.50. Hams—Smoked, 16@17c. Lard quiet; kettle, $13.50; steam, $12.75@13.00.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm; creamery, extra, 35c.

EGGS—Steady; 28c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,615 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Dull and lower at 10⅛c.

FLOUR—Heavy and dull; tending downward.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red winter, 95@96c spot; 96¼c bid October; 97¼c November; 95c bid the year; receipts, 22,000 bu; shipments, 7,000 bu. Corn dull and lower; 70½c spot; 70⅝c bid October; 58c November; 51⅛c bid the year. Oats stronger; 35c spot; 34c bid the year; 35⅛c bid May. Rye easier; 63⅛@64½c. Barley heavy; extra No. 3 fall, 72@78c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firmer at $11.75. Bulk meats weaker: shoulders, $9.50; clear rib, $13.25. Bacon easier; shoulders, $10.50; clear rib, $16.00; clear, $16.75.

WHISKY—In good demand at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods, 900 brls. on the basis of $1.17.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot or November, 98⅛c; October, 96⅛c; December, 99⅛c; year, 96⅛c; January, $1.01. Corn steady; high mixed, 74¼c; No. 2 spot, 71½c; October, 69⅞c; November, 66⅛c; year, 57c; January, 53⅞. Oats nominally unchanged; No. 2 spot, 35⅛; October, November, or December, 35c bid; year, 35⅛c bid.

Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red spot, 97⅛c bid; October, 97⅝c bid; November, 97⅞c; December, 98⅞c; year, 96c; January, $1.00⅜; February, $1.01⅛ bid. Corn easier; No. 2 November, 65⅛c bid; December, 56⅛c bid; year, 56⅝c; January, 53⅝c; May, 53⅛c bid. Oats easier; No. 2 spot or October, 35c bid; November, December, or year, 34⅝c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, 1,800 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Weak; ordinary to good ordinary, 9⅞c; low middling, 10¼c; middling, 10⅝; good middling, 10¾c.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a good demand; offerings light; long berry, 95@97c; No. 2 red winter, 93@95c; rejected, 75@83c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 75c; No. 2 mixed, 73c; new ear, 45c on arrival. Oats quiet; Northern, 36½c; mixed Western, 33@34c. Rye quiet; Northern, 63@65c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, fair demand but at lower rates; mess, $24.50. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and weak; car-lots loose shoulders, $13.25; clear rib, $15.25; clear sides, $16.25. Bacon steady; shoulders, $11.50; clear rib, $16.25@16.50; clear, $17.50.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm.

BUTTER—Steady with a fair demand.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—FLOUR—In good demand; leading brands well sold up; prices steady; Minnesota extras, $5.50@6.25; roller flours, $5.75@6.40.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed, 89@91c; No. 2 and steamer yellow, 89@90c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 white, 51@52c; No. 3 do, 48@49c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; clear and extra clear, $29.00@30.00. Beef dull; mess, $12.00@13.00; extra mess, $13.50@14.50. Lard steady.

CHEESE—In good demand; prices well sustained.

EGGS—In good demand; 25@26c.

HIDES—Demand fair and market firm; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—In fair demand, 8¼@8⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls, 3,400 sacks; corn, 17,625 bu; wheat, 14,200 bu; oats, 12,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 18,000 bu; shipments, 19,000 bu; excited, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, 79⅝@80c cash; 79⅛@79⅝c October; 79⅛c December; No. 3 red, 80⅛c bid, cash and October. Corn—Receipts, 7,500 bu; shipments, 7,500 bu; lower and quiet; 54c cash and October; 46c bid November; 39⅛c January; new corn sold at 47@48c, cash. Oats slow; 28⅛c cash; 29c November. Rye quiet; 41c cash; 48⅛c October; 48⅛c November.

BUTTER—Firm; store-packed, 23@24c.

EGGS—Steady; 19c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high mixed, 68⅛@69c; mixed, 68@68⅛c. Oats weak and lower; No. 2 white, 36@36⅛c. Rye quiet and easy; No. 2 at 57⅛@58c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.18.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,500 bu; corn, 48,600 bu; oats, 46,975 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, 2,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 33,500 bu; oats, 15,950 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; steady; No. 1 white, 99⅛c spot and October; November, 98⅛c asked; December, 98⅛c; year, 98⅛c bid; January, 98⅛c; February, $1.00⅜; No. 2 red, 98⅛c asked; No. 2 white, 90⅛c. Corn scarce; firmer; No. 2, 75c bid. Oats firm; No. 2, 37c; No. 2 white, 43c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 53,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 78,620 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive; $1.21 asked, $1.20 bid cash: all options No. 1 hard Duluth. Corn dull; car-lots, 79c. Other grains neglected.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, 94c. Corn firm; mixed, 69c. Oats quiet; mixed, 33½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce; No. 2 nominally 83c.

PETROLEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 26.—O. P. Taylor, the veteran producer of the Allegheny field, estimates that Allegheny's production for October will not exceed 12,000 barrels. He bases his calculations on the fact that his fifty-four wells, located in all parts of the field, have fallen off 50 per cent since September. The general impression seems to be that the October oil report will be very bullish. It has been demonstrated that there is really no fourth sand in Allegheny. A well in Little Genesee, reported through the fourth sand, was shot and came in dry. The Anchor well, in the Sheffield district, which was reported as a 100-barrel well, is doing less than forty barrels per day. For several days past the market has been dull and spiritless, but the close of the month will undoubtedly witness a most lively and enterprising market.

To the Western Associated Press.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—Stronger; opens at 91⅛c; highest, 92⅝c; lowest, 91⅛c; closing, 92⅝c; sales, 20,300 brls; total shipments Wednesday, 76,027 brls; charters, 35,300 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 91⅛c; highest, 92⅞c; lowest, 91⅛c; closed, 92⅝c; shipments, 76,027 brls; charters, 21st, 13,300; 24th, 30,158 brls; runs, tide water, 8,933 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates dull; closed at 92⅝c; refined, 7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery; sales, 648,000 brls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 26.—PETROLEUM—The market was without interest from the opening until 3:30, fluctuating between 91⅛c and 92⅛c. At that time the market was quiet at 91⅛c, when suddenly buyers came in and ran it up to 92⅝c, closing at 92⅝c bid; sales, 1,000,000 brls; clearances, 2,000,000 brls.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 4,200 bales; exports to France, 3,800; Continent, 2,900; coastwise, 4,800; sales, 925; stock, 69,405.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—COTTON—Weak; middling, 10⅛c; low middling, 10⅛c; good ordinary, 9⅛c; net receipts, 10,000 bales; gross, 12,000; exports to the Continent, 6,000; Great Britain, 4,500; sales, 4,500; stock, 112,380.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—COTTON—Easy; middling, 10⅛c; sales, 900; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 2,100; stock, 13,850.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Market without change in any respect; demand of agents continuing very moderate and confined to necessities; with jobbers a little more doing and in instances some low figures are reached, but as all markets are doing the same it is not an exceptional feature.

A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 25.—The British ship Oberon arrived at this port today, sixty-two days from Sydney, Australia. On the passage from England to Sydney very heavy stress of weather was experienced and several tremendous seas were shipped. The helmsman had to be lashed to the wheel, and when relieved nearly perished with cold. During a rush of waters Capt. England was swept overboard and drowned. The vessel narrowly escaped foundering.

A Young Girl's Nerve—How She Foiled Two Burglars.

Rochester Herald.

A burglary took place last night at the residence of John E. Morey, No. 25 North Clinton street, but the attempt of the thieves to secure valuable booty which was in the house was frustrated by the courage and coolness of a young lady, Miss Florence Belden, a cousin of Mrs. J. E. Morey Jr., who is a member of the family. She was awakened about 1 a. m. by a noise in her room, and saw a masked man with a dark lantern in his hand standing by her bedside, and another man was ransacking her bureau. The masked man said: "If you lie still you will not be harmed, but if you scream I will blow your brains out." He then asked her where the money and diamonds were. She knew that Mrs. Morey had left her diamonds in a room down-stairs the evening before, but with great presence of mind she determined to mislead the thieves. Accordingly she told him that the diamonds were in the front room up-stairs, intending to give the alarm if the burglars left her alone. They then asked her where Mr. John E. Morey and his son slept. She refused to tell, when the man who was standing by the bed struck her a blow with some sharp instrument inflicting a severe wound on her left shoulder. Miss Belden fainted from fright and pain, and, when she recovered consciousness, found that she had been gagged and tied to the bed-posts with towels. She heard the thieves working in the front room, and made an attempt to give the alarm. She remembered that previous to retiring she had laid a scissors on the stand, near her bed. One arm was sufficiently free to enable her to reach the scissors, and in a few minutes she succeeded in cutting the towels which confined her and which was wound in a rope. She then stepped cautiously to the door of her room, and, looking out in the hall, could see the dark lantern flashing as the men moved around the front rooms. She attempted to pass down the stairway, but, after going a few steps, the creaking of the stairs betrayed her to the burglars. One of them said with an oath, "That girl will give us away," and at the same time picked up a gas globe and threw it at her. The globe broke, and a deep gash was cut in her ankle by a piece of glass. Miss Belden screamed and ran down-stairs to Mr. Morey's room. The family at first thought that she had been dreaming and was hysterical, but the blood that streamed from the wound in her shoulder convinced them that her story was true. She exclaimed that the men had gone out the back way, and on investigation, Mr Morey found that the rear door of the house was open. It was also discovered that the thieves had gained entrance through a parlor window. The rooms up-stairs had been thoroughly ransacked, but nothing of value has as yet been missed. The valuable diamonds and a considerable sum of money which were in the house were saved by the bravery and presence of mind of this young lady, who is but 17 years of age.

William Lademorea, 191 North street, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and I find it to be the best tonic I ever used."

MARINE NEWS.

The Demand for Grain-Carriers Far in Excess of the Supply.

Room for Only 152,000 Bushels Secured by Shippers Yesterday.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was an active inquiry yesterday on the part of shippers of grain for vessel-room to Buffalo, but available carriers were very scarce, and as a consequence rates were firm at 3@3¼ cents a bushel on corn and 3½ cents on wheat. No charters were made for Canadian ports, vessels suitable for those points being still more scarce than those for Lake Erie ports. Notwithstanding there is now in port quite a fleet of the largest grain-carriers on the lake, none of them are at present unloaded and available for charter, and the impression is general that 4 cents a bushel will be paid to Buffalo within the next three or four days. The vessels engaged yesterday comprised the following:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Steamship H. Chisholm, wheat	75,000
Schooner Kelderhouse, wheat	32,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Alaska, wheat	16,000
Propeller Alaska, corn	20,000
Propeller Alaska, flaxseed	9,000
Total capacity	152,000

The Toronto *Globe*, in the course of an article on the grain-carrying trade of the great lakes, says: "Mariners now look on the grain trade for the season as about closed. A vessel Captain said this morning that the expectations which were entertained this spring were not realized. He anticipated to do a good grain business this season, but was sadly disappointed. He was asked what was the reason for the dullness, when he said that England now got a great deal of her grain from India, Australia, Russia, and other places, and was not depending on America for more than one-fifth of her consumption. America does not, in any sense, control the grain market in England. He thought 1881 was a great deal better than 1882. Last year the St. Lawrence route carried about 11,000,000 bushels through to Montreal; this year, by the close of navigation, he did not think that more than 7,000,000 bushels will have gone down the river. Another thing, any grain that was removed from one Canadian port to another for supplying mills, etc., was not carried in vessels, but in cars, for the reason that mill-owners cannot afford to purchase a cargo of from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels. They can get just what they want by rail, and have it delivered when and where they please. There was a corresponding shrinkage of export in grain at New York. Up to this time 30,000,000 bushels less have left New York for Europe than during the same period in 1881. There is a shrinkage all round. One thing, however, that must be taken into consideration is that there was a short crop last year; therefore the amount to be carried must be short also. He thought the railways were hurting the carrying trade very considerably. Midland, on the Georgian Bay, was becoming quite a port—in fact, there is almost as much grain going there as there is to Collingwood. Of all the grain that went to Midland this year not one bushel of it came down the lake. It was placed on board the cars and transferred by rail to the seaports in the New England States for England. That, too, reduced the St. Lawrence traffic. On the whole the season has been a poor one, and the company is lucky that paid expenses. Another such season and vessel property would be worth little or nothing."

There was a somewhat better inquiry yesterday for vessels to bring lumber to this port, the demand being mainly for carriers to go to Muskegon. There were not many vessels on the market seeking engagements, the head winds of the last few days having greatly delayed the up-bound fleet, while a number of the crafts in port have been stripped of their canvas preparatory to being placed in winter quarters. Carrying rates were quoted fairly firm at the following figures:

From Grand Haven*	$1.50	@1.62½
From Muskegon*	1.50	@1.62½
From White Lake		1.62½
From Pentwater		1.75
From Ludington		1.75
From Menominee		2.00
From Manistee		1.87½
From Alpena		2.25
From Bay City		2.50
From Cheboygan		2.00
From Black River		2.00
From Ashland	3.00	@3.50
From Ontonagon		3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was no inquiry for vessels to bring cedar or other coarse freight to this port, and not a single charter in this trade was reported.

Agents at this port report a very good inquiry from iron-ore shippers for vessels to carry cargoes from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, $1.25 per ton being freely offered, but no vessels were secured, those in port being held for grain charters. Rates continue to be quoted as below:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.65@1.70
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.25@1.30
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.30@1.40

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were quite firm at the ruling rates, with a fair inquiry for carriers to this port and Milwaukee, but no vessels were on the market seeking engagement. It is believed that first-class vessels could have secured 80 cents a ton. Rates at other coal-shipping points continue very firm, with a tendency to advance. The quoted rates to Lake Michigan ports are as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	70
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	80
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	70
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

Dock and Other Notes.

The receipts of lumber yesterday by lake aggregated nearly 9,000,000 feet.

The propeller Commodore is next to the steamship Onoko in carrying capacity.

Two thousand four hundred tons of iron-ore arrived at this port yesterday from Escanaba.

The schooner Gen. Sigel arrived yesterday from Hamlin with a cargo of 15,000,000 shingles.

John Clifford, steward on the propeller Buffalo, died very suddenly on board his craft at Buffalo Tuesday.

W. H. Blackwell, of the propeller Northerner, was the only patient admitted to the Marine Hospital yesterday.

The fine schooner Lizzie A. Law, Capt. William Leith, arrived from Buffalo yesterday with a cargo of 1,400 tons of hard coal.

The United States marine hospital service expended $468,120.16 during the last fiscal year, and gave relief to 36,184 patients.

The schooner Louise McDonald, now owned by M. Engelmann, is to be rebuilt during the winter either at Milwaukee or Manistee.

The schooner Alva Bradley has passed Port Huron, bound down, with a large hole in her stern, having had a collision with some other vessel.

The receipts of coal by lake at this port yesterday aggregated 10,825 tons—8,400 tons of hard from Buffalo and 2,425 tons of soft from Cleveland.

A large force of men are at work on the new steam-barge building at the Milwaukee Shipyard. She is all planked, and her deck and ceiling are laid.

Capt. Dix, of the schooner White Oak, has carried from Big Sodus and Fair Haven to Canadian ports this year upwards of 3,000 tons of coal at 25 cents per ton.

The Canadian Government Steamboat Inspector has canceled the certificate of the propeller Josephene Kidd, plying between Owen Sound and Wiarton.

Among the arrivals at this port yesterday were the big lake tugs Favorite, Perrett, and Boscobel, each with a string of lumber-laden barges from Green Bay ports.

Patrick Murry, of the tug Nonamtum, was yesterday examined for color-blindness. After a thorough examination by the Government surgeons Murry secured his certificate.

The Captain of the lake tug Favorite was served with a summons yesterday to appear at the armory and answer to the charge of having used the siren whistle of his tug after coming inside the Government breakwater. The Captain claims that he was compelled to do so in order to notify the harbor tugs to come to his tow, as he could not manage the barges when inside on account of the size of his tug. It is a question whether the city has jurisdiction until the mouth of the river is entered.

The marine engineers at Kingston are in a rebellious mood. They have been notified by the Board of Steamboat Inspectors that henceforth they will have to pay $5 for a renewal of their papers.

The tug Swain left Port Huron Tuesday with steam-pumps and wrecking-gear for the schooner Sweetheart, sunk in Grand Island Harbor in Lake Superior. She is loaded with railroad iron valued at $60,000.

A. Peters, of Windsor, has purchased of Thomas M. Ryan the remains of the old tug Seneca, sunk at Port Markland, in Canada; consideration, $1,400. The engine and boiler are considered very good.

The contract for forming at the water-line a stone facing or protection to the banks of the Welland Canal on the summit level between Thorold and Humberstone has been awarded to Messrs. Brown & Griffiths, of Welland.

The monster steamship John B. Lyon and consorts Hutchinson, Masten, and C. J. Wells arrived from Buffalo yesterday. The fleet brought 6,000 tons of coal. The trip from Buffalo was made in remarkably fast time—a little over five days.

The schooner C. B. Benson, which was run into several days ago at the head of Lake Erie by the Havana, sustained considerable damage on her starboard side. Her rail, just forward of the cabin bulwarks, and twelve stanchions were broken and her deck-plank started. The sea washing upon her deck wet seventy-six bushels of her wheat.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 26—12 m.—Passed up—Propeller Portage, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Ohio and barges, 10 a. m.; steam-barge Iron Duke, 10:30 a. m; steamship Clyde, 1:45 a. m.; propeller Arizona, 2:15 a. m.; steam-barge C. H. Green and barges, 5:10 a. m.; propeller Winslow, 5:15 a. m.; steam-barge Kate Buttroni and barges, 6:35 a. m.; steam-barge Music and barges, 10:30 a. m.; propeller Delaware, 11:20 a. m.; schooners Reindeer and M. F. Merrick, 10:30 a. m.; tug James Reed and barges, 7:20 a. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge East Saginaw and barges, 9:20 a. m.; steamship Tacoma, 9:20 a. m.; steambarge Tempest and barges, 10:35 a. m.; steam-barge Juniata, 4:30 a. m.; steam-barge Antelope and barges, 10:35 a. m.; steam-barge Quebec, 7:20 a. m.; tug Torrent and raft, 7:45 a. m.

Wind northwest, brisk, weather cool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 26—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge O. Townsend and consort, 3 p. m.; steam-barge Ohio and consorts, 3:10 p. m.; steam-barge Yosemite and barges, 2:20 p. m.; steam-barge A. A. Turner and barges, 3 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge Wocoken, with schooner R. Winslow, 1:45 p. m.; steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, 2 p. m.; steam-barge Osceola, 3 p. m.; United States steamer Worthington, 12:20 p. m.; schooner J. B. Merrill, 12 m.; schooner Parana, 2 p. m.; schooner H. W. Sage, 3:30 p. m.

Wind northwest, gentle. Weather cool.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steam-barge Massachusetts, steam-barge Escanaba, steam-barge Minnesota.

Sailed—Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge Escanaba, steam-barge Minnesota, steam-barge Massachusetts, schooner Erastus Corning, schooner C. G. King, schooner Champion, schooner M. G. Bacon, schooner M. Muir, schooner Monitor.

Wind west, light.

Interesting News from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Nothing was learned at this port today concerning the propeller Lawrence, reported ashore at Harbor Springs. She left this port Sunday last for Cheboygan and way ports with about 200 tons of merchandise and a few passengers.

The big schooner City of Cleveland, with 2,250 tons of coal, consigned to the Ohio Coal Company, while being towed up the Kinnikinnic this morning grounded near Wolf & Davidson's shipyard, but was released after being on some time. She was being dragged on the bottom, and when in the Kinnikinnic cut, near the Northwestern Railroad bridge, ran hard aground. Tugs pulled on her, but without success. She is drawing fourteen feet of water, while there is only thirteen in the cut. She will probably have to be lightered.

While coming about in the bay early this morning to pick up the schooner Alice B. Norris, the tug Starke Brothers struck the vessel and damaged her. When the tug struck her wheel reversed, and Capt. Downer was struck in the head by one of the spokes and seriously injured.

The wind was fresh from the northeast this morning, bringing in quite a fleet. The schooners Napoleon and Minnehaha ran back for shelter. During the afternoon the wind hauled around to the southeast.

The schooner Maria Martin completed repairs this morning and left for Chicago.

The schooner Len Higby is in dry-dock for an overhauling.

The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw was today chartered to load 53,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo on private terms.

Lumber and coarse freights are firmer. Charters—Schooners Rob Roy, wood, from Ephraim to this port at $2.25 per cord; schooner Oneida, lumber, from Muskegon at $1.50.

Arrived from below, coal laden—Steam-barge R. P. Ranney, schooners Alice B. Norris, City of Cleveland, Negaunee, and Itasca.

Cleared for Escanaba—Schooners S. J. Tilden and Leonard Hanna.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Nebraska, wheat, etc.; propeller Conestoga, rye, flour, etc.; schooner David Stewart, flaxseed; schooner Schuykill, wheat. From Duluth—Propeller China, flour, etc. From Pequaming—Propeller Alpena, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Conestoga, sundries; propeller Nebraska, sundries; schooner J. W. Doane, coal; schooner Schuykill, light, For Milwaukee—Propeller D. Ballentine, coal. For Duluth—Propeller Nyack, cement, etc.; Propeller Roanoke, sundries; schooner David Stewart, coal. For St. Ignace—Propeller Iron Age, light.

Coal freights were quite firm on the basis of 75 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee. There was a fair inquiry from shippers for vessels to those ports, but none were on the market. It is likely that a good craft could have got a slight advance on the rate named. Quite a number of vessels here are looking for cargoes to Toledo and Detroit, but it is impossible to get anything for them. The schooner David Stewart is loading coal for Duluth on her contract, and will carry lumber from Ashland to Chicago, where she will likely lay up. The schooner Schuykill goes to Erie to load coal for Chicago at 85 cents.

Canal freights were steady at 6½ cents on wheat to New York.

Capt. Dobbins, Superintendent of the life-saving stations on Lakes Ontario and Erie, left tonight on a tour of inspection of his district.

The schooner George Steele, with wheat from Chicago, was towed to Black Rock today. She is the vessel which ran into the Ida Keith in the river some days ago, when the latter fetched up on the bottom. The Steele's damage, amounting to $400, was repaired at Detroit, and the Keith is still there undergoing repairs.

The iron steamship H. J. Jewett is finishing slight repairs to her pipes and pumps, and will leave for Chicago tomorrow with 1,800 tons of merchandise.

The Steam-Barge Truesdell Ashore at Charlevoix.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Oct. 26.—The steam-barge Truesdell, loaded with pig-iron for Chicago, had some difficulty in getting over the bar going out last night. After getting over, in hauling in a line from the pier, it got in her wheel. She went out a half mile when it stopped the wheel, and she drifted ashore broadside south of the piers, where she lies in seven feet of water and a sea on. She is full of water, and if the sea increases she must be a total wreck. She is hogged some now.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—A dispatch was received today by the Kirtland, Wolf & Davidson Wrecking Company from Capt. White, agent of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, stating that the steam-barge G. J. Truesdell was ashore at Charlevoix, and asking if the wrecking-tug Leviathan could go to her immediate assistance if desired. A dispatch was immediately sent to Capt. White, notifying him that the Leviathan was at Sheboygan and could be sent if desired. Tonight a dispatch was received from Capt. White, ordering the Leviathan to go to the vessel immediately, and Capt. Kirtland, of the Leviathan, was notified.

The Schooner Contest's Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEHALL, Mich., Oct. 26.—The schooner Contest, which went ashore at White Lake yesterday morning, was stripped today. She is badly listed to starboard, lying nearly on her beam ends. She is full of water. Her Captain is awaiting orders from her owner in Chicago. She will probably prove a total loss.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 26.—Entered—Schooner H. C. Sprague, from Bay City, lumber; schooner Julia Willard, from Kelly's Island, limestone; propeller Nyack, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; propeller Lycoming, from Buffalo, merchandise; propeller China, from Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Conestoga, from Chicago, merchandise.

Cleared—Propeller Nyack, for Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Lycoming, for Chicago, merchandise; propeller China, for Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; propeller Conestoga, for Buffalo, merchandise; schooner H. C. Sprague, for Saginaw, light.

The Newly-Discovered Reefs in Georgian Bay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—The recent disasters on Georgian Bay having led to the discovery of dangerous reefs not upon the Admiralty chart, it is suggested that a new and thorough survey be made.

Anchored at East Tawas Harbor of Refuge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Oct. 26.—The barge Annie Vought, loaded with coal and bound for Chicago, is anchored in the bay waiting for the steam-barge Potomac.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Oct. 26.—Passed down—Schooner John Magee, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; propeller Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Sheltered at Cheboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 26.—Departed—Propeller Ste. Marie and schooner City of Sheboygan.

West wind, fresh. Several up vessels are sheltered in the harbor. Weather clear and pleasant.

Will It Be Shipped?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Oct. 26.—It is a question whether the barley stored along Lake Ontario will be moved this season unless prices go up. Unless farmers get 80 cents they will not sell.

Arrived at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 26.—Arrived—Steam-barge Cormorant and schooner S. P. Ely.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, ——.
Prop Norman, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Toronto, Menominee, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Prop J. C. Perrett, Manistee, towing.
Schr Marinette, Marinette, lumber.
Schr D. L. Filer, Marinette, lumber.
Schr E. T. Judd, Marinette, lumber.
Schr S. A. Wood, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. M. Stephenson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber.
Schr D. R. Martin, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Kate Darley, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Jessie Hoyt, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Skylark, Alpena, ties.
Schr Red White and Blue, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. A. Law, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. H. Meade, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Tempest, Portage Bay, railway ties.
Schr Ada Medora, Manistique, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Amsden, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Lilly Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Grace Murray, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Moses Gage, Red River, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wollin, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fleetwing, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hunter Sovadage, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evaline Bates, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr York State, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mediator, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, lumber.
Schr O. Mitchell, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal.
Schr C. J. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr H. G. Bedown, Kenosha, cobble stone.
Schr Orkney Lass, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr White Oak, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lea, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Jenny Mullen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Maria Martin, Ashtabula, coal.
Schr Norma, Racine, cobble stone.
Schr David Moetz, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Traverse Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Success, Whitefish Bay, railway ties.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr M. Mueller, Cedar River, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop T. H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Pacific, Cleveland, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, grain.
Prop R. A. Pocher, Buffalo, 44,000 bu flaxseed.
Prop Tecumseh, Midland, 23,500 bu corn.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 29,467 bu corn.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 250 tcs lard, 3,250 brls flour, 1,300 sacks flour, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Michal Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. H. Stark, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. F. Morse, Muskegon, 1,200 bu oats, 400 bu corn.
Schr Canton, Buffalo, light.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Muskegon, light.
Schr Cyclone.
Schr Virginius, Buffalo, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistee, sundries.
Schr William Jones, Cedar River, sundries.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 36,000 bu wheat.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, light.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, light.
Schr R. Kanters, Ludington, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Montague, sundries.
Prop Argonaut, Escanaba, light.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, 2,000 bu oats, 51,000 bu flaxseed.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.

The Head-Hunters of Borneo.

It is a very singular coincidence that in Mr. Joseph Hattons' book on Borneo the evidence of Mr. Witti, the explorer, who has just been murdered by the head-hunters, and who was one of the pioneers of the new company, is quoted to refute those who have believed in the savage ferocity of the inhabitants, and have imagined that some strange missing links of the Darwinian chain—human beings still wearing the caudal appendages of their remote ancestors—would emerge from the virgin forests of the island. Head-hunting has gone, or is rapidly going, out of fashion, and those few heroes who still have an old trophy or two of the kind lying amid other old lumber, figuratively speaking, blush, or literally turn pale when the evidences of their weakness are discovered by the traveler. The women are graceful, beautiful, and chaste, and the orang-outangs are harmless. Indeed, there seems some doubt whether the crocodiles in some of the rivers are not tame. Mr. Witti asserts that those in the Tandek River are so. Though there are snakes in various parts of the island, death from their bite is almost unknown; and the Dusuno on the East Coast declare that even the sharks in their waters will not injure man. The evidence on these points, however, is not unanimous; and Mr. Witti recommends travelers not to indulge in promiscuous bathing. As regards the people, also, as there are several tribes, so habits and tastes vary in different localities. The villages in the neighborhood of the Kina Balu Mountains are described as scenes of Arcadian simplicity, the manners of the people being gentle in the extreme; while the Tinggalums on the River Quamote in the interior are said to be a fierce tribe. Far inland a cruel form of human sacrifice is still occasionally practiced. But Mr. Pryor, another of the company's residents, reports that the bare knowledge of the presence of Englishmen in the country is sufficient to stop murders and human sacrifices. Indeed, the white man appears to be uniformly received with cordiality in Sabas even in previously unvisited regions in the heart of the country—a fact which is said to be largely due to the reputation of English administration in Sarawak. The natives indignantly deny the charge of cannibalism, and in districts where Mr. Witti's party were afraid that they would meet with cannibals they received only kind and respectful treatment. Piracy also has practically ceased, though on the East Coast piratical attacks by Sooloo or Balignini pirates on native coasting craft are still occasionally reported.

A Wholesale Poet.

London World.

I cut the following from the Brighton *Gazette*. Any one having a little spare time on his hands might like to employ it in "looking through" the 70,000 lines "to see if they are really any good:"

"AN APPEAL.—A young man residing in Brighton, the author of over 200,000 lines of poetry and 10,000 thoughts, would feel thankful if any lady or gentleman would be kind enough to look through the few works saved by the author, comprising 70,700 lines, to see if they are really any good, with a view to try and gain their author a footing in the poetical world. Address by letter only to Arthur H., Messrs. Farncombe & Sons, stationers, etc., 92 Eastern road, Brighton. P. S.—A portrait of the author and his manuscripts may be seen at Messrs. Hall & Sons, photographers, 0 Western street Brighton.

Hasson & Son, Lewiston, Ill., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters sells well and gives satisfaction."

GATH ON ARTHUR.

Mistakes of His Accidency—Conkling's Vain Hopes and Schemes.

No Second Term for Arthur—A "Mere Sophomore in the Presidency."

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Conkling clings with tenacity to the hope that somehow he can get back to the Senate, and make his retort so that everybody will be obliged to hear it, as it will come officially from the Senate floor. His whole heart was bent upon a return immediately after he resigned; and because Cornell failed him in that he became bitter toward him. His next hope was that Arthur would use the Federal patronage in such a way that the Legislature must elect Conkling in the event of a vacancy, and that vacancy Conkling expected Arthur to make by another use of his patronage to draw Lapham out of the Senate. Arthur felt the pressure sufficiently to nominate Conkling for the Supreme Bench, which did not suit him at all.

SCHEMING FOR RE-ELECTION.

The third labor of Conkling with Arthur was to shift the patronage of the City of New York and elsewhere so that steps could be laid for a Conkling Legislature at the close of Lapham's term, which will be March 4, 1885. This would bring Conkling into the Senate at the beginning of the next Presidential term, where he had the idea that his past prestige would speedily make him the leader, and rebuild his power as Grant gave it to him. The failure of Arthur to respond promptly and brutally to the expectations of Mr. Conkling led to the present muttering and conspiring attitude on the latter's part, by his withdrawal from the campaign for Folger, and the talk of his few satellites who are left that Arthur ought to be a man and not a coward, and throw Pearson out of the post-office in New York and Robertson out of the custom-house.

Arthur, however, is probably pained to see the condition he has brought his Administration to. By Arthur's political education he could not throw himself heartily upon the people, and follow public opinion like a true leader—for that means leadership in this country, in place of the General, always being behind the line of battle; and Arthur was yet afraid to exclude the will and desires of the ultra Stalwarts, who were not in the danger that he was, after the example of Garfield's violent death, provoked by a political bitterness. Arthur well knew that the White House had its attendant crank; that there was

A SUSPICIOUS PUBLIC FEELING

among the fifty millions of citizens, and that above all things, if he would live out his term, not to speak of a second term, he must subdue the animosities which inevitably follow a great assasination. Conkling had been in many a fracas before, and wanted to shove his old lieutenant on to do willful and effective things.

It was a thorn in the side of these blundering Stalwarts that Folger held the great New York position in Arthur's Cabinet. Folger was as repugnant to the Conkling following as the Lord Chief Justice of England was to Falstaff after the death of Henry IV., when Sir John cried: "I know the young King is sick for me. Let us take any man's horses; the laws of England are at my commandment. Happy are they which have been my friends, and wo to my Lord Chief Justice." It was not that Folger gave the President any particular good counsel, but he was aware of private talk in the old State of New York among the plain town and country people, and he thought it would be as good a way to mount higher by letting the patronage alone as by playing with fire. So Folger disappointed the New York wharf-rats whom Arthur had raised to greatness as political managers. He did not act at all, but kept studying finance, and thinking over the problems of his great office.

Arthur had, unfortunately, embarked in a scheme to be renominated; and Folger, being of no use to him in that respect, and apparently the most popular Republican in New York, the President thought he could kill two birds with one stone by pressing Folger against Cornell for Governor, and making a vacancy in the Treasury Department, where he could put a cold-blooded, merciless politician of the Mahone or Boutwell order. Hence Folger, before he had made any impression as Secretary of the Treasury, or filled that office long enough to satisfy his own mind, was tempted away with the illusion of being Governor of New York at the hands of the people; and he now occupies a most unfortunate position, but hardly worse than Arthur, who has been at all the pains to shear the locks of Cornell, and yet finds

NEW YORK IN A STATE OF UPROAR

far worse than in 1872.

Conkling is believed to be now turning his attention to new party organizations, with the hope to get in somewhere—either into the Democratic party or into some anti-monopoly concern, which shall elect a Legislature and put him back in the Senate, to be the guerrilla there if he pleases. Inveterate in the one deep antagonism of his life, to beat Blaine for the Presidency, Conkling fears that Blaine will become the next easy nominee of the Republican party, and he wants to thwart it in some way. Singular conclusion of an ambitious life—that it should be satisfied to get under its epitaph, grimly satisfied with having beaten a man for President whom he considers his inferior.

It seems to me that President Arthur is making a failure of his Administration, because he has not the acquirement to rely upon himself. Here is a lesson to young men in the United States of peaceful parts and popular affections, who may in the whirligig of time reach the Presidency. Mr. Arthur has never burned the midnight oil. Instead of using the long years of his official life, when he was amply compensated in these circumstances with a refined wife, health, and a growing career, to study the Constitution, read the works of makers of it, the lives of the Presidents, and ground himself in law and polity, so that he might fill any place to which he might be called, he gave up the nights to boon companionship, to holding conferences with political roustabouts and men of petty avarice for office; and all at once he came to the Presidency as on a bolt of lightning, and found himself there not half qualified, uncertain, superficial, and, with all his elegant address,

A MERE SOPHOMORE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Yet his popularity for awhile was such that he thought he could get a reëlection, and he went back into the old devious and intriguing ways, laying the trains and digging the mines to reach a second term by patronage and conspiracy.

Garfield was of the people—of their methods, their striving, their modesty—their ideal of how people reach such an overarching office. Arthur was of a stripe of politicians the people at large do not admire, however the professional politicians may consider him—a creation of a dense city, with his principles not more than half defined, accomplishing his whole success by trading forces with Democrats. He pleased the tailors and milliners and the belles in high-heeled boots, but was a mere passing jingle to the swarming farmers, the hard-working lawyers, and the listening spirits in the press, to whom public opinion is as perceptible in time as the moccasined foot of the Indian falling on the ear of the pioneer spy.

What is to be the end of the present emeute? That depends very much on whether President Arthur can learn anything. The lesson of the hour to him is modesty. He must take occasion to see with meaning and truth that he is not to continue his efforts to be renominated. He must shake off the machinery he assisted to create in the City of New York and throughout this State, and incur the displeasure of that class of servitors by declaring that he appreciates at its full meaning the lesson of the pending elections. If he compliments himself with the idea that this is a mere rising of prigs, factionists, moralists, the cowardly and the disappointed, and concludes on some lesson of revenge, he will find himself at the close of his term, if he reaches so far, with a standing among Presidents that John Tyler and Millard Fillmore regard from profound ascendancy.

Suez Canal Extortions.

British Trade Journal.

All who have any kind of business in the Suez Canal know by unfortunate experience that of paying dues to M. de Lesseps there is no end. Nobody but a Frenchman, for instance, could have hit upon the droll idea of sending ships with perfectly clean bills of health through the canal in quarantine, preceded by a pilot on a steam-launch, the charge for which is so high that a new launch could often be bought in England for the sum exacted by way of hire. This is only one of many methods invented by the President of the Suez Canal Company to despoil British shipowners and merchants, and he has added to them quite recently, one most palpable and barefaced bit of robbery. The Captain of the Humbert, belonging to Sunderland, was unable to produce his canal certificate on arriving at Suez. He offered a Danubian certificate, which is far the more valuable testimonial to navigating skill of the two, but it was rejected, and he had to pay 14 francs per ton, or nearly £82 in all, before he was allowed to enter the canal. On his way through he found the missing paper, and on arriving at Port Said he naturally applied for the refunding of the money. This, however, was flatly refused, and in reply to a letter from Sir Charles Dilke the company's officers in Paris have upheld this decision. They say that although the Captain's case is a hard one, the money could not be refunded without creating a precedent. Of course not, but as the company has no moral right to the money it ought not to retain it. An agitation is springing up here in favor of the removal of M. de Lesseps from his post, and it does not come a moment too soon. We should not be surprised if, at the next meeting of the Chamber of Shipping in February, a deputation were sent to Earl Granville asking him to do what he can to put an end to a state of things on the board of the canal company which has become intolerable.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

The Membership of the Chicago Society and What It Seeks to Accomplish.

The Society of Ethical Culture last evening met at the Grand Pacific, and adopted a preamble and statement of principles. Mr. F. C. Hotz presided. The following is the preamble adopted:

We, the subscribers, being fully convinced of the advantage of a permanent organization for the study of truth, the improvement of character, and the encouragement of well-doing among ourselves and others, and being unable to unite with any existing church or sect without doing violence to our moral convictions and sacrificing in some measure our intellectual honesty, do hereby agree to form a union for the purposes aforesaid, and we enunciate the following as the cardinal principles by which we are guided:

1. We recognize the truth that the well-being of the State in which our interests are so vitally concerned must consist in the well-doing of its individual members. Therefore we deem it to be our highest duty so to cultivate our faculties and order our lives that we may instruct others in every good way, both by example and precept, and thus while securing our own happiness render the highest and best service possible to the State and to our fellow-men.

2. We consider just and rational views of our own relation to the universe, in which we are placed to be obviously essential to the proper comprehension of our duty. Where the mental vision is clouded with mists of superstition no clear conceptions of duty are attainable. Speculative philosophy and dogmatic theology, therefore, should be tested by the solid facts of science, and stand or fall by them.

3. The forms of dogmatic belief currently taught have ceased to command our intellectual assent or satisfy our moral needs. They obstruct the development both of mind and heart. To emancipate ourselves, therefore, and aid in the liberation of others, from a thraldom so grievous is both an obligation and a privilege.

4. As there are general laws governing physical life upon our obedience to which our physical health is dependent, so there are laws underlying our moral and intellectual life, as yet but imperfectly understood, on which our intellectual and moral well-being depend. The study of these laws, that we may know and obey them, is of the highest importance, both for the well-ordering of our own lives and that we may be able to give to others, especially our children, all possible aid in shaping their lives to noble ends.

5. Having constantly before us the spectacle of debasement and misery resulting from the violation of these laws, often through ignorance, and realizing how inadequate the methods heretofore employed to cure these evils have been, as shown by the results, we feel that a sacred duty rests upon us, while we seek to correct our own lives in whatever may be amiss, to do all within our power to raise our less fortunate fellow-men out of the sorrowful conditions to which they have fallen.

6. With these convictions, and in response to the solemn obligations which they impose, we do hereby unite in an association to be known by the style of The Society for Ethical Culture of Chicago.

7. Our methods shall be by lectures and discussions for adults and schools for the young, in which our principles shall be developed, propagated, and advanced; together with such other means and instrumentalities as experience from time to time may suggest.

And we do hereby invoke the coöperation of all who earnestly think and feel with us; sincerely trusting that our union may become an instrument of lasting good in the community in which we live, and may at all times faithfully serve the best interests of mankind.

The members of the society are ex-Judge Henry Booth, George C. Miln, Arthur B. Hosmer, Max Stern, Otis S. Favor, Albert Schultz, F. C. Hotz, I. K. Boyeson, Maximilian Morgenthau, George Schumm, H. W. Palmer, Theodore Gestefeldt, Frederick L. Hosmer, Max Eberhardt, Benjamin W. Dodson, Henry N. Mann, E. C. Hamburger, Martin M. Schultz, Herman Schurichl, Levy Mayle, Louis Schott, Charles J. Sundell, C. H. Henrici, Robert Tilley, Ernst Prussing, Julius Lefor, Edward L. Wedeles, Harry Rubens.

ALBERT EDWARD.

An Interview with the Prince of Wales.

"According to the custom of modern journalism," M. de Pène, of the Paris *Gaulois*, professes to have interviewed the Prince of Wales on his arrival at Paris. "No sooner had he arrived at the station," says M de Pène, "than he was accosted by two gentlemen. The one was the author of 'The Battle of Dorking'; and the other the author of these lines. After a few complimentary remarks I asked him to tell me in brief what England proposed to do in Egypt. 'You forget,' said the Prince, 'that England is a parliamentary country, where, as one of your statesmen has said, the King reigns, but does not govern. *A fortiori*, the Prince of Wales is the last person who could permit himself to have a personal policy. It is to Mr. Gladstone that you should address a question that my august mother herself would decline to answer.' 'But,' I replied, 'you love France, and you specially love Paris, which is at once its heart and its brain; and it is both your right and your duty to love England? It is, therefore, to be allowed that Egypt should embroil two neighboring Powers so well suited to understand each other?' 'Indeed,' said the Prince, 'who has spoken of embroiling them?' 'I don't know if your Highness reads the *Times*,' said I. 'Sometimes,' he replied; 'as seldom as possible, I confess. I much prefer the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*,' and, as the Prince spoke, he pointed to the two Parisian journals lying by his side.

"After thanking him for the compliment, I continued: 'I believe the *Times* and other great English newspapers—great, indeed, by the surface of paper which they cover with ink—say France ought to be despoiled of all influence in Egypt; the Control is to be abolished, and the Suez Canal placed under purely English management.' 'Sir,' said the Prince, with vivacity, 'I love your country as you say; still more, I admire it. I also esteem M. de Lesseps, and have taught these two children, in accord with their mother, to partake of my sentiments. You should not confound the English Government with English newspapers. They are, as you ought to know, two powers entirely distinct.' 'Yes, Monseigneur,' I said, 'but it is necessary not to confound France with the Republic. The Republic will pass, like an article in the *Times*, but France will remain. Hers is the face, the Republic is the mask; the carnival will soon finish, and the noble figure of our country is soon destined to reappear like the sun from behind the clouds.'

"'Let us change the conversation,' said the Prince. 'Do you know anything of Sardou's piece at the Vaudeville and the part Mme. Bernhardt is to fill?' I replied, trying again to lead the conversation to Egyptian subjects. The Prince then brought the conversation to a close by saying: 'I have never understood, for my part, the terrors with which the Channel Tunnel has inspired some of my compatriots. Believe me, that in my mind there is no need for any other contest between your country and mine than a friendly emulation in the interests of the peace, prosperity, and liberty of the world. The friendship between the two nations commenced by Louis Philippe has been cemented under Napoleon III., whose heir has died in the service of England. I have no right to hold, still less to express, any opinion upon the form of government in France; but whatever may be the form of its government I know and feel that the two nations ought to remain friends, and that all coolness between them would be an international misfortune.'

"As the author of the 'Battle of Dorking' and I left the carriage we congratulated ourselves, on behalf of both countries, upon the excellent words which it had been our good fortune to hear."

Her Sweet Smile Haunts Me Still.

I had not seen her for twenty years. Now she was a well-preserved matron with the same sweet smile on her face and a set of splendid teeth, thanks to SOZODONT. Her daughters call her blessed because she brought them up properly.

HURON.

Descriptive History of One of the Enterprising Little Towns in Dakota.

The Wild Stories Circulated by Real-Estate Agents and Land-Sharks.

The Soil and Climate of the Country—Water—Fuel—The Land-Office Business.

A Wonderful Rush of Settlers and Speculators—Good Lands and How to Get Them.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HURON, Dak., Oct. 24.—In my last I noted some of Huron's recommendations; she has her drawbacks also. The water-supply is very poor. There are some good wells and good water, but there is a great deal of uncertainty in locating them. One considerable portion of the town has to pay for water drawn from the James River in a contrivance which must originally have been some kin to a Chicago street-sprinkler. Water is struck at a depth of from ten to thirty feet, but the trouble is that in many places it is not struck until a peculiar blue clay is reached, and this gives off in quantity a water as rank and foul as Blue Lick. It is the skunk of waters. All the water obtainable is more or less impregnated with alkalies. The total lack of fuel is another serious drawback. There is not a piece of firewood as big as one's thumb-nail within miles and miles of Huron save what has been brought there on the railroad. There is no lumber, no lime, no stone save bowlders of irregular size and shape, no coal, and no clay for brick. Lime is brought from Wisconsin, lumber directly or indirectly from Minnesota, Wisconsin, and even Michigan, soft coal from Iowa, hard coal all the way from Pennsylvania, and brick is counted out entirely. Transportation costs money and these things are necessarily dear. Iowa soft coal is $7.65 per ton; Illinois coal, $7.75, and hard coal $11.90. At least these were the figures last Saturday. There is but one brick building in Huron, and that is a new bank block which is being erected by two gentlemen from New York, who intend starting a National bank in opposition to the three private bankers of the town. A portion of the brick was obtained from Aberdeen, about ninety miles north, and the remainder was made in yards on the outskirts of Huron. There are two firms in the brickmaking business, but neither have yet found a good clay. One firm makes hand-brick of very poor quality, and the other firm failed entirely, but are about starting up again with a brick machine. These it must be conceded are

SERIOUS DISADVANTAGES

for a new and ambitious town to contend against, and now as the winter approaches and the people are beginning to settle down and think over the "boom" which they have been enjoying for two successive summers, there are not a few among them who are free to acknowledge that Huron is perhaps not so well off after all as she might be, and that she is in no sense as great a commercial centre as she has been cracked up to be. They are beginning to realize that as the town builds up closer and closer entirely of frame, it is likely to be swept away by fire in a single hour during some of the tremendous wind-storms which sweep over the prairie, and they could if they only would realize how absurd are the stories which they have been pouring into the ears of strangers and visitors all summer about Huron becoming a manufacturing centre, about the James River having power enough to run a roller flour-mill with 150 or more barrels capacity, about dairies, packing houses, oil mills, linen and woolen mills, planing mills, machine shops, and factories of all kinds. The newspapers all throughout Dakota have been publishing masses of such rubbish as this, and some of the enterprising dailies in Chicago and elsewhere have had no better sense than to do the same thing, and have sent out advertising agents and circulation drummers who have raided every Dakota town until the merchants and hotelkeepers throw up their hands in holy horror when they hear that another newspaper-man is in town.

A very great deal of what has been published concerning the Territory and the towns has been paid for, and written in the interests of persons directly interested in the development of some particular section of the country. The real-estate agents—every lawyer out here is one—of whom there are no less than twenty-eight firms in Huron alone, are responsible for a great deal of the false information which has been spread abroad concerning Dakota. Their circulars and advertisements are liberally sprinkled with the word "boom," and are cunningly contrived

MISREPRESENTATIONS AND EQUIVOCATIONS

of facts. They are a good deal like mock-auction men. They make a great deal of noise, and draw a large crowd, and then they wheedle them out of their cash. They have in their employ a number of clerks and other employés who act as guides to prospectors looking up suitable land to purchase or lay claim to. The worst of it is, that they are an absolute necessity. Not one claimant out of a hundred knows how to make application for a claim, or knows how to locate one. But bad as the evil is, it is not nearly so bad as it might be, were the land agents of a lower class of men socially and morally, for not all of them are equally mercenary.

It may be and it ought to be Huron's good luck in coming months to discover in her very door-yards, perhaps, coal, and good brick clay, and other natural products of the earth which she so much stands in need of now. There are fine artesian wells at Yankton and Aberdeen, and the conditions of the soil throughout the State seem favorable to an artesian-well system. Good clay is almost sure to be found, and if not clay, good building stone. Coal is believed by many to abound in the James River Valley, and borings are being made for it at or near Ordway and at Ree Heights. Within the past few days a rumor was current in Huron that the occupant of a claim shanty on the James River had been seen dumping loads of earth over the projections of a

COAL VEIN IN THE BLUFFS.

The law is that if coal is discovered on a claim before the land has been actually acquired by purchase or in conformity with the law, the claim is forfeited. A very small percentage of the land has yet been deeded away, and it behooves claimers and homesteaders not to find coal or any such material on their claims, or, if they do, to keep it secret until after they have acquired indisputable title from the Government. There is no telling, therefore, what good fortune may be in store yet for Central Dakota.

I believe I have dealt fairly and impartially with Huron in the above. She is a bright, pleasing, growing little town, and is likely, for a long time at least, to be the largest and most prosperous settlement in Central Dakota. The Northwestern Railroad extension from Calliope, Ia., to Iroquois, on the Dakota Central, will be completed next year, and Huron will be made the terminus of the new route. The Milwaukee & St. Paul have a large quantity of material at Letcher, fifteen miles north of Mitchell, and more supplies at Ashton, some ninety miles north of Letcher. Letcher and Ashton are the present termini of two great branches of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the advantages of connecting them are self evident. Huron lies almost exactly in the route and could not fail to be greatly benefited thereby. In addition, it is more than probable that the next extensive projection of the Northwestern will not be to Deadwood as so many suppose, but northwest from Redfield towards Bismarck, and Huron will be the terminus of this road also.

A great deal of Huron's business has come this fall, and will come for some years to come from the Government Land Office which was recently opened. There are Government

LAND-OFFICES

for the registration and entrance of claims at Mitchell, Yankton, Watertown, Fargo, Bismarck, Deadwood, Grand Forks, Huron, and Aberdeen. The latter two were only recently opened. The office at this point is in charge of George B. Armstrong as Register and Col. Lowrey as Receiver. The former will be well remembered in your city as city editor until a few months ago of the *Inter-Ocean*. The latter is a cultured and able veteran farmer from Davenport, Ia. The office was opened Monday, Oct. 9, and as early as the preceding day one firm of land-agents who were particularly anxious to have their claims put on file first had a half-dozen hired men standing at the office door waiting for it to open. When, on the day appointed, the door was opened there was such a crush and jam that the doors were carried clear off their hinges and the panes of glass broken in. Upwards of 100,000 acres were entered up that day. Every day since the cash receipts of the office warrant the belief that from 100 to 200 claims have been entered up. There are a variety of ways in which these lands may be acquired from the Government by the individual, but the most popular methods in vogue, and the best adapted to the actual settler, are those provided for by the Homestead, Preëmption, and Timber-Culture laws.

Huron has also a Signal Service office of the first-class, Sergt. Sam W. Glenn in charge. From his report for the year ending June 30, 1882, the following condensed summary is taken, as it furnishes a clear idea of the temperature and

NATURE OF THE CLIMATE

during the past year:

Mean barometer	30.020
Highest barometer	30.789
Lowest barometer	29.376
Mean temperature	44.4
Highest temperature	95.6
Lowest temperature	17.8
Range of temperature	113.4
Mean relative humidity	71.8
Prevailing direction of wind, S E and N W.	
Total movement of wind in miles	103,547
Total precipitation in inches and hundredths	31.34
Number of clear days	108
Number of fair days	171
Number of cloudy days	86
Number of days on which rain or snow fell	114

Huron has two enterprising daily papers, the Huron *Times* and the *Leader*, and a very readable, newsy weekly called the *Huronite*. The latter is published by the Huronite Steam Printing Company, the *Leader* by E. T. Cressey, and the *Times* by a company consisting of G. B. Armstrong, N. T. Smith, and John Cain. The latter have a Western Associated Press franchise.

As to the country about Huron, which is almost the geographical centre of

BEADLE COUNTY,

one of the most centrally located, and it is believed one of the richest agricultural counties in the Territory, there is not very much to be said. The only land-grant which the Northwestern received in Dakota was a small one in Coddington County at the time the Winona & St. Peter extension was made. The projection of the Dakota Central threw open to the public a vast acreage of Government lands, and ever since a favorit ditty in farm-houses throughout the Northwest has for its chorus the following:

Come along, come along, and give yourself no harm,
Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm.

A good many came along, too, and there is no use of any one coming to Huron or any other town on the Dakota Central in the expectation of being able to locate a claim, unless he comes prepared to go either north or south of the tracks a distance of all the way from five to twenty-five miles. All the land within a radius of eighteen miles of Huron is said to be occupied, and already considerable of it has been "proved up," as they term it, when the proof required by law is entered up in the land office, and a patent issued. In Hand, Hughes, Sully, Faulk, and still more remote counties there is yet remaining as good if not better land than any that has yet been claimed. But the prospector who comes out looking for lands should not avoid Huron. He can learn more there in five minutes about everything he wants to know than he can elsewhere in the Territory in whole days. Huron is

THE CHICAGO OF DAKOTA,

and is probably not a whit more egotistic and self-laudatory than Chicago very frequently was in days gone by. And though there is no land thereabouts open to claimants, the market is filled with deeded lands, relinquishments, unfulfilled tree-claims, and a variety of land scrip; and some very clever bargains are being made daily. Land within eight or nine miles from town brings in the market from $5 to $10 per acre, a very handsome profit to those who made claims less than two years ago, and "proved up" after six months' residence. Farther away than nine miles from Huron, or any other railroad town, the prices decrease very rapidly; while close to and within the town the prices are higher far than in other country towns.

The soil is a black sandy loam from two to four feet deep, which for centuries, perhaps, has been enriched by the decay of vegetation below the surface and the ashes of rank vegtation above. Many people believe that Dakota was once heavily timbered, but that repeated burnings have removed all traces of trees and shrubbery, except the straggling growths along some of the river bottoms. There is certainly a great deal of potash and alkali in the land, which can most easily be accounted for by the repeated burnings of the prairie grasses. The top soil is underlaid by a yellowy, sandy clay, utterly useless for mechanical purposes because of the particles of lime, magnesia, and salt it contains. It retains moisture a very long time, however, and is believed to counteract in a great measure the bad effects of drouth upon the crops. Portions of it ought to make good fertilizers, when fertilizers become a necessity in a few years. There is certainly no need of any now, for

ALL THE LAND IS RICH

and quick to produce almost any kind of crop, and nowhere in the world could such crops be grown as are grown here without any of the labor usually expended in other States. The remnants of the agricultural fair, which I had the pleasure of seeing on private exhibition in Huron, was truly wonderful. Potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, cabbages, carrots, and everything in the vegetable line were represented by mammoth specimens, most of which came from the Cane Creek district, south of Huron, or from the James River Valley, north of Huron. Corn grows well, considering that it is generally planted by a man carrying a hatchet who chops into an upturned sod and drops a few kernels into the hole, steps on it, and passes on to the next. The country is new, and wheat cannot be raised in perfection from sod. Only about 10,000 bushels have been raised in the vicinity of Huron, and it is all, or nearly all, of No. 2 grade, and good at that. Flax grows well, and small fruits, which have recently been started, are doing well.

I go hence to Pierre, and in my next letter will attempt to give some of the farming experiences I meet with in my trip thither through a number of flourishing country towns in Hand, Hyde, and Hughes Counties.

W. A. T.

"THE PUBLIC BE ——!"

Washington Republic.

Vanderbilt says that he didn't say "the public be——!" No doubt he thinks so, however, for he acts so. In view of recent events it might be appropriate to paint this sentiment in distinctly legible letters over the mouth of the Harlem tunnel.

Greenport Watchman.

Mr. Vanderbilt, lord though he be of a great line of railways, is entirely "too fresh" when he gives himself and his colleagues away by telling the innocent reporter that the public may be —— for all he cares. "The public" is yet above the railroads, and will show Mr. Vanderbilt that it does not exist by his permission.

Atlanta Constitution.

There is no doubt that Vanderbilt's views are those of all the great railroad managers in the country. They show not only that he is densely ignorant, to begin with, knowing nothing apparently of the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject, but that at bottom he is heartless and cruel, altogether lacking in the fine instincts which should characterize a man intrusted with his vast responsibilities.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

"Finis coronat opus."

I.

Not long ago
The clouds of wo
Hung darkly all around us,
And thieves could dare
To strip us bare
While tyrants scourged and bound us;
That time is past—
We rose at last
To show them which was stronger;
We met the knaves
Who made us slaves,
And we are slaves no longer!
So, glory to the Land League,
Old Ireland's great and grand League—
The power that broke
Our hated yoke—
Our own victorious Land League!

II.

No landlord now
Our necks can bow,
No agent can alarm us;
The threats and lies
Of rogues and spies
No more can hurt or harm us;
We've chased away
The beasts of prey
That round our fields were prowling,
We've clipped their claws,
And bound their jaws,
And left the grabbers howling!
So, glory to the Land League,
Old Ireland's great and grand League,
Whose might subdued
The robber brood—
Our own victorious Land League!

—*Dublin Nation.*

A good medicinal tonic, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters, so all druggists say.

THE COURTS.

Good News for Chicago Corporations Which May Be Garnisheed.

Some Common Sense Applied to a Board of Trade Speculative Transaction.

The Responsibility of a Wife—Assessing a Right of Way—Suit for Damages.

The Liverymen Must Pay the License Fee Demanded by the City—Judgments and New Suits.

The Duty and Responsibility of a Garnishee.

Judge McAllister, of the Appellate Court, discussed some interesting questions as to the law of garnishment in the case of Mason vs. McCaffrey. This was a case in a Justice Court by Mason against McCaffrey, with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, by which he was employed, made defendant as garnishee. The company filed an answer in writing not sworn to, in which it admitted it owed McCaffrey $46.20, but asserted an information and belief that he was the head of a family, residing with the same, and that consequently his wages, up to $50, were exempt. The answer was stricken from the files on the ground that it was insufficient in fact, as not setting up a good defense, and in form, because the plaintiff was entitled to an oral reply and examination. Judge McAllister held that, the company being an intangible, invisible being, the proper mode would be to have its answer in writing made by the proper officer, but that it must be sworn to by such officer. As to the facts, the company had not only the right, but was in duty bound to ascertain whether its employé was the head of a family, and to state such circumstances in its answer, as otherwise, if it paid the amount in its hands belonging to an employé which was exempt, the employé could sue and recover from it such sum. The court below erred in striking the answer from the files, and the judgment would be reversed.

Another Board of Trade Case—A Little Common Sense Reasoning.

Among the cases decided yesterday by the Appellate Court the most interesting one probably to the general public was that of J. C. Colderwood, appellant, against S. H. McCrea & Co., appellees. This was a suit by S. H. McCrea & Co. to recover a balance of $555 due on some grain and pork deals made for Colderwood on the Board of Trade. Colderwood pleaded that the deals were gambling transactions, but a judgment for $556 was rendered against him in the Superior Court, and he appealed. Judge Wilson, of the Appellate Court, held the plaintiffs could not recover. The law was well settled that time contracts, made in good faith, for the purchase and sale of grain and other commodities, where it was the intention of the parties that the vendor should deliver and the vendee receive the property sold, were valid, and were not repugnant to public policy. The contract was legal, even though the time of delivery was, within fixed and reasonable limits, made optional with one party or the other. The true nature of the transaction, however, cannot be determined from the real intention of the parties. In order to show the intention, evidence was admissible to show how the parties were in the habit of dealing. In the present instance Colderwood had no means other than a moderate salary, yet during five months in the latter part of 1881 he bought or sold 980,000 bushels of grain and 1,000 barrels of pork. No deliveries were ever made nor were any of the deals carried until the option matured or expired. There was an inherent improbability that a man of small means engaged in a dissimilar business should make such large purchases and sales with the intention of paying for the articles bought. Besides, the evidence showed the deals were closed out within a few days of the time they were made, that the statements of account only called for a payment of differences, and even the defendants admitted that they probably did not expect Colderwood to receive the grain and pay for it at the market price. Only one conclusion could be drawn from the evidence, that the deals were transactions in differences, and as such were gambling transactions and void. The judgment of the court below would have to be reversed.

In the case of James A. Baker against the Board of Trade and others, to prevent the signing down of margin certificates given for deals in the August corner of 1881, the Appellate Court affirmed the decree of the court below dismissing the bill.

In the case of the people ex rel. James A. Hunt, of the firm of Seymour, Hunt & Co., against the Board of Trade, to prevent the board from expelling complainant for not settling up some deals in the same August corner, the Appellate Court also affirmed the decision of the court below, dismissing the bill.

Assessing the Right of Way of a Railroad for Street Improvements—It Cannot Be Done.

In the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, against the South Park Commissioners, the question involved was whether the South Park Commissioners could assess the property and franchise of the railroad company at its crossing on Michigan avenue for the improvement of the avenue and making it a boulevard. The charter gave the Commissioners the right to assess "contiguous property abutting on such street so improved." The Appellate Court held this did not authorize the assessment in question. Judge Wilson said: "The property as described in the assessment is 'the right of way of occupancy, franchises, property, and interests of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in Michigan avenue, in the City of Chicago, at its crossing north of Sixteenth street.' It does not purport to be property abutting on the street, but is described as property in the street. To speak of property as abutting upon a street has a well understood and definit meaning as well in legal as in common parlance. It means property which lies adjacent to and is bounded by the line of the street, the street line and property line being coincident. The right of way of a railroad company across a street can in no proper sense of the term be classed as property abutting on the street. It is merely a right of occupancy of a portion of the street subject to the reasonable supervision of the police powers of the city. The statute giving the right of assessment, being in derogation of the common law, is to be construed strictly, and cannot be extended to cases plainly falling within its provisions." Reversed and remanded.

A Wife's Responsibility.

An interesting question was raised in the case of Elizabeth Goldstein against Sally Goldstein as to the liability of the former for moneys borrowed by her husband and used in her business. Isadore Goldstein, the husband of Elizabeth Goldstein, in his lifetime was guardian for some minors, and received $1,429 for them, which he deposited to his credit as guardian in the International Bank, where he kept an account under the name of E. Goldstein & Co. He was carrying on business as agent for his wife, she furnishing the capital. After receiving this money he withdrew $1,050 of it and deposited it to the credit of his wife, or otherwise used it in her business. Shortly after he died, and Sally Goldstein was appointed guardian in his stead, and brought suit against his wife to recover the $1,050. The evidence showed Mrs. Goldstein had no knowledge that her husband used any of the trust funds in her business, and also that Goldstein shortly before his death drew $1,200 from his wife's bank account. The plaintiff recovered a judgment for the $1,050, which the Appellate Court reversed. Judge Bailey, of the latter court, in deciding the case, said there was a fair presumption, under the circumstances, that Goldstein applied the $1,200 he drew from the bank to his own use, and that he had repossessed himself of the $1,050 belonging to his guardian's account. If that was the case, Mrs. Goldstein ought not to be required to pay it over either to her husband's wards or their representatives. More than that, there was no evidence she knew she had received any of the trust funds, and unless she had such knowledge she could not be held responsible. If her husband put it into her business he did so as guardian of his wards, and not as her agent, because he could not act in the two capacities at the same time. She therefore could not be held to have constructive notice through his acts. But even if she had notice, the plaintiff's only remedy was by bill in equity for an accounting, and she was entitled to have a judicial decision first as to whether she was liable to the present guardian or to the representatives of her deceased husband. The judgment of the court below would be reversed.

A Serious Injury Without Any Apparent Legal Remedy.

The case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, appellant, against Minnie Kaste, decided by Judge Bailey of the Appellate Court, appears to negative the good old maxim that there is a remedy for every wrong. This was an action to recover damages for being run over by defendant's cars. The plaintiff, Minnie Kaste, while crossing the Chicago & Alton tracks on Church street, between Fuller street and Archer avenue, was knocked down and severely injured by one of the trains of the Lake Shore Road. She brought suit to recover damages, alleging that there was no flagman at the crossing, nor any bell rung or whistle sounded, as required by the city ordinance; and that the Lake Shore Road was a lessee of the Chicago & Alton tracks, and was in duty bound to conform to the city ordinances. The evidence showed there was no watchman at the crossing at the time in question and that no bell tower had been erected there as required by law. It was also shown that the Lake Shore Road had only a temporary right to use the Chicago & Alton tracks, and did not lease them, but that the tracks were the exclusive property of the latter company. The court below refused to give an instruction to the effect that if the Lake Shore Road had no property in the tracks it could not be held liable for not employing a flagman at the crossing, etc., and the Appellate Court held this was error; that the duty imposed by the city ordinance was on the "proprietors" of railroad tracks, including, probably, owners and persons having possession of them. But unless a company had possession and control of a track, either as owner or lessee or in some other way, it was plain no duty was imposed on it by the ordinance. In fact, unless the defendant had possession it would have no right to place a flagman or a bell tower at a crossing, and to attempt to do so would be an interference with the proprietor of the tracks. The Lake Shore Road had no possession of the Chicago & Alton tracks in the present instance within the purview of the ordinance, and could not therefore be chargeable with negligence for failure to comply therewith. For the failure to give the instruction embodying that principle the judgment of the court below would be reversed and the cause remanded.

A Case with Many a Turning.

The Appellate Court reversed and remanded the replevin case of Wirts & Scholle against J. H. Martin. This was a suit to recover a quantity of furniture sold to H. M. Lincoln in the summer of 1881. The sale was for cash, but the property was delivered without payment of the price. Several attempts were made to collect the bill, and after Lincoln had made a voluntary assignment to Martin Wirts & Scholle began the present replevin suit to get back the furniture. The court below decided in their favor, and the Appellate Court at a former term affirmed the judgment. A petition for rehearing was filed and allowed, and now the court reverse their former decision, and hold that the furniture men by delivering the furniture without insisting on payment waived the condition precedent, and that the title passed so that the goods could not be replevined. Judge Wilson dissented.

A Town of Lake Assessment Defeated.

In the case of B. F. Ayer et al., appellants, against the Town of Lake, a proceeding to confirm a second assessment levied to pay the cost of laying a water-pipe in Fifty-first street, from Halsted street to Ashland avenue, the Appellate Court, by Judge Bailey, held the confirmation proceedings were invalid. The reason given was that neither the ordinance nor the petitions for the appointment of commissioners stated how much of the first assessment had been paid, nor what the amount of the deficiency was, nor that the property of the plaintiffs in error was delinquent. Those were indispensable elements to give the court jurisdiction, and as the action was purely a statutory one they could not be presumed. Judgment reversed.

The Liverymen Must Pay a License.

Among the cases affirmed by the Appellate Court was that of the City of Chicago against Isaac Howland. This was a suit to test the right of the city to compel liverymen to pay a license. Justice Wallace fined Howland $50 for refusal to obey the ordinance, and the Appellate Court sustained the judgment.

The Appellate Court Resumes Work.

The Judges of the Appellate Court reconvened yesterday morning and announced opinions in the following cases:

REVERSED AND REMANDED.

1,164. Allen vs. Hickling.
1,189. Calderwood vs. McCrea.
1,194. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. Kaste.
1,202. Martin vs. Wirtz.
1,246. Heller vs. Howard.
1,247. Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
1,316. Ayer vs. Town of Lake.
1,317. Chicago Dredging & Dock Company vs. McCarty.
1,318. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Mason.
1,322. Miller vs. Glass.
1,323. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. South Park Commissioners.

AFFIRMED.

801. McDonald vs. Borman.
1,091. DeWolf vs. McGinniss.
1,125. Ternume vs. Bradley.
1,187. Archer Refinery vs. Coykendall.
1,298. Baker vs. Board of Trade.
1,307. Stennheim vs. Quinn.
1,320. Schwalbert vs. Mason.
1,324. Addings vs. Frazer.
1,325. People vs. Board of Trade.
1,326. Lockwood vs. Doane.

A Novel Sort of Suit for Damages.

A suit of rather a novel character is on trial before Judge Rogers and a jury. In July, 1881, as John Hogan was leading his horse over the sidewalk in front of No. 801 Blue Island avenue, the planks gave way and the horse fell through and broke its leg. Hogan undertook to get the animal out, and it in its plunging kicked him and broke one of his legs. Hogan now claims that the accident was due to the carelessness of the city in not keeping the sidewalk in proper repair, and sues the city and Frederick Meyer, the owner of the property in front of which the accident occurred, for $5,000 damages. The defendants claim Hogan had no right to lead the horse over the sidewalk at all, and that the walk was in proper condition for any right use to which it might be put. The trial will be resumed today.

Divorces.

Stewart W. Hadlock filed a bill yesterday asking for a divorce from Mary Hadlock on the ground of desertion.

Sarah Eisert asked for a divorce from Henry Eisert, charging him with extreme and repeated cruelty.

Hermann Meyer complains that his wife Catherine Meyer, ever since their marriage in 1877, has been unfaithful to him, and has repeatedly been guilty of adultery, so that he is entitled to have the marriage set aside.

Henry L. Ackerman filed his complaint against his wife, Helen A., asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

William R. Constant also asks for a decree from Harriet H. Constant for the same cause.

John Bailey, a benedict of some thirteen years' standing, complains that Louisa M. Beauchcemp, the woman he took to wife, deserted him about two years ago without any cause, and he asks for a rule on her to show cause why she should not be cut off from all rights in his estate and name.

Lucy West charges that her husband, William West, deserted her in 1876, leaving her without any support. As he had been a confirmed drunkard for several years before that, she felt little regret at his departure, and in order to make sure that he does not return asks to have the marriage dissolved.

Anna Vogt complains that her husband, Herman Vogt, has repeatedly assaulted and beaten her, and has often threatened to kill her. On one occasion he treated her so brutally she fainted, and for several days it was feared she could not survive. He has recently deserted her, only coming near her at night to frighten her by his threats. She is living at No. 247 Augusta street, and she asks that her husband and his father, who claims to own the house, may be restrained from interfering with her while she is getting her divorce.

Judge Tuley granted a decree of divorce to John Minighin from Mary Minighin on the ground of desertion, to Markita Cedik from Ferdinand Cedik for cruelty, and to Corinne Jobin from Flavian Jobin for adultery.

Judge Moran issued a decree to Rachel B. Moore from George Moore on account of his desertion.

Items.

Judge Williamson is hearing the case of Jeremiah O'Connor against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company to recover $10,000 for the loss of one of his legs, which was cut off July 2, 1881, when he was knocked down and run over at the Thirty-ninth street crossing.

United States Courts.

Alice B. Norris, John Joys, Andrew Joys, Charles W. Norris, and C. W. Bingham and Julia Saveland, administrators, filed a libel yesterday against the steamer M. M. Drake to recover $3,000 damages for stranding the schooner Alice B. Norris on North Fox Island on the 5th of October, 1882, while towing her from Escanaba to Cleveland, laden with iron.

State Courts.

Martha B. Hewett began a suit yesterday to recover $2,000 of Elias F. Gobel and Robert E. Shimmin.

Henry Niemeyer brought suit against Welton Marks, claiming $1,000 for alleged breach of covenant.

Sophus Klausen and Bergulfh Strand commenced an action in trespass against Charles A. Wetzel and H. W. Nolan, laying damages at $5,000.

Anna Todd began a suit for $5,000 damages against J. C. Magill and Sylvanus Wilder.

W. M. Barrett sued Charles R. Barrett for $1,000.

Leopold Mayer began a suit for $10,000 against Charles Herbertz Jr.

Albertina Maass brought suit for $5,000 against Paul Zempke.

Martin O'Connor sued N. P. Peterson for $1,000.

Honora Burke commenced an action in trespass against Barbara Wachter, laying damages at $5,000.

The Insane Docket.

A few unimportant insane cases were disposed of at the North Side Branch of the County Court by Judge Loomis yesterday. John Goodrich, 45 years of age, was brought in by the police and booked as insane. He was said to be afflicted with melancholia. He answered all questions rationally, and said nothing ailed him save ill-health. He had received a scalp-wound during the War, and that occasionally broke out and bothered him. He said he was a laborer and had grown-up children. The case was continued for further consideration.

Robert Reardon, 23 years of age, was arrested by the police at the Desplaines Street Station. He was a rough-looking customer, and would give no account of himself. He said he owned a lot of railroads, but didn't know where they were. When questioned as to where he was born, he said he raised himself, was fired into the world. At times he took himself apart, and put the pieces together again. He was adjudged insane and a pauper.

John Richard, a native of Alsace, 27 years old, and a laborer, was arrested by the police for wandering around. A brother-in-law, residing at No. 158 Thirteenth street, called at the jail Wednesday, and was allowed to take him away, but he brought him back yesterday, Richard manifesting a disposition to kill himself. He was in the Franco-Prussian war, and still thinks he is being pursued by the Germans. The cause of his insanity was not known. He was adjudged insane and a pauper.

John Vogel, aged 24, lately arrived from Germany, was sent in by the authorities of Wheeling. He is said to have fallen from a barn in Germany and struck on his head. Insane and a pauper was the verdict.

August O. Newport, 43 years old, residing at 545 Lincoln avenue, had been insane from some unknown cause for about six weeks. His friends will take him to Elgin.

Mary Hiecheck, a Bohemian girl of 21, was brought in from the Cook County Infirmary as an insane person. Her disease has been caused by epilepsy. Verdict, insane and a pauper.

Mary Jane Rendell, of 385 West Randolph street, was adjudged insane and not a pauper.

Mrs. Christine Block, 72 years of age, residing in Lake View, imagines that a saloon-keeper whom she has never seen wants to marry her. She tells her children this man has advertised for her, and she sits up nights waiting for him to come for her. She says he keeps a saloon on South Halsted street. The verdict was insane and not a pauper. Her friends will take her to Kankakee.

John M. Lacy, 37 years old, residing at 337 Blue Island avenue, said he was the owner of immense farms in Missouri and Kansas, and was about to purchase several thousand picks and shovels to cultivate them. He was also President of a bank, he said, of which President Arthur was Vice-President. He also talked about the Jesse James gang, and that he was going to join them. The cause of his insanity was said to be trouble with his wife, from whom he had recently been divorced. The jury found him insane and not a pauper.

Criminal Court.

The Blue Island avenue burglary case was called. One of the defendants—Mary McElligott—asked for a separate trial through her attorney, which was denied. The next motion was to quash the indictment, which was overruled, and the case was finally continued, owing to the absence of one of the defendants.

John Bramagan, Maurice Hartnett, and Ennis Daley, boys of from 15 to 18 years of age, were put on trial for robbery. They were charged with having "held up" Joseph Corman on the street some time ago, and taken a watch and a knife from him valued at from $15 to $20, and $14 in money. The entire day was occupied in getting a jury. The defendants had been on bail, but their bondsmen surrendered them during the day, and they were turned over to the tender mercy of the Sheriff.

Ellen Purchase was tried for larceny, and acquitted.

Charles McDougall, J. Cooper, and James Warren pleaded guilty to conspiring to defraud the Pullman Palace Car Company at Pullman. McDougall, it appears, was time-keeper at the works, and fraudulently placed the names of the other defendants on the pay-roll, who divided the pay they received with him. McDougall was given eighteen months in the House of Correction, being under age, and the other defendants were given one year each in the penitentiary.

Henry Schroeder was tried for the larceny of a lot of hats from Sweet, Dempster & Co., by whom he had been employed. His stealings aggregated about $3,000 in six months, which he squandered in the gambling-houses of the city, which have been so well protected by the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. He was given two years in the penitentiary.

Neal O'Brien, charged with embezzling $2,700 from one of the bucket-shop proprietors some time ago when he was employed as bookkeeper, was on trial. After the embezzlement he went to Canada, but was subsequently brought back, and on the way to the jail threw pepper in the officer's eyes who had him in charge and came near escaping.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Call of his appeal calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No. 15 on chancery calendar. No. 14, Fay vs. Preble, on hearing.

APPELLATE COURT—49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—417 to 456. No. 414, Cutting vs. Morrill, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,072, 7,104, 7,126, 7,134, 7,162, 7,180, 7,188, 7,200. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 4,756, 6,534, 6,606, 6,688, 6,692. No. 6,516, O'Connor vs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—General business.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 288, 291, 292, 293, 294, 297, 299. No. 287, Hogan vs. city, on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial 211, 212, 216, 217, 219, 221, 226, 227. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No call.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 16, Spikings vs. Harding, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Set matters and general business. No case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—The Scoville case.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 395, 420, 381, 382, 398, 417, 193, 190, 185, and 186.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 118 on trial, and Nos. 264, 266, 270, and 486.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—S. D. Pinkerton et al. vs. B. J. Pinkerton and S. W. Pinkerton, $1,144.26.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—C. C. Thompson et al. vs. Fred Rieger, $263.28.—James Leahy vs. Samuel Schwartz, $212.98.

JUDGE SMITH—J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company vs. Jacob Goesche and De Wolf Hopper, $1,547.26.—Homer R. Clark vs. J. C. Norton, $287.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—James Egan et al. vs. Ernest Kretschmer, $69.25.

MAGGIE HENNECKE.

No Clew to the Whereabouts of the Young Girl Who So Mysteriously Disappeared from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—The only statement so far furnished that can be construed as a clew in the case of the missing Maggie Hennecke is that made by a little daughter of Mr. Colby, living on Division street, who states that she saw Maggie Hennecke on the day of the disappearance talking with a man who who was in a buggy, and who said her father was sick and had sent for her. Maggie got into the buggy and afterwards tried to get out, but the man would not let her. Mayor Stowell is of the opinion that the girl was abducted by a procuress. In speaking of the case today he said: "I can form no other conclusion from the facts so far ascertained in the case than that the child has been abducted by some woman keeping a house of prostitution, and that it was done in a systematic manner is evident by the course the girl took after being deposited at the school-house. I believe that the party who abducted her had in some manner made an appointment with the girl under some pretext or another, and when the girl met her she was immediately placed in a carriage and taken away for the purpose of making her an inmate of one of these houses. It is hard to be convinced of such a thing, but I don't see what other conclusion can be arrived at under the circumstances, as she voluntarily left the school-house, and has not been seen since. As to my issuing a proclamation, I would proclaim from now to the end of my term, and work day and night, if I thought it would do any good; but I think it would do none whatever, inasmuch as the newspapers have so thoroughly advertised it, besides the posters distributed throughout the city and surrounding country. That she was abducted there is no doubt in my mind." Private parties were engaged this afternoon in dragging the river in the vicinity of Chestnut Street bridge, with the hope of finding the body of the missing girl. This is evidently being done with the view of securing the reward offered. A number of reports were circulated this afternoon that the little girl had been found. None of them were true, and up to a late hour tonight no tidings of Maggie Hennecke has been received.

Look sharp when your skin breaks out in pimples, and use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

Spencerian PENS
These famous Steel Pens combine the essential qualities of Elasticity, Durability, and real Swan Quill action, and are suited to all styles of writing. For sale everywhere.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., N. Y.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:40 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:25 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:50 a m
South Lawn Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	12:00 m	2:50 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		§ 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Cross	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Council Bluffs & Omaha	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 6:20 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:20 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:45 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	......
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail.	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	....	§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	....	*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	§ 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 6:50 a m
Louisville & Florida Express	§ 1:20 p m	§ 7:30 p m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., tri-weekly, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.
Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a. m.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

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